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CYPRUS.

REPORT FOR 1914–1915.

(For Report for 1913–14 see [Cd. 7643] 1914.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.
October, 1915.

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No. 865.

CYPRUS

(For Report for 1913–14 see [Cd. 7643] October, 1914.)

THE HIGH COMMISSIONER TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

Government House,

Troodos,

11th September, 1915.

SIR,

I have the honour to forward herewith the Annual Report on the Cyprus Blue Book for the year 1914–15.

I have, etc.,

JOHN E. CLAUSON,

High Commissioner.

The Right Honourable
Andrew Bonar Law, M.P.,
&c., &c., &c.,
Secretary of State for the Colonies.

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REPORT ON THE BLUE BOOK OF CYPRUS

FOR THE YEAR 1914–15.

The Island of Cyprus, which has been administered by Great Britain since 1878 under the Convention with Turkey of the 4th of June, 1878, was, on the outbreak of war with Turkey on the 5th of November, 1914, annexed to His Majesty's dominions.

FINANCIAL.

The Revenue collected in 1914–15 was		£290,110
Grant-in-aid		50,000
		£340,110
Expenditure	£316,414	
Share of Turkish debt charge ..	92,800	
		409,214
Deficit on the year's transactions		£69,104

The apparent deficit on the year's transactions is accounted for partly by the inclusion in the expenditure of the sum of £52,640, appropriated from Surplus Balances for certain works of public utility, and partly by the holding over of a considerable quantity of tithe grain, amounting in value to about £21,000, which would normally have been sold and credited to revenue before 31st March, 1915, and which has in fact been sold and credited since that date. If these two figures are taken into account the apparent deficit of £69,104 becomes an actual surplus on the year's transactions of about £4,536.

The local revenue was £51,707 less than that of the year 1913–14 and £28,429, or slightly under 9 per cent. less than the average of the last preceding five years, viz., £318,539.

This decrease in the revenue, apart from the non-realization of a portion of the tithe grain above referred to, is due almost entirely to the war, but for which there is every reason to suppose that the revenue estimate of £317,750 would have been fully realised, as the receipts for the first four months of the year under review compared favourably with those for the corresponding period of the previous year.

The revenue of the last five years under the several heads of classification adopted in the Treasury accounts compares as follows :—

Head of Revenue.	1910–11.	1911–12.	1912–13.	1913–14.	1914–15.
	£	£	£	£	£
Tithes	79,301	97,052	96,638	93,928	73,022
Sheep and Goat Tax ..	14,318	13,366	12,531	12,534	12,239
Pig Tax	909	914	1,014	937	984
Verghis	28,901	29,489	30,300	29,895	29,003
Defter Hakani . ..	7,879	9,742	11,165	12,920	9,080
Customs	43,518	48,122	54,095	52,117	41,608
Excise	46,832	48,132	47,601	51,107	49,018
Port Dues, etc.	11,490	14,294	12,957	12,037	8,906
Court Receipts & Stamps	12,717	12,732	12,502	13,921	13,708
Post Office	7,021	7,162	8,720	8,904	7,984
Royalties	873	1,414	1,571	1,392	1,326
Forest Revenue . ..	5,005	6,457	8,674	11,278	10,299
Irrigation	323	1,229	721	1,070	712
Specific Services and Reimbursements ..	4,911	7,500	5,223	5,532	5,782
Interest on Government Moneys	5,734	6,452	9,069	10,482	9,818
Miscellaneous	899	930	936	1,137	1,186
Land Sales	35	78	208	52	53
Railway	10,353	11,352	12,370	13,371	13,621
Agricultural Dept. ..	5,829	2,655	5,390	4,212	1,761
Totals	£286,848	£319,572	£334,685	£341,816	£290,110

The principal items, as compared with the previous year, calling for notice, are :—

INCREASES.

Court Receipts : Fines and Forfeitures, £764. Martial Court Fines.

Railway : Evrykhou Extension, £232. New head.

DECREASES.

Customs, £10,180. Decreased importation owing to the war.

Tithes collected by Revenue Department, £19,940. Smaller harvest, and wheat and vetches of estimated value £21,000 unsold.

Tithes collected by Customs Department, £5,965. Less exportation owing to the suspension of shipping facilities on account of the war.

Defter Hakani, £3,840. Fewer transactions owing to the Moratorium.

Agricultural Department : Receipts, £2,459. Smaller contribution from Public Works Loan Fund owing to decrease in transactions.

The collection of the Property Tax (Verghi Kimat) was satisfactory, showing a total of £29,232 collected, out of an assessment of £31,110, equivalent to a percentage of 93·96. As regards arrears, £1,908 was collected out of a total of £4,519, equivalent to a percentage of 42·22.

Expenditure.

The local expenditure (exclusive of the share of Cyprus of the Turkish Debt Charge, £92,800) was £316,414, as against £296,165 in the previous year, which represents an increase on the preceding year of £20,249, mainly due to the expenditure of £52,640 from surplus balances, and to general additions under Personal Emoluments granted in consequence of the increase in the cost of living.

The following table gives the expenditure for the last five years, exclusive of the share of Cyprus of the Turkish Debt Charge :—

1909–10	£251,264
1910–11	£257,521
1911–12	£235,256
1912–13	£242,681
1913–14	£255,088

The financial history of Cyprus for the period since the British Occupation to 31st March, 1915, may be summed up as follows :—

Revenue (exclusive of grant-in-aid)		£7,926,849 0 0
Grants-in-aid from British Treasury		1,247,085 0 0
		£9,173,934 0 0
Expenditure (exclusive of share of Cyprus of Turkish Debt Charge) ..	£5,662,381 0 0	
Turkish Debt Charge Payments	3,347,538 0 0	
		9,009,919 0 0
Surplus of Receipts over Expenditure ..		£164,015 0 0

which latter figure agrees with the balance of Assets and Liabilities as shown by the Surplus and Deficit Account, the exact figure being £164,014.19.2cp.

It should be borne in mind, however, that, although the balance of assets over liabilities as shown in the Surplus and Deficit Account amounts to £164,014.19.2cp., there is a liability on account of the share of Cyprus of the Turkish Debt Charge in respect of the year 1914–15, but payable on the 31st July, 1915, amounting to £51,799.11.2cp. and if this sum is deducted a net balance of £112,215.8.0 results. There are also liabilities of expenditure pertaining to last year amounting approximately to £1,150. On the other hand there are (*a*) arrears of Verghi Kimat amounting to £4,315, of which sum, however, £461 only are appropriable to General Revenue, the balance being in respect of the amount of the assessments in excess of £29,000 per annum for the years up to 1914–15 inclusive, which is appropriable under Law XII of 1907 to works of public utility, and (*b*) arrears of revenue in respect of tithe grain not brought to account in 1914–15 to the approximate value of £21,000, as described above.

A shortage of gold currency made itself felt shortly after the outbreak of war and, with a view to the early clearance of the carob crop and to the alleviation of the general financial stringency, it was decided to introduce a restricted note currency. To meet immediate demands locally-printed notes of the face value of £5 and £1 to a total value of £35,000 were issued in September, 1914. Simultaneously the Crown Agents were instructed to arrange for the printing in England of notes of the face values of £5, £1, 10*s.* and 5*s.* Forgeries of the locally-printed notes were discovered on the 3rd December, 1914, but prompt demonetisation of this issue by exchange for notes printed in England prevented any wide circulation of the forged notes. Locally-printed notes to the value of £29 only are now outstanding. The perpetrators appear to have confined their attention entirely to notes of the £1 denomination, 93 forgeries of which have been brought to light, for 92 of which compensation has been paid by Government after careful enquiry. Of the notes printed in England a total issue of £42,959 10*s.* only was made, and by the end of the year notes to the value of £28,100 were presented for withdrawal, the issue of the notes and the prohibition of the export of specie having caused the metal currencies to circulate freely in the island.

On the outbreak of war a period of delay for the payment of debts was prescribed by Proclamation, and this was extended in general application from time to time up to the 7th November, 1914, and in particular application with regard to transactions affecting immovable property to various dates in different districts up to the 30th September, 1915. As, however, the Moratorium was not made applicable to the collection of Government taxes the only adverse effect on the collection of revenue was the reduction in fees collected by the Land Registry Office—Head 3, "Direct Taxes—Defter Hakani," consequent on the suspension of transactions affecting immovable property; the temporary loss of revenue from this source should be recovered in due course, increased transactions being anticipated on the expiration of the period of delay.

Notwithstanding the dislocation caused by the war the financial position of the island during the year remained satisfactory. The actual revenue received was £27,640 less than the original estimate, but this apparent shortfall in reality amounted to £6,640 only, if the value of tithe grain held over is taken into account. On the other hand, the actual expenditure, exclusive of the sum appropriated from Surplus Balances, was £10,421 less than the original estimate, which more than covers the shortfall in estimated revenue.

TRADE.

Imports.

The total value of imports of merchandise was £496,744, as against £619,338 during the previous year, a decrease of £122,594, due to the war.

The following comparative table shows the imports for each of the last five years under the main heads of classification :—

	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914
	£	£	£	£	£
Live animals, food, drink, and narcotics	193,792	178,990	148,107	167,122	117,233
Raw materials	59,037	52,300	72,673	81,704	72,828
Manufactured articles ..	240,646	315,982	381,565	370,512	306,683
Total .. ..£	493,475	547,772	602,345	619,338	496,744

The principal articles showing decreases are :—Beans and peas, £1,372; butter, £3,597; coffee, £5,161; vetches, £4,269; flour, £24,219; fish, 2,603; olives, £1,275; provisions, £3,258; sugar, £6,277; tumbeki or Persian tobacco, £1,184; coal, £2,430; copper, £1,151; chemical manure £2,292; timber, £1,611; machinery, £9,278; cotton yarn, £4,549; cotton goods, £10,614; haberdashery, £2,161; sacks, £1,763; woollen manufactures, £6,656; earthenware, £1,464; glassware, £1,141; indigo, £1,013; leather sole, £4,843; leather manufactures, £3,540; medicines, £1,107; other articles, £13,766.

The following table shows whence imports are received :

	1913	Percentage.	1914	Percentage.
	£		£	
United Kingdom and British Colonies ..	177,908	28·7	153,446	30·8
Turkey	66,958	10·8	53,742	10·8
Egypt	70,112	11·3	52,491	10·6
France	41,228	6·7	28,753	5·8
Greece	34,147	5·5	44,766	9·0
Germany	23,617	3·8	14,295	2·9
Austria	89,235	14·4	51,030	10·3
Italy	62,377	10·1	46,154	9·3
Other Countries	53,762	8·7	52,085	10·5
Total	£619,338	100·0	£497,744	100·0

Exports.

The total value of exports of merchandise during 1914 amounted to £496,776, a surplus over the value of imports of £32, but a decrease from the value of exports in 1913 of £123,815, due to the prohibition of exports to enemy countries. Large stocks of carobs, cotton and silk cocoons, however, which remained unshipped, were available for export this year.

The following comparative table shows the exports during the last five years under the main heads of classification :—

	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914
	£	£	£	£	£
Live animals, food, drink and narcotics	380,685	498,142	579,862	458,708	399,436
Raw material	100,332	103,960	124,332	133,366	81,485
Manufactured articles ..	30,824	24,455	24,794	28,517	15,855
Total .. ..£	511,841	626,557	728,988	620,591	496,776

Of the exports the principal items were :—Carobs, £182,454 ; barley, £48,124 ; animals, £41,580 ; wines and spirits, £33,801 ; fruit, £30,951 ; cotton, £27,605 ; wool, £15,064 ; potatoes, £11,741 ; cheese, £10,132 ; hides and skins, £7,966.

The following table shows the direction of exports during 1914, compared with 1913 :—

	1913.	1914.	Increase.	Decrease
	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	120,713	162,615	41,902	—
British Colonies	6,249	6,696	447	—
Egypt	202,897	136,989	—	65,908
Turkey	56,460	38,265	—	18,195
France	91,320	68,775	—	22,545
Germany	4,564	2,268	—	2,296
Austria	25,985	10,235	—	15,750
Italy	14,312	11,663	—	2,649
Greece	40,511	36,828	—	3,683
Roumania	32,694	4,063	—	28,631
United States of America ..	1,968	2,553	585	—
Other countries	22,918	15,826	—	7,092
Total	£620,591	£496,776	£42,934	£166,749

The value of specie imported during 1914 amounted to £72,472, as compared with £55,807 during 1913, being an increase of £16,665. This is probably due to importations by the Imperial Ottoman Bank to meet the money crisis, and to specie brought by refugees from Turkey just before the outbreak of war. As regards exports, specie to the value of £53,463 was exported as against £79,322 during the previous twelve months, a decrease of £25,859. Money stringency necessitated prohibiting the export of specie and led to the issue of notes.

Shipping.

The total number and tonnage of steam and sailing vessels entered and cleared in the foreign trade were :—

1914	Steam.		Sailing.		Total.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Entered ..	192	261,332	678	28,682	870	290,014
Cleared ..	192	262,036	680	29,876	872	291,912
Total ..	384	523,368	1,358	58,558	1,742	581,926

There was a decrease of 25 steamers entered from foreign ports, amounting to 72,230 tons but this decrease was small, in view of the fact that, owing to the outbreak of war, no Austrian steamers called after July and no French steamers after August, and in addition there was a decrease of 13 steamers of Italian nationality, amounting to 29,200 tons, owing to the Rubatino line not calling at Cyprus during the year; the decrease in Austrian steamers was 23, tons 48,632, and French 10, tons 18,399; the net decrease therefore was not as great as might have been expected.

The total number and tonnage of steam and sailing vessels entered and cleared in the coasting trade of Cyprus were:—

1914	Steam.		Sailing.		Total.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Entered ..	280	331,668	1,704	29,587	1,984	361,255
Cleared ..	280	334,966	1,724	29,928	2,004	364,894
Total ..	560	666,634	3,428	59,515	3,988	726,149

In the coasting trade there was a decrease of 56 steamers of 85,385 tons, chiefly due to the same cause; with regard to foreign sailing vessels, in the coasting trade there was again a slight falling off, thus continuing the decrease of previous years.

LEGISLATION.

The 1914 Session of the Legislative Council was opened by the High Commissioner on the 24th March. The Council held thirty-five sittings and was adjourned on the 9th June.

The usual Appropriation Bill was introduced and passed after considerable discussion, and the following laws were also passed :—

The Supplementary Appropriation Law.
The Surplus Balances Appropriation Law.
The Aerial Navigation Law.
The Suitors Protection Law.
The Copyright Law.
The Ecclesiastical Properties (Continuance) Law.
The Sheri Court Fees Amendment Law.
The Public Loans Amendment Law.
The Secondary Education Amendment Law.
The Criminal Law and Procedure Amendment Law.
The Carob Weighing and Shipping Place Improvement Law.
The Co-operative Credit Societies Law.

In addition to these the following Bills were introduced by the Government, but failed to pass into law :—

A Bill to limit the number of ownerless dogs.
A Bill to amend the Municipal Councils Law.
A Bill to amend the Pensions Law of 1905.
A Bill to amend the Malicious Injury to Property Law of 1894.
A Bill to amend the Law relating to certain categories of Immovable Property.
A Bill to revise the method of levying shipping dues.

EDUCATION.

The outbreak of war, combined with various other causes, has prevented any action being taken in the direction of modifying by legislation the present system of education in Cyprus, which was reported on by Messrs. J. E. Talbot and F. W. Cape, of the Board of Education, who visited Cyprus in 1913 to make a general enquiry into the state of education in the island. The method of assessment and the whole machinery of education continues therefore to be regulated by the Education Law of 1905, with such amendments as have since been made by the Legislative Council.

In the meantime, the extension of elementary schools continues. In the case of Moslems there is a school in practically every village that can afford one, and there has been a satisfactory extension of

female education, four new schools having been opened for girls last year and nine prescribed this year, making in all 29 Moslem girls' schools. The great difficulty amongst the Moslems is found in the considerable number of very small villages belonging to this community where the inhabitants cannot afford to pay a good master and consequently are on the "Unaided List." which gives them liberty to employ an uncertificated teacher at a very low salary (£6 to £7 per annum), and frequently they cease working altogether.

Amongst the Greek Christians, with the exception of a few small hamlets, practically every village has a boys' school, and the number of girls' schools is increasing satisfactorily, 12 having been added in the year under review, and 11 added to the list for next year. The problem of the Greek Christian schools is the number of villages in which, through the increase of population, the school attendance has outgrown the capacity of one master, and an additional teacher is required. This involves other questions, such as the provision of additional accommodation. But this is being overcome gradually, and there is reason to hope that in the course of time the chief deficiencies in school provision observed by the education experts will have been remedied.

There were in operation during the year 628 schools with 761 teachers and 36,661 scholars. This represents an increase of 18 schools, 22 teachers, and 2,629 scholars over last year. The average daily attendance except in the harvest time is estimated at 31,800.

These schools were maintained at an expense of £19,508, raised locally by assessments, contributions from religious funds or individuals (an increase of £550 over the previous year) and a grant-in-aid of £7,200 from the island revenue, increased from £6,700 last year. The average annual expense per child is about the same as last year, viz., 14*s.* 6*d.* cp., of which about 27 per cent. is contributed from general revenue.

Moslem Schools. There has been a decrease of two in the number of schools, and an increase of 205 in the number of pupils. Many of the Moslem village schools have less than 10 children in attendance.

The total number of Moslem schools under the Education Law in towns and villages this year was 171 for boys, or mixed, and 17 for girls, with 190 masters and 23 mistresses, and an enrolment of 5,849. The total cost of these schools was £4,796 (a decrease of £124), of which £1,500 was contributed from general revenue. The average daily attendance was 4,926 out of an enrolment of 6,325, or about 78 per cent. A small number of schools, known as "Sultan's Schools," were formerly supported by a grant from Constantinople, but owing to the war this grant has not been paid this year, and next year these schools will be absorbed into the general list. Six other schools, all in towns, are supported by the Evkaf, and receive no grant. The enrolment is 413 boys and 63 girls, under 10 masters.

Greek Christian Schools. There has been an increase of 20 in the number of the Greek Christian schools, and an increase of about 2,360 in the enrolment over the previous year. The total number of

Greek Christian schools, both in towns and villages prescribed under the Education Law was 341 for boys, or mixed, and 81 for girls, with 354 masters and 169 mistresses. The enrolment was 19,797 boys and 10,090 girls. These schools were maintained at an expense of £21,675 (an increase of £1,253), of which £5,605 was contributed from general revenue. The average daily attendance was 26,696 out of an enrolment of 30,102, or about 88 per cent.

Other Christian Schools. There are four Maronite schools under six masters, with 146 scholars. They are prescribed under the Education Law and receive a grant-in-aid of £40, the total cost being about £106.

There are four Armenian schools under six teachers, with 88 scholars, the total cost being about £210, of which the grant-in-aid amounts to £53. These schools, at the request of the community, will come under the Education Law next year.

The Moslem Board of Education set aside annually out of the grant-in-aid a sum of about £100 as building grants to assist the people in building or repairing schoolrooms. The Greek Christian Board do not feel able to set any sum aside for this purpose, but a considerable and increasing amount is added to the assessment each year for maintenance, repairs and furniture; in the case of Moslems this sum during the year amounted to £211, and in the case of Greek Christians to £930, which is advanced and collected in the same manner as teachers' salaries.

Remuneration of Elementary School Teachers. The average remuneration, including salary and Government grant, during the year was as follows:—

Moslem.			
Town School Teachers	£29	14	0
Village Aided Teachers	22	17	0
Village Unaided Teachers	9	11	0
Greek Christian.			
Town School Teachers	£55	8	0
Village Aided Teachers	36	6	0
Village Unaided Teachers	19	0	0

This shows an increase of £1 14*s.* 0*d.* in the salaries of Moslem teachers in town schools, and an increase of £8 in the average salary of the teachers in the Greek Christian town schools. The Moslem village teachers, who act also as Imans in the Mosques, are able to add something to their income from certain occasional fees, but this source is not open to Greek Christian teachers.

Secondary Education.

Public Secondary Schools. These schools have worked on the accustomed lines, the Greek Commercial School at Larnaca in particular having shown excellent progress. The total expenditure on the Moslem Secondary Schools amounted to £728, of which £484 was provided from general revenue, and on the Greek Christian Schools

the expenditure amounted to £7,418, of which £450 was provided from general revenue. In the above figures is included an amount of about £920, which was spent for the purchase and repair of a good building now in use for the Larnaca Seminary.

Private Secondary Schools. The needs of the residents of Cyprus other than Moslem or Greek are provided for by other schools, the English School at Nicosia (undenominational), the American Academy at Larnaca, attached to the Reformed Presbyterian Mission, the Terra Santa School for boys and the Sisters of St. Joseph for girls at Nicosia (Roman Catholic) and other Roman Catholic schools at Larnaca and Limassol. These are, however, also attended by a considerable number both of Moslem and Greeks who appreciate the opportunity of learning other languages.

English Teaching. In accordance with the recommendation of the educational experts, the chief portion of the grant has been given to the town schools, in all of which English is taught, and the teaching has been inspected by the Education Department. The number of candidates at the English Examinations has been well maintained. The number at this year's examinations were as follows:—

English Ordinary	158 candidates—	53 passed.
English Distinction	22 candidates—	7 passed.
English Honour	Nil.	Nil.

There is no doubt that the knowledge of English is extending greatly in the island; the number of candidates for the English ordinary in previous years never exceeded 95.

The other examinations conducted by the Chief Inspector of Schools were Turkish and Greek, Preliminary and Ordinary, and Civil Service, the number of candidates being 9, 5, 27, 22, and 23 respectively.

All parents who can afford the expense desire to give their boys higher education, but unfortunately when the boys have shed their village clothes and adopted the modern garb of the towns and have passed a few classes in the different secondary schools, and become accustomed to town life they are apt to become too proud to work any longer with their hands. When they return to their villages for the holidays they disdain to do any work, and will not even fetch a pitcher of water from the spring, and they are even encouraged by their parents in the idea that "educated" men must not soil their hands. In consequence the majority lie in bed all day, or loaf in the streets or in the cafés, whilst their fathers and mothers work for them. In this way a class of youths is growing up, fit for nothing but clerical work, of which there is not enough for all in Cyprus, and this class increases yearly. In normal years this tendency is covered somewhat by the relief found in emigration to places where the Greek business instincts can find scope, but this year, in consequence of the war, the surplus is very evident.

The Village Committee elections, and the appointment of schoolmasters continues to be the cause of frequent strife and ill feeling, and in one case during the year the murder of the Mukhtar was the direct

result of this. Both sides often appeal to the Education Department or the Commissioner to intervene, and although by the exercise of tact and understanding quarrels are frequently averted in this way, there is no compulsory power to prevent them before they result in an actual crime or breach of the peace.

MEDICAL.

The sanitary condition and the general health of the island during the year have been satisfactory.

A new Rural Station was founded during the year in the Nicosia district, at Lithrodonta, making a total throughout the island of 14, which practically completes the Rural Service of the island.

One case of small-pox occurred in Nicosia in April, 1914, but immediate measures of isolation, quarantine, and vaccination were adopted, with the result that the disease did not spread and was limited to this one case only. In May the disease again occurred in a mountain village, Alona, having developed in a woman who had returned from a pilgrimage to Jerusalem, but owing to vigorous measures of isolation the disease did not spread, there being only four contact cases. A total of 7,187 vaccinations were performed during the year.

341 cases of enteric fever occurred, eight of which proved fatal. The disease continues mild in character as a rule, but there was a severe and sudden outbreak in the month of July in the town of Larnaca, resulting in about 100 cases.

There were 13 cases of cerebro-spinal meningitis, with eight deaths, as against 25 cases during the previous year.

There is also a reduction in diphtheria, eight cases with three deaths being reported as against 21 cases in the previous year. Scarlet fever occurred for the first time for many years, there being six cases in Larnaca. The disease was reported as mild in type and scarlatinal in form.

The Anti-Malarial Campaign, begun in 1913 after the visit to Cyprus of Sir Ronald Ross, K.C.B., F.R.S., was continued with vigour during the year under review, and resulted in a further reduction of malarial cases. So far as the campaign was concerned, however, the year was an unfavourable one, the winter being a mild one favourable for the breeding of mosquitoes, which were found living in wells, etc., during the coldest months of the year. Exceptionally heavy rains also fell during the months of November and December, 1913, and there were heavy and late spring rains in 1914. Notwithstanding these unfavourable conditions, all districts, with the exception of Larnaca, which shows an increase of 44 cases, show a reduction on the returns of the previous year, the total reduction amounting to 720 cases.

Generally speaking the disease takes the benign form, pernicious and malignant cases being rarer. The mortality is very low; details for those attending out-patient dispensaries are wanting, but the

returns for diseases and deaths show that there were only seven deaths out of a total of 365 cases admitted to the hospitals as in-patients, equal to 1·6 per cent.

A more extensive spleen census has been taken this year, and much care and interest has been taken by the medical officers in the examination of children. A total of 26,941 were examined during the months of October, November, and December, 1914, at the end of the malarial season; of these 22,799 were found without enlargement, 3,125 were returned with slight enlargement, 792 and 225 had medium and great enlargement of the organ respectively. These figures give a spleen rate of 15·3, showing a gradual and steady reduction on the rates of the previous year.

Under the supervision of the Sanitary Engineer, extensive anti-malarial works were carried out, chiefly in the Larnaca and Famagusta districts. New drains to the extent of 64,096 feet have been cut, and 134,905 feet of existing drains were cleared or improved, and 218,056 cubic feet of marsh land filled in. Extensive and important drainage works were carried out in St. Lazarus and Bamboula marshes in Larnaca, and at the villages of Livadhia and Voroklini near that town, and these measures should have a beneficial effect on the health of the town and district during the coming year.

Larvicide substances were extensively used throughout the year, and experiments in these substances were continued. As a result of experiments it has been found that the addition of a small quantity of the substance hitherto used—a compound of crude carbolic, caustic soda, and resin—to crude oil causes rapid spreading, and very much increases its efficiency.

Two of the chief difficulties encountered in the work of mosquito reduction are due to wells and cesspits, both of which are prolific breeding places for mosquitoes. Cyprus has, generally speaking, a deficient rainfall, and wells have to be used to supplement the supply for domestic purposes. The use of larvicides is precluded, filling in is equally impossible except in isolated cases, and screening and covering is almost impracticable on account of expense. A house to house visit within the municipal area of Nicosia revealed 830 wells and 315 cesspits in use. The difficulties of finding in Cyprus, particularly in the large towns, adequate supplies of water suitable for domestic use forms an obstacle to introducing a system of reservoirs and filter beds with pipe distribution, which might otherwise mitigate the evils arising from the use of wells and cesspits.

Hospitals and Dispensaries.

Nicosia General Hospital. This is the only Government hospital in the island, and has accommodation for 53 beds. 1,175 patients were admitted during the year, which, with 35 patients remaining from last year, makes a total of 1,210 patients treated, against 1,102 for last year. There were 41 deaths, against 63 for last year, giving a death-rate of 3·3 per cent., against 5·7 for last year. The number of out-patients was 5,832, against 5,241 for last year. Twenty cases of consumption were admitted, with 8 deaths, against 17 cases and 9 deaths

last year. These patients were accommodated in a detached building well removed from the general wards, and it has proved of great service in dealing with cases amongst the poor and destitute of the town of Nicosia. The maternity wards have treated 27 cases during the year, as against 13 in the previous year. The training of native midwives, who are taken from all parts of the island, has been a marked and very beneficial feature of these wards.

A striking feature of the institution is the amount of surgical work carried out during the year. 409 operations were performed, a large proportion being for abdominal cases.

The hospital is now being equipped with electric light, and an X-ray apparatus is being set up.

The district hospitals of Larnaca, Limassol, Paphos, Famagusta, and Kyrenia, which are supported by Government, carried out excellent work during the year. A new building is being erected at Famagusta, rendered necessary by the extensive development of the town and port. The hospital at Larnaca has been greatly improved during recent years, the wards being now tiled throughout and thus rendered much more sanitary than with the old wood flooring which was difficult to keep clean. 1,941 out-patients were admitted during the year as against 1,976 during the previous year.

Leper Farm.

The number of inmates is at present 97. There were 12 admissions during the year, and 10 deaths. All classes and stages of the disease are met with in the farm. Anaesthetic, tubercular, and mixed varieties exist.

Lunatic Asylum.

The inmates at present number 92. During the year 25 cases of insanity were admitted, 9 cases died, and 8 were discharged cured or relieved. The chief cause of the increase is the transfer of criminal lunatics from the prisons of the island to the asylum. All kinds of mental diseases are met with, but dementia and epilepsy are commonest.

Government Laboratory.

The number of samples analysed by the Government Analyst during the year was 1,759, an increase of 584 over the previous year; 412 preparations were made. Of the samples analysed 279 were in connection with criminal cases, as compared with 197 for the previous year.

There has been an increase of 528 samples of food analysed as compared with the previous year, and the percentage of adulterated samples shows an advance from 13·8 to 15·7, due mainly to the adulteration of pepper and curdled milk. The percentage of adulterated samples of flour has decreased, and the quality of flour improved, although several samples were found unfit for food. Great

attention was paid during the year to curdled milk, and of 65 samples examined 42 were found to be adulterated with alum. Alum retards digestion, is an astringent, a purgative in drachm doses, and an emetic in repeated doses: taken internally in doses of more than 15 grains it is injurious to health. It is only added to curdled milk to make the latter set quickly, and its addition is unnecessary: since these analyses were instituted the makers of curdled milk have practically ceased to add alum. It is satisfactory to note, with regard to mineral waters, that the 10 samples which were analysed were found to be not only pure, but well manufactured. Of the 21 samples of drinking water analysed during the year 19 were of good quality and 2 were unfit for drinking purposes.

Besides the work of analysing samples and making preparations, and giving expert evidence in criminal cases at the Magisterial and Assize Courts of the island, the Government Analyst gave during the year a course of 104 lectures and demonstrations in elementary theoretical and practical chemistry, and the allied sciences. Five of the pupils passed the examination, and were awarded the Government certificate.

POLICE AND PRISONS.

Police.

The police force was during the months of September and October, 1914, temporarily increased by the enrolment of some 70 additional men, owing to the situation then prevailing and the desirability of bringing the strength of each of the six police divisions up to their full complement of fully trained men, but by the end of March the establishment of non-commissioned officers and men was reduced to normality, though the number of officers was three short of the authorised establishment, two vacancies existing amongst the Local Commandants, and one amongst the Inspectors.

The police band was, in September, 1914, dissolved as a temporary and experimental measure, thus setting free for active police duty a native officer and 24 non-commissioned officers and men, a great part of whose time had hitherto been devoted to training for and performing their musical duties.

Great efforts have been made during the past year to improve the training of recruits, in order that every new member of the force should have a thorough grounding in drill and police duties before being posted to duty. The normal length of the course of instruction of recruits at the Depôt is 12 weeks. A new appointment of Depôt Instructor was created, the post being filled by an officer of considerable experience in the police force of the United Kingdom, fully qualified to instruct in police duties, detection of crime, the finger print system, and other matters. Six progressive instructional manuals have been compiled and printed in English, Turkish, and Greek, and these are

now in use at the Depôt, and copies have been issued to divisional headquarters for assisting the officers in periodical lectures to the rank and file. A book of "Duty Hints" for non-commissioned officers and men has also been compiled and will shortly be issued in the three languages to all literate rank and file in the force. With a view further to increasing the efficiency of the force arrangements were made during the year for the establishment at certain district headquarters of tuition classes for the illiterate members of the force, and instructing them in Turkish and Greek. Out of a total of 762 non-commissioned officers and men, including those detailed as prison warders, 645 could read and write one or more languages.

There is an open manège at the depôt. Recruits of the mounted branch are put through a course in equitation, and trained in mounted infantry drill. On 31st March, 1915, there were 267 horses enrolled and actually on the strength of the force. Compensation amounting to £101.10.8 cp., was paid to members of the police force for loss of, or injury to, their mounts.

During the year 107 non-commissioned officers and men were re-engaged on completion of their 5 years limited engagements; 9 refused re-engagement; 6 purchased their discharge; 38 were discharged with gratuities as "physically unfit for further service"; 21 were struck off the strength of the force on account of comparative inefficiency, and 23 were dismissed on account of misconduct. Gratuities amounting to £1,510.6.1cp. were paid to non-commissioned officers and men on their discharge from the service.

There were 285 breaches of discipline during the year, 225 of which were minor cases. The number of admissions to hospital was 529, and there were 817 cases of out-door treatment; the daily average of non-commissioned officers and men on the sick list during the year was 11·71.

The conduct and discipline of the force throughout the year were satisfactory; all ranks show keenness and zeal in the discharge of their duties and make every effort to attain increased efficiency. Since the proclamation of Martial Law in Cyprus in August, 1914, extra work has devolved on the police, who have rendered much assistance in the taking of a census of grain, the examination of strangers arriving in the island and their subsequent supervision, the posting of Proclamations and Notices (of which approximately 47,000 were posted by the police), and in many other ways,

Prisons.

The total number of persons committed during the year in the whole island was 5,579, against 4,905 during the previous year; 4,827 were cases of penal imprisonment, of which 3,059, or nearly 65 per cent., were in respect of default of payment of fines, costs, village road taxes, school fees, etc.

The total cost of the island prisons during the year amounted to £7,808.2.5cp., against £7,132.4cp. for the previous year, making the cost per head per diem 7.80cp., which is reduced to 3.84cp. by

taking into account the value of industrial and other work performed by the convicts. The increase in expenditure is due principally to an increase in pay granted to the prison staff, and partly to the higher rates of contract prices of articles supplied both locally and from the United Kingdom. The total value of industrial and other labour performed by the convicts during the year is estimated at £3,968. The industrial work comprises tailoring, bootmaking, carpentering, baking, cooking, weaving, dyeing, masonry, brush and stocking making, etc., etc. Besides this a number of convicts, more especially juveniles, are employed on the Prison Farm at the Central Prison, Nicosia; some cows have been transferred temporarily from the Government Stock Farm at Athalassa and juvenile convicts are taught dairy work. Barley, oats, favetta, and vetches are grown on the Prison Farm and the proceeds from the sale of this and of the milk produced by the six cows kept on the farm during the year, amounted to £177 12s. 6d., the expenditure being £103 16s. 0d.

From the 1st April, 1914, the extra duty pay granted to non-commissioned officers and men performing the duty of warders in the prison service was increased to 4op. a day, with a view to attracting men of good physique, education, and character to come forward as volunteers from amongst the members of the police force from whom warders are chosen, and with whom the duty has not hitherto been very popular. The Inspector of Prisons reports that the increase has resulted in a marked improvement in the element employed as subordinate staff in the prison service. There were 7 grave and 10 minor offences recorded against warders during the year; 12 men were fined and 4 reprimanded. The establishment of warders consists of 7 sergeants, 6 corporals, and 67 first and second-class privates.

The general sanitary condition of the prisons has been satisfactory; there was no epidemic or disease of an unusual or serious nature during the year. The District Medical Officers have reported that the general health of the prisoners during the year was excellent. The daily average number of prisoners on the sick list during the year was 8·44 with a daily average prison population of 492·80. Six deaths occurred in the Central Prison and three in the Paphos Prison. No execution took place during the year.

The conduct of prisoners has been good and the prison discipline well maintained throughout the year. The principal offences were idleness, disobedience of orders, and other minor offences against prison discipline, though five acts of violence were committed by felon convicts on warders, three of which, not being aggravated, were punished by solitary confinement with six days bread and water. In the remaining two cases the punishment of flogging was inflicted. 508 prison offences were reported during the year, 388 of which were dealt with by bread and water diet from one to seven days.

The Central Prison at Nicosia was improved during the year by the addition of a punishment block containing 14 separate cells, and a school building of two rooms. In addition to this the premises originally erected for the accommodation of criminal lunatics have

been converted, with certain additions and alterations, into an isolation ward, criminal lunatics being now accommodated in the new Lunatic Asylum.

A prison was established during the year, as an experiment, at the village of Rizo Carpass in the Famagusta district, the forest hut being set apart and gazetted as a prison, and the forester appointed as convict guard in charge. Short service prisoners from the neighbouring district, instead of being marched into Famagusta to undergo their sentence, were detained in this prison and employed in the forest garden and plantations. The total number of prisoners received into this prison during the period 1st May, 1914, to 31st March, 1915, was 67, and the total cost amounted to £4.16.4cp.

JUDICIAL AND CRIMINAL STATISTICS.

The number of persons brought before the magistrates during the year was 22,154, an increase of 3,340 over the number last year. Of these only 2,549 were discharged for want of prosecution, instead of 3,243 the previous year, which would appear to be an indication of greater care on the part of the police. There were 4,052 more summary convictions than there were the previous year, another indication of better police work. Of the 22,154 persons brought before the magistrates only 1,700 were sentenced to imprisonment. The remainder of the summary cases were considered to be of a nature which might adequately be punished by a fine.

The homicides brought before the magisterial courts amounted to 26 as against 29 last year; of these three cases were homicide by misadventure, for which small punishment was inflicted. In all there were 35 persons charged with homicide; three were discharged for want of prosecution and 32 were committed for trial. Of the 32 committed for trial one was convicted of murder, four of child murder, 18 of manslaughter (*i.e.*, killing without premeditation) and seven were acquitted; two were tried after the expiration of the year; no one was executed. The character of the murders was of a less savage nature than in some previous years. There were three cases of attempt to murder, and eight cases of assault with intent to kill. Seven persons were convicted of an attempt to murder and four of assault with intent to kill, and there were four persons acquitted.

"The election of village officials," the Chief Justice writes in his report on Criminal Statistics for the year, "is a fruitful source of crime." "Not only are the persons elected," he states in another part of his report, "unsuited to their position, but the holding of the elections stirs up bad feeling and hostility among the people, which is frequently a cause of crime."

It is unfortunate that the person elected as Mukhtar is in many cases the money lender of the village, who by virtue of his office has to sell up the villagers in execution of the judgments he has obtained against them. In a case recently tried there was a charge of attempting

to shoot the Mukhtar. The defence, which turned on a question of identity, was that there were at least six or seven people likely to shoot him, that he was the chief money lender of the village, and that he had to seek police protection when going from his house to the café. In view of the fact that a Mukhtar is by law invested with the powers of a zaptieh, a more ridiculous state of affairs can hardly be imagined.

There was a great falling off in rape cases during the year, 6 cases being tried in the superior courts against 12 in the previous year.

As regards the local Magisterial Courts, out of the total of 22,154 cases taken before the magistrates during the year, 6,016 were taken before the local courts.

There were 28 criminal appeals to the Supreme Court, in 20 of which the convictions were confirmed, and in the remaining 8 the conviction was quashed.

POSTS, TELEGRAPHS, AND TELEPHONES.

The number of various classes of correspondence dealt with during the year is estimated at 2,391,628, a decrease of 144,782 over the previous year, the decrease being due to war conditions, which have seriously affected the amount of correspondence dealt with.

The local letters and parcels posted show a small increase of 2,786 and 936 respectively, the former of which would under normal circumstances have been much larger. The postcards and book packets show a small decrease of 1,544 and 1,376 respectively and a marked decrease in the returns of local newspapers of 12,722 due, in great part, to the cessation of five local newspapers. The number of letters, etc., posted for foreign countries show a total decrease of 54,286 and those received of 78,576.

The number of registered letters posted were:—Local, 16,452; Foreign, 20,180; and those received from abroad 25,919, making a total of 62,551, a decrease of 18,849 over last year.

The principal articles exported by Parcel Post were cigarettes, 2,569,450, value £2,396, a small increase over last year; Cyprus embroidery, value £647, a decrease of £591; native dress stuff, value £726, a decrease of £474; cinematograph films, value £989, a decrease of £3,891, and antiquities £210.

The number of parcels received from the United Kingdom was 6,711, a decrease of only 5 parcels. The suspension of the parcel service with enemy countries resulted in a decrease estimated at 1,349 parcels.

The number of letter packets containing dutiable articles was 4,602, value £2,158, on which duty to the amount of £211.19.7cp. was collected and paid to the Customs Department. These figures

show an increase of about 100 per cent. over last year, the increase being mainly due to a popular method of obtaining watches from Switzerland by means of the purchase and sale of coupons.

The number of undelivered postal packets, including packets bearing no address, dealt with during the year was 16,569, while 5,912 postal packets were returned to foreign countries. The increase in the amount of correspondence dealt with in this branch of the service is principally due to the number of mails for enemy countries returned to Cyprus without being forwarded to their destinations.

The number of money orders issued during the year was 6,358, amounting to £40,320; 7,986 were paid, amounting in value to £48,325. Inland Money Orders show a satisfactory increase, and are constantly used for transmitting money to Paphos for purchases of carobs, silk cocoons, etc., no banking facilities existing in that town. A considerable decrease occurred in money orders received from abroad, owing to the cessation of that service during the first three months after the beginning of hostilities.

British postal orders issued and paid during the year showed a satisfactory increase and amounted to 2,713, of a total value of £1,627.

Local mails amounted to 35,834, an increase over last year of 1,248, and were conveyed over 316,964 miles, an increase of 3,744. The rural mail service covers practically the whole of the island, and few villages of any importance are not in direct postal communication. A new section embracing the large villages of Akacha and Peristerona was established; these villages were formerly served by mail cart, but on the extension of the railway to Morphou this was discontinued. Some difficulty is experienced in obtaining agents at villages to perform the postal work satisfactorily, but a general trend towards improvement in this service is observed. Periodical visits to the rural mail sections by the officers in charge of the District Post Offices have been arranged, and this method of regular inspections will, it is hoped, greatly improve the rural mail service.

The number of inward mails dealt with in the Sea Post Office and received by regular mail steamers was 4,234, a decrease of 780 mails. The number of outward mails was 1,802, a decrease of 524 mails, the decrease being due to the cessation of the service by French and Austrian steamers since August, 1914.

The revenue received from all sources amounted to £7,984, to which must be added £1,546, the value of franked correspondence. This gives a decrease over last year's revenue of £920, mostly due to the dislocation of commerce subsequent to the declaration of war and the moratorium established to adjust the situation.

The expenditure of the Department during the year was £6,786, an increase of £483 over last year, due mainly to a general increase of pay. This sum does not include £4,897 paid to the subsidized steamer, the annual subsidy to which provides weekly transport for agricultural produce and cattle, together with a regular means of communication for passengers between Egypt and Cyprus.

The motor service between Nicosia, Larnaca, and Limassol has been irregular on account of the inadequate number of effective motors which have been available to meet the requirements of the service, and on this account the mails have had frequently to be conveyed by carriages.

The offices of the Imperial Ottoman Telegraph were closed on the outbreak of war with Turkey, and no transactions have since taken place.

Some additions to the telephone system connecting the various Government offices in Nicosia were made during the year, and a small telephone system was erected in Larnaca to connect the various Government offices in that town.

AGRICULTURE.

The Agricultural Department has been greatly extended and its staff increased during the past two years, and with its extension and greater power of activity a corresponding increase of interest is being shown towards it by the agricultural classes. Whereas some years ago the department was scarcely known, and was regarded with misgiving and suspicion by those for whose benefit it primarily existed, there is now happily a marked and growing feeling of trust and regard, as manifested by numerous applications daily received from all parts of the country. Some 13,800 letters were received and sent, and 522 Departmental Circulars issued during the course of the year, while 1,460 visits were made by the staff and 764 villages inspected.

An attempt was made during the year to concentrate the efforts of the department mainly on the development of the silkworm rearing industry, the introduction of new crops for human and for cattle food, extending and improving the cultivation of fruit and other trees, and combatting insect and fungus pests. More might have been accomplished under these heads had not the department been already committed to a variety of other work which could not be abandoned, which occupied a large share of the time of the staff and made serious inroads upon the funds available. The special works mentioned above will require the sustained attention of the department for some years. The silk industry for instance is one which is susceptible of very considerable development and improvement and is of special interest as it affords remunerative occupation to a large number of small people each of whom can obtain therefrom a small profit, and the total annual revenue to the island should in time amount to a very appreciable figure. Connected with this is the mulberry cultivation. The war points the necessity of familiarizing the people with new kinds of food for themselves and their cattle, and it is satisfactory to note that among the former rye, oats, and Indian corn are becoming popular, while Indian corn, lucerne, reana (teosinte), berseem (Egyptian clover), and mangel wurzel are now being grown in several parts of the island. At present cattle-feeding as an industry is altogether unknown, and yet there are many well watered localities in the

island where the systematic breeding of cattle could be profitably carried on. A good number of cattle are annually exported, and it is of the utmost importance that the supply of cattle should be maintained and increased. The indirect advantage of this to the soil of Cyprus from a manurial point of view cannot be exaggerated.

It would be as interesting as it is difficult to estimate the average amount of revenue lost to the farming community by ravages from insect and fungoid pests. Every year crop after crop suffers from one or other of these pests, and the already small profits of farmers and gardeners undergo a serious reduction. The damage done to vines by the blight known as *Oidium tuckeri* and to carob trees by the ravages of the insect known as *Cecidomyia Ceratoniae* have seriously affected the prosperity of the large number of persons who are either in whole or part dependent on the vine and the carob industries, and the department has made determined efforts to reduce the evils resulting from these pests and to discover means of eradicating them. With regard to the former the sulphuring of vines is becoming more widely adopted as vine-owners realise its efficacy in preventing disease, and the action of Government in importing large stocks and placing them in centres where they can be purchased at small cost has had most gratifying results.

In combatting the carob scourge the department has shown no less activity, and had at its disposal a sum of £2,000, which was voted this year for the improvement of carob cultivation, a matter of the utmost importance to the island in view of the fact that the value of the carob export amounts to nearly one-third of the total export trade of Cyprus. The life history of the *Cecidomyia Ceratoniae* was under continuous and most careful examination for several months, and the living insect was microscopically examined throughout its various stages, with the result that a definite opinion could be formed as to the best means of combatting it. The most complete means would, however, necessitate special legislation, compelling all carob tree owners whose trees were infected, to apply certain drastic remedies, and in the absence of such special legislation it was decided, on the advice of the Inspector of Agriculture, to adopt a general system of pruning. This work could not be regarded as a cure for the carob disease, but it was thought that the removal of dead wood and superfluous branches would help to invigorate the trees and add to their productivity, as well as render more easy the task of removing the stunted fruit and the flowers another year. Pruning operations began in the Government forests and on certain privately owned areas, and continued from August till about the middle of February. Nearly a quarter of a million trees were pruned during this period and it is hoped that the result will be highly beneficial to this most important industry.

The year was marked by the appearance of a large number of destructive insects. Fortunately it was possible to meet this state of things to some extent, as four ex-students of the Agricultural School had been specially trained in some of the practical work of combatting insects. It is very satisfactory to find that farmers and gardeners are now reporting insect and fungus attacks far more generally than formerly was the case, and are willing to have their crops sprayed, and to pay for the insecticides.

The island this year had a visitation from that enemy to corn-growers, the Hessian fly (*Cecidomyia destructor*). It has, no doubt, been present in former years, but owing to the fact that the department was not then organized to deal with such pests, it was not reported and its ravages were probably attributed to the weather or other causes. As soon as its presence was known, steps were taken to combat it, and farmers were advised as to the preventive measures which should be taken, but it is doubtful if these will at once be generally followed. In many localities the loss of crop this year was estimated as high as 60 per cent., and further reduction of yield must be expected so long as this most destructive insect, which is allied to that bane of the carob tree, the *Cecidomyia Ceratoniae*, retains the upper hand.

A serious vine pest in the neighbourhood of Omodhos, Mandria, etc., has for several years caused much damage and baffled investigation. It was again reported last summer, and the entomologist was in consequence sent to Omodhos, taking with him his microscopical appliances, in order to make a thorough examination on the spot. He eventually attributed the trouble to a thrips, but the exact identity of the particular species of thrips is still under expert study in England. The cause of the damage having been ascertained, the necessary advice as to treatment was given and it is hoped that this pest will now cease to affect to any serious extent the vineyards of Cyprus.

Specimens of insects and diseased plants were received from every part of the island and a large number of departmental reports regarding the treatment to be applied have been issued to agriculturists, whose losses from these causes must have been materially lessened.

There is at present no separate branch for pathology and mycology, and the study of those numerous diseases that come under these heads; the examination of, and report upon, the many specimens submitted are all dealt with in the entomological laboratory. The work is of great importance to the agriculture of the island, and it is hoped in time to strengthen the technical staff so as to allow of this branch of research work being carried out in a more methodical and thorough manner than is at present possible.

Among the various subjects which have come under special investigation this year may be mentioned more particularly that of the sexual development of the carob flower and the frequent non-fertilization in Cyprus of the pistachio tree. As regards the former a study by the entomologist has been sent, together with herbarium specimens, slide preparations, etc., to the Director, Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. Research work regarding the latter is still in progress. Much disease prevails among the nuts and walnuts of the island, and it is hoped to investigate this next season with a view to discovering remedial measures.

This year a great advance has been made in the local employment of chemical manures, which has been largely due to the enterprise of a few business firms who have secured agencies for various manufacturers in Europe, and who have energetically made known to the Cypriot farmers the advantages to be gained by their use. In many cases excellent results have been obtained. The use of these fertilizers

has long been general throughout the agricultural world, and, indeed, they may be regarded as essential to successful farming. Yet probably no article of commerce is more systematically adulterated during the course of handling than chemical manures. The department has been occupied in carrying out a series of analyses in order to ascertain to what extent, if any, adulteration takes place here, and with a view to making proposals for controlling the trade. It would appear that the quality as imported is usually true to type, but that it undergoes much change before reaching the small consumer. Much useful information has been gained by the department and imparted to farmers, through the application of various combinations of these fertilizers on the experimental plots and in village demonstrations. This work is likely to be of considerable practical value in making known to farmers the profitable use of these manures, but it will probably be necessary to impose regulations to safeguard the consumer from fraud and adulteration.

Agricultural Education.

One member of the Agricultural staff was sent abroad during the year to study, first to Egypt to receive practical instruction in cotton-growing, and subsequently to Greece to study viticulture and cotton sowing. One member returned from France after undergoing a thorough training in basket making.

The Agricultural School was attended by 17 Greek Christian and five Turkish students, and it was found possible to select from amongst the last school year's students a certain number who were sufficiently well qualified to justify their employment in the Department in one or other of the main branches of skilled work. But it is hoped that the majority of students who complete the course of instruction in the school will return to their farms and put into practice the knowledge which they have acquired in the course of their studies.

By an arrangement made with the Education Department a certain number of lectures on agriculture were given during the year by members of the Agricultural Department in rural schools, and these have been well received and are distinctly beneficial. A course of instruction in agriculture was also given, both in Nicosia and Limassol, to schoolmasters, the attendance numbering 23 Moslems and 94 Greek Christians. Practical instruction was given in the Government gardens, and also on private properties, and the Government Stock Farm at Athalassa was also visited.

Government Stock Farm.

One boar, two sows, and some poultry were imported during the year from England, and six oxen were purchased locally.

The number of animals served at Athalassa during the year was 96 mares, 176 donkeys, 132 cows, and 60 sows.

The result of the mares served at Athalassa during the year 1913 by the two thoroughbred stallions, "Huckle-my-Buff" and "Temeraire" were 20 colts and 16 fillies, and by the Suffolk Punch stallion, "Henham Happy," two colts and one filly.

One of the ostriches on the farm laid nine eggs, eight of which were put into the incubator, but all proved unfertile.

Three stud stables were inaugurated during the year in different parts of the Island, at Larnaca, Kyrenia and Yiallousa (Carpass) at each of which it is proposed to maintain, as funds permit, a stallion, a bull, a jack donkey, and a boar. In this way it is hoped to distribute over the island the valuable stock which has been imported during the past few years.

A scheme has also been tried for placing out temporarily with farmers half-bred milch cows, a qualified man from the Government Stock Farm accompanying them and remaining a month to give instruction in the matter of feeding and milking. Owing, however, to the difficulty of obtaining half-bred cows of sufficiently good quality in full milk and at a reasonable price, it has not been found possible to continue the scheme, the one cow sent out having died of anthrax.

Veterinary.

Outbreaks of anthrax occurred at various villages throughout the Island during the year, and also amongst the pigs at the Government Stock Farm, but prompt measures were taken in each case to prevent the spread of the disease, the villages being placed in quarantine and visited by the Veterinary Surgeon.

No quarter-ill was reported during the year, but there were a few outbreaks of sheep-pox in the Nicosia District.

6,384 animals were examined for export during the year, the fees taken amounting to £190 7s. 7cp. This number is much below the average owing to prohibition regarding the export of animals imposed after the outbreak of war.

FORESTS.

The revenue obtained by the Forest Department shows a slight decrease over that obtained the previous year, amounting to £10,299, as against £11,275, the falling off being due partly to the war and partly to fear of agricultural depression.

Seventy forest fires occurred during the year, the number of trees burned being estimated at 70,246. Statistics worked out by the department for the past 29 years record during that period 1,610 forest fires, over a total area of 39,585 acres, the number of pine trees destroyed amounting to 415,457. Valuing each acre of forest at £3, the damage done is estimated at £118,755. The annual average shows 55 fires, 1,365 acres, 13,636 pines, and £4,095 worth of damage. As the amount spent on plantations during the past year was £4,274, it is to be observed that only a little more than the estimated annual value of forest destroyed by fire is being replaced.

The work of cutting fire protection and fire paths in the forest has been continued vigorously, 32 miles of new paths being made, whilst the existing 359 miles of forest paths were kept in repair.

The plantations all over the Island were added to by close on half a million seedlings, which included eucalyptus, wattles, cypress, and casuarinas. Besides these, 1,784 acres were sown down with various seeds.

The number of labourers employed by the Department was 118,849, an increase of 6,753 over last year, while 17,498 carts and animals were employed.

The saw-mills worked throughout the year, the value of the timber turned out amounting to £3,670, against an expenditure of £2,150, which shows a profit of £1,520, or 71 per cent. The number of pine trees felled at the saw-mills was 4,506.

The receipts of the timber stores this year show a decrease of £934, being £8,886 against £9,820 last year; the falling off in sales is due to the war and general agricultural depression. The value of the stock in hand on 1st April, 1915, was £6,843 against £2,045 last year, and sales have recently been very brisk, so that there is every prospect of a large revenue being obtained this year, especially as supplies of timber from Asia Minor and Trieste have been cut off by the war and the island is thrown on its own resources.

In the Carpass the system was adopted of giving a certain area required for re-afforestation, to a charcoal burner under agreement to clear. Having done this and burnt the charcoal, the produce was weighed and on this weight he paid a prescribed fee (6 paras per oke) and removed the charcoal, and sold it on his own account.

During the year there were 5,386 offences against the Forest Law, against 5,694 for the previous year.

The working of the Goats Law of 1913 has been most instructive and interesting. In the Kilani Nahieh of the Limassol district 20 out of 43 villages have taken advantage of the Goats Law, thus voluntarily abolishing goats from their villages, and the number of villages throughout the Island which have so far taken advantage of the law is 52, of which 31 have had privileges of grazing in the forest.

The effect of the Goats Law will be that, in addition to preserving the property of the villagers, the destruction of the forests will be mitigated. There are some 250,000 goats in the Island, and the damage done each year by each goat is estimated as amounting to not less than ten shillings. Consequently the damage done by the goats in the Island may be estimated at not less than £125,000 every year, a sum probably exceeding the total value of the goats themselves. Last year there were grazing in the forests 50,730 goats and the damage done by them in eating down forest growth, seedlings, etc., is estimated at £25,000. This tends to show that the sooner the goat is exterminated from Cyprus the better it will be for the prosperity of the Island, which depends so much on its forests, its agriculture, and its arboriculture.

LAND REGISTRY AND SURVEY.

There was a remarkable decrease in the receipts of the Land Registry Department during the year owing chiefly to the effect of the Moratorium imposed in consequence of the war and transactions connected therewith, and partly to the falling off of compulsory registration fees owing to a poor harvest in the Famagusta district and to the effect of the war on economic conditions, the receipts during the year under review amounting to £1,277 as against £2,186 during the previous year.

The cost of the department was £20,468, of which £8,220 may be taken as the cost of revenue-producing work; the revenue obtained amounted to £10,761, exclusive of £1,277 compulsory registration fees under Law XII of 1907, which gives a percentage of cost of revenue-producing work to revenue of 76·38 as against 49·20 during the preceding year. Though on the one hand there was a decrease in the revenue of the department owing to abnormal conditions, on the other hand there was an increase in the cost owing to the general increase in salaries granted during the year; but notwithstanding this the revenue more than covered the cost.

Registration of Title. Titles to 47,655 parcels of property were issued during the year, and 1,829 copies of registrations, making a total of 49,484 transactions, the average for the last five years being 55,895.

Registration of Mortgages. During the year 2,343 mortgages were registered, affecting 13,932 properties and securing debt to the amount of £116,064. The cancellations of mortgage, including foreclosures, were 1,676, affecting 11,666 properties. This class of security is generally resorted to by money lenders.

Other attachments of property for debt. This branch of work showed a slight decrease, the number of attachments being 6,349, as against 6,586 during the previous year.

Local Enquiries. Here again there was a decrease, the number during the year amounting to 5,693, as against 7,108 during the previous year.

Searches. 2,815 were made, as against 3,114 during the previous year; in addition, 495 searches were made for the Revenue Department in connection with the prosecution of defaulting taxpayers, and 17 searches were made for the Agricultural Bank.

Writs of Sale. The registered value of property sold amounted to £22,301, the price realised being £22,086 and the debts sought to be recovered £33,846. There were 74 Government forced sales for recovery of taxes and compulsory registration fees during the year, the debt in every case being recovered in full. The ratio of price realised to registered value is low, and arises from the fact that there is little or no competition at these sales, the property being usually bought in for a nominal sum by the family or relatives of the debtor, who generally is left in possession. As regards forced sales in private actions there was a decrease of 731, the decrease being due entirely to the Moratorium imposed in consequence of war conditions.

In addition to the work summarised above 496 particulars of Verghi Kimat assessment were issued, and 817 plans made, whilst the department gave assistance in the acquisition of land for the railway extension from Morphou to Evrykhou.

The assessment of Verghi Kimat was made as usual, the figures being £31,454 against £31,998 during the previous year. The decrease is due to the enforcement of the provision of Law XIII of 1913 whereby the normal rate of 4 per cent. may be increased or decreased as the case may be on the completion of the valuation under Law XII of 1907 in a town or village so as to yield in the aggregate the sum that was levied in that town or village at the time of the coming into operation of the valuation. This provision was applied during the year to seven owns and villages in the Larnaca district, and 30 in the Famagusta district, and as a result the rate was reduced below the normal 4 per cent. in 29 cases and increased above it in eight cases, the lowest rate being 1 per cent. and the highest 6½ per cent. The whole assessment represents an increase in the value of property brought under assessment of about £44,234.

The number of estates in respect of which Verghi was distributed amounted to 3,996, the value distributed being £215,311.

Cadastral Survey.

Early in March, 1914, the surveyor who had been engaged in carrying out the observations of the major triangulation was obliged to abandon work and return to England on account of illness. After a short delay the work was resumed and eventually completed, owing to the kindness of the Egyptian Government in lending the services of a trained surveyor, who arrived in Cyprus on the 9th April, and proceeded forthwith to measure the fundamental azimuth at Famagusta. By August 3rd, 1914, in spite of adverse climatic and atmospheric conditions, the observations of the outstanding points were completed.

The positions of major triangulation stations have been marked by strongly fixing iron belts into the ground with cement, over which have been built fixed cairns of stones and mortar with a hole in the middle of each, into which a flagstaff can be inserted when required.

The statistics of the major triangulation from September, 1913, to August, 1914, show the extent covered by triangulation as 3,420 square miles, the number of stations occupied 46, lines observed 111, number of triangles 65, and average length of side in miles 12·3. The cost amounted to £1,484, giving an average of 0·434£ per square mile; this does not include the cost of computation.

Minor Triangulation. Operations for minor triangulation have proceeded in Larnaca district, the Messaoria and Kyrenia, and in the East Carpass. In Larnaca district the reconnaissance for 3rd and 4th order triangulation commenced in January, 1914, and continued till 27th April, 1914, when observations were immediately taken in hand. At the end of June, 1914, operations were suspended till 1st February, 1915, when observations and reconnaissance were

resumed conjointly, and are now proceeding. In the East Carpass at the eastern extremity, where 3rd order triangulation had been carried out previously, but no 4th order points fixed, traverses have been fixed, and observed 4th order points by means of 5-inch vernier theodolites.

Theodolite Traverse. On 1st April, 1914, an area of 80 square miles, approximately, of the eastern portion of the Carpass Nahieh remained to be traversed, all of which has been completed. It is proposed to survey the portion of the coast line bounded by forest at the eastern extremity of the Carpass by subtense methods. The uneven nature of the ground renders good chaining very difficult. Two traversers and eight chainmen have been engaged throughout the year on this work, while some traverse has been done by the instructor in charge of the school of Detail Survey at Rizocarpass. The average number of points fixed per square mile is 30, which agrees with the forecast of Captain H. G. Lyons, D.Sc., F.R.S., whilst the average number of points fixed by one traverser per day falls considerably below the expected rate.

Topographical Maps. For topographical purposes each sheet of 64 cadastral plans is divided into four equal parts, A, B, C, D, each of these latter being called a "4-inch plan." Further, although 4-inch plans in which the Famagusta district boundary is situated (in which the lands of Famagusta district only have been surveyed as yet) are incomplete, yet the drawing and the typing of these incomplete 4-inch plans has not been postponed until the survey on both sides of district boundary is completed. The total number of complete and incomplete 4-inch plans is 27 clean drawn, and 31 typed and completed. Three members of the staff have been engaged on this work; one reducing topographical features of cadastral plans, the second tracing the reduced maps on to a 4-inch plan, the third member typing the plans. The topographical work is now up-to-date with that of the cadastral.

Field Work. During the past year the survey of the narrow strip of land called the Carpass has been continued in an easterly direction. An area of 46,811 acres has been surveyed on the scale 1/2500, and eight villages on the scale 1/1250 comprising an area of 549 acres.

The area given for 1/2500 scale does not include unsurveyed forest lands. The number of detail surveyors has been gradually increased, by posting students from the school of Detail Survey to the main detail survey on their attaining a suitable standard of proficiency.

Plane Table Tacheometer Detail Survey. By the end of June, 1914, the co-ordinates of a sufficient number of triangulation points for the commencement of the plane-table survey of Larnaca district, on the scale 1/5000 had been computed. Accordingly, early in July, a surveyor with a knowledge of subtense methods began the survey of that district. Two further surveyors, with no previous knowledge of plane-table work, joined him early in September, and were instructed by him in that work. On the average the density of the triangulation stations is such that the detail surveyors have three points for each plan of one-and-a-half square miles to work from.

Five-inch tacheometers are employed for these observations and are fitted with glass stadia diaphragms (1/100).

Clean Drawing and Typing Plans. It was decided to increase the rate of clean-drawing and typing of plans so that this work should be so far ahead of that of the Valuation Office that plans could be published before the valuation field clerks were in need of them, and so discontinue having sunprints of original field traces taken for field clerks. This aim is fast approaching attainment through increase of the number of draughtsmen and typists. On the average, three typists and four draughtsmen are now engaged on cadastral plans of the scales 1/1250, 1/2500, and 1/5000.

Computation of Areas. All areas are computed at headquarters from field traces (or plans), the areas of each trace being computed by two clerks. A third clerk compares the results, takes the mean of those for which the difference is permissible, and computes again those areas for which the difference is not permissible. These final areas are compiled accurately to the nearest 50 square feet for the scales 1/2500 and 1/5000, whilst for villages on the scale 1/1250 final areas are entered accurately, and the areas so obtained are entered into schedules which are forwarded to the Revaluation Office.

Miscellaneous.

The revision of the plan of Nicosia Town, compiled from the survey on the scale 1/1250 in 1911, was commenced by the Chief Surveyor, accompanied by a valuation officer, on 17th September, 1914. This revision was completed on 17th December, 1914. As early as possible the areas of such plots as were altered by revision were computed and the clean drawing and typing of the new plan was commenced.

The plan of Nicosia Town is divided into 24 "quarters," each quarter being drawn on a separate sheet, except two, which are drawn on one sheet.

All the "quarter-plans" have been drawn, typed, and completed except the Nebet Hané quarter, which awaits the completion of certain buildings in process of erection.

Early in April, 1914, a school for detail survey to provide additional surveyors for the main detail survey was inaugurated at Rizocarpass. Two students joined in April, and four others who joined later have been transferred to the main detail survey, and there are five students still there.

The surveyor and instructor in charge at the commencement was posted to the plane-table detail survey, Larnaca, early in July, 1914, and was succeeded by a surveyor of the detail staff.

Two Government and 14 elected valuers were employed in making valuations in 18 villages. The properties valued by them included 18,760 holdings, 4,096 trees, and 1,467 buildings.

The field record of one town and two villages was completed and the books handed in to the Revaluation Office, whilst the field record was further carried out in 39 plans. The total number of holdings recorded amounts to 17,062, and the area to 24,097 acres.

Departmental examinations in Law and Arithmetic for fifth-class clerkships were held in January, 1915, and the names of the candidates who passed have been noted for promotion on the occurrence of vacancies. In languages, one officer passed the English Honour Standard, two the English Ordinary with distinction, nine the English Ordinary, one the Greek Preliminary, three the Greek Ordinary, and one the Civil Service Examination. The work of the staff throughout the year was satisfactory.

PUBLIC WORKS.

The year was an exceptionally busy one for the Public Works Department, the sum expended on public works, including those charged to Surplus Balance funds, amounted to £62,336, the largest recorded in Cyprus since the Occupation. The principal items of expenditure were:—Roads and bridges, construction, maintenance, and repair, £37,678; Buildings, £9,347; Limassol Customs Improvement, £6,496; Jetties, etc., £1,802; Purchase of Quay and sheds, Famagusta, £1,500; Stock Depôts, £594; Artesian Well boring, £386; Sanitary Works, £236.

The amount spent on the maintenance and improvement of main roads was £15,305, broken metal and slag being spread and consolidated over a length of 63 miles. A sum of £4,845 was spent entirely on laying foundations on the main roads of the island. The improvement of the Larnaca-Limassol road was continued, although there are still several miles of uncovered foundation, which are very rough for motor cars; many new culverts have been built, eliminating the old "Irish bridges," of which few now remain. The Nicosia-Kyrenia and Nicosia-Famagusta roads were also improved, and are now passable for motor cars in all weathers, although they cannot yet be said to be really good for motor traffic, owing to uncovered foundations. The Limassol-Troodos road is at present the worst of the principal main roads of the island, as, owing to the diversion which is being made, as little as possible is being done to the first 12 miles of the present road, since this length will be practically abandoned when the diversion is completed. The same remarks apply to the Limassol-Paphos road, where large diversions are in process of construction which will immensely improve the gradients and go far towards rendering this important road a good motor road. The price of labour again showed an increase over that of the previous year, the average daily pay of an adult being 11.4cp. (about 1*s.* 8*d.*) as against 11.18cp. during 1913–14 and 10.73cp. during 1912–13. The average expenditure per mile on repairs and maintenance works out at £14 9*s.* 4½cp.

On the improvement of village and other roads a sum of £3,045 was expended, in addition to a sum of £2,167 expended by Commissioners on district roads, bridges, and culverts. Included in the latter are no less than 64 bridges, 31 culverts, 59 miles of road built and 209 repaired, which represents a great improvement in communications throughout the island.

The various Government works and buildings throughout the island were maintained, and the harbour, sheds, quays, etc., at Famagusta were kept in order throughout. A new water meter and two new special cages for the bell buoy at the entrance to the outer harbour at Famagusta, also new mooring chains for the channel buoys, were procured and fixed. A quay with some sheds was purchased from the Anglo-Egyptian Land Allotment Company at a cost of £1,500. At Larnaca the southern end of the sheltering arm was slightly scoured, and 50 cubic yards of concrete was added to the apron. At Kyrenia one of the jetties was extended 20 feet into deep water, and improvements were made to the jetty at Boghaz near Tricomo. The Zigi jetty was extended 150 feet complete with decking, tram lines, mooring rings, and four hanging stages, giving a depth of 6 feet of water at the end and so facilitating the export of carobs from this important shipping place. At Limassol an additional jetty 300 feet long, 7 feet wide, and with the last 60 feet widened to 21 feet, was constructed at the extreme north end of the new quay wall.

In order to facilitate the transport of salt from the Salt Lake at Larnaca, a 3-feet gauge tramway, 1,100 yards long, was constructed from the lake to the sea, connecting with a jetty 400 feet long. On the seashore near the jetty a store, 40 feet by 20 feet, roofed with fibro cement slate roofing and with cement floor, was built. A loop siding connecting with the tramway at each end runs through the store, so that salt can now be loaded at the lake and run either direct on to the jetty for shipment, or to the store for storage until required. Four new trolleys were provided and some spare rails for renewals. At the lake itself two platforms, each 65 feet square, were formed and paved with stone in French lime mortar.

The additional motor car purchased by the department proved most useful during the year, and in fact, with the abnormal conditions caused by the war, it would have been almost impossible to have carried out the amount of official travelling that became necessary without the two Government motor cars. The total mileage run was 14,005, at a cost of £360, whilst the receipts amounted to £248, of which £132 was in respect of private hire.

The principal Government offices in Larnaca, which are somewhat scattered, were connected by telephone, with a small exchange operated by the Commissioner's clerks in the Konak, enabling the work in that station to be carried out more expeditiously than was possible when all messages had to be carried by hand. The Government telephone in Nicosia was also extended; 45,867 calls were registered during the year, testifying to the great convenience of the installation, in spite of the fact that it has been found impossible to eliminate altogether the trouble due to cross talking, notwithstanding frequent efforts.

The improvement to the Limassol Customs, begun last year with funds voted from surplus balances, was continued during the year and completed, with the exception of the laying of the tram line along the new quay and the fixing of the turntable and a seven-ton crane on the Tee head of the large pier, which are now in course of completion. The work has been carried out in a most satisfactory manner, and should prove an immense boon to this rapidly-growing port by relieving the congestion which previously existed at the landing stage and improving the amenities of the town.

The erection of the new Law Courts at Nicosia, begun the previous year, was completed, and the courts moved into the new quarters provided. The rooms vacated by them in the old Konak building were altered and renovated to suit the requirements of the Land Registration and Survey Department, which had been carrying out much of its work under great difficulties in hired buildings in various parts of the town. Both the new and the old buildings were wired throughout for electric lighting, the installation of which will not only improve the conveniences of the offices, but will diminish the danger from fire.

The Inspector of Water Supplies was fully occupied throughout the year in inspecting and reporting on proposed schemes for the improvement of village water supplies and in giving technical assistance and advice in carrying them out. Altogether 50 villages were inspected and 23 schemes for improving the water supplies were carried out to completion. £2,471 was expended by the Commissioners in giving help to various villages for the improvement of their water supplies and on the construction of small bridges and culverts on village roads.

Certain extended sanitary works were carried out in connection with recommendations made by Sir Ronald Ross, F.R.S., in his report on Malaria in Cyprus, and the draining of a marsh at Hagios Nikolaos in the Paphos district has resulted in the almost complete disappearance of the mosquito plague from the village.

Irrigation Works.

On the whole the revenue derived from these works during the past year was fairly satisfactory, as the direct and indirect revenue together amounted to £1,834, while the working expenditure was only £1,686. Owing to the late rains in March of 1915, only 367 acres were watered for cereals, but 1,543 acres were watered for cotton, making a total of 1,910 acres. The actual area of land under cotton was 675 acres, as against 617 during the previous year. On the whole the crops did well, and it may be considered that cotton cultivation is now firmly established and will always take place whenever there is sufficient water available.

At the commencement of the year the Kouklia Reservoir, which is the most important, was full, but as the rainfall during the past winter has been light no big floods entered the reservoirs, so that at the end of March there was only a very small amount of water stored for summer use.

METEOROLOGICAL.

The mean barometrical readings show the usual steady mean reduction of pressure from 29·931 in April, to 29·695 in July. The mean then rose steadily to 30·133 in December, when it again fell gradually, till in March a mean of 29·944 inches was reached.

The absolute mean of the thermometer for the year was 65°·21 as compared with 65°·24 during the previous year. This is a little less than the mean of the last 15 years. The winter was an exceptionally warm one as the thermometer in the screen in Nicosia never fell below the freezing point and no snow was observed on the Kyrenia hills. The lowest temperature at Nicosia was 35° and the highest temperature 103°, showing a range of temperature of 68° F., as compared with 69° F. in the previous year. The lowest terrestrial radiation reading was 29°, i.e., only 3 degrees of frost on the grass, as against 5 degrees the year before. The highest solar radiation (exposed bulb) reading was 119° showing a variation of 90° only as against 105° the previous year.

The average rainfall during the year for the whole island was 21·91 inches, as against 24·66 during the previous year. This shows an improvement, the average for the past 10 years being only 19·79. There can be little doubt that the gradual re-afforestation carried on by the Forest Department and otherwise since the Occupation is having a beneficial effect on the rainfall and atmospheric conditions of the island.

The greatest air movement of 769·5 miles in 24 hours recorded at Nicosia Observatory occurred on the 19th February, 1915, as compared with 424 miles on the 10th January, 1914. The average movement per day for the past year was 90·72 miles, which is considerably higher than that for the previous year.

RAILWAY.

The length of line open for traffic during the first seven months of the year was 61 miles, but in November this was increased by 10 miles, as a portion of the extension from Morphou to Evrykhou was completed and opened for working one train each way per day.

The gross earnings for the year amounted to £13,551 and the working expenses to £11,934, giving an excess of £1,617, which represents 13·55 per cent. of receipts over working expenses. The excess would probably have been greater, judging from the receipts for the first four months of the year, but for the fact that on the outbreak of the war railway traffic decreased, and the number of passengers and the freight carried throughout the year showed a slight decrease over the figures for the previous year.

The extension of the line from Morphou to Evrykhou was continued during the early part of the year and carried out mostly by the open lines staff; the purchase of the land required was completed, and staking out was continued from the seventh mile to Evrykhou. Masonry and culverts were carried on by petty contract and completed to the tenth mile. The permanent-way was linked in and taken as far as the thirteenth mile; ballasting was lightly done and will be completed when the earthwork has consolidated to some extent. A

station building and a small goods shed were commenced at Evrykhou, and earth brick shelters were erected at the various sidings. It is premature to forecast the extent to which the opening of this extension will affect the revenue of the railway, but there is every prospect of its proving a remunerative undertaking, and it will certainly benefit the important district which it is designed to develop.

The permanent-way, bridges, and buildings of the open line, have been maintained in good order during the year, and a 20-ft. bridge was constructed close to Famagusta at a point where three wash-outs had previously occurred. Permanent-way gangs were again reduced during the year, and economy effected thereby.

The locomotives, carriages, and wagons were maintained in good order. The engine mileage run was 80,685 on a coal consumption of 666·70 tons; as in previous years heavy boiler repairs were necessary owing to the abnormal hardness of the water.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Government Savings Bank.

The number of depositors on 31st December, 1914, was 187, as against 191 the previous year. The total sums deposited during the year amounted to £4,001.9.6cp., and the withdrawals to £3,516.19.5cp. leaving a balance of £5,323.17.8cp., the greater part of which is invested in certain stocks.

Sponge Fishing.

There were five harpoon boats and six machine boats fitted with diving apparatus, working in Cyprus waters for sponges during the year, the fees collected being £1 and 25 per cent. in kind of the total catch in the case of each machine boat, and ten shillings with 20 per cent. in the case of each harpoon boat. The total number of sponges fished was 67,734.

Mining.

The war has affected somewhat the mining industry and has delayed the progress of several promising concerns. The Cyprian Mining Company at the Asbestos Works, Amiandos, was obliged to stop work for a considerable time owing to a fire which broke out in May, 1914, and burnt down a large portion of the factory, but was able to resume work on May 1st, 1915.

Prospecting operations for copper have been carried out on a considerable scale over the area close to Katydata, shafts being sunk and timbered, and tunnels drilled, and a mining lease has been applied for. The proximity of this deposit to the new railway extension should facilitate the export of any ore discovered, as well as rendering the import of machinery possible.

Little or no further work has been done as regards prospecting for oil, as the outbreak of war has interfered with the financial and other operations necessary for the proper utilisation of the prospecting permits so far granted.

Eighteen fresh permits were issued during the year for prospecting for various minerals in different parts of the island, and eight permits were extended for a further period of six months.

Trade Marks.

The outbreak of war caused a practical cessation of all applications for the registration of trade marks, and the number received during the year amounted to fourteen only, seven of which were from the United States of America. Of the applications seven were in respect of machinery and parts of machinery, two in respect of chemical substances, and the remainder in respect of various miscellaneous articles of commerce.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

Notwithstanding the temporary dislocation of trade caused by the outbreak of the European war, a moderate harvest, a poor carob season, and the almost complete failure of the olive crop, the island has enjoyed a fair measure of prosperity during the year, owing mainly to the high prices obtainable for cereals, vegetables, and foodstuffs generally.

The wheat crop was disappointing, and considerably below last year's; barley was also not up to last year's record; oats and vetches were good. On the whole the harvest was very moderate, though above the average of the past five years. The output of fruit and vegetables continues to increase, a million-and-a-half oranges and a million lemons having been exported from one district alone, whilst the production of potatoes has increased in the Famagusta district from 750 tons in 1912 to 2,000 in the year under review. The demand for the latter in Egypt has been unusually large, owing, no doubt, to the number of troops quartered there during the winter.

On the outbreak of war in August, 1914, martial law was proclaimed in Cyprus and has continued in force ever since. Certain measures were immediately necessary for the detention of enemy shipping, dealing with enemy subjects, the prohibition of the export of foodstuffs, the regulating of the price of necessaries of life, and so forth, and the proclamation of martial law gave the necessary authority for carrying such measures into immediate execution. In no way, however, has its existence impeded the normal liberties of the general public and the law courts have continued to carry on their usual functions without interruption.

The financial measures taken on the outbreak of war were, in the first instance, the prohibition of the export of specie and the proclamation of a series of Bank Holidays, followed by a Proclamation establishing a moratorium, suspending for a period the execution of judicial decisions in respect of debts, damages, and costs, and the payment of bills of exchange and other negotiable instruments. This period of delay was subsequently extended, and its terms modified by subsequent Proclamations in order to allow the normal course of business to be gradually resumed. The other financial measure undertaken to meet the abnormal situation created by the outbreak of war on a large scale was the issue of a limited amount of paper currency, facilities being given to the principal banks to purchase local notes by means of sums deposited in London to the credit of the Island Government. A first and temporary issue consisted in notes of the denomination of £5 and £1 rapidly printed in the Government Printing Office; these notes were called in on the arrival of notes printed for the Island in London, the latter being substituted for them, denominations of 10*s*. and 5*s*. being added. As a result of these measures business in the island has been comparatively unaffected by the war. Relief works have been unnecessary, trade has continued, the collection of taxes has proceeded normally, and practically no curtailment of Government expenditure has been rendered necessary.

On the 6th August a Proclamation was issued prohibiting the export from the island of cereals, various forms of forage, cattle, sheep, pigs, poultry, etc., and—without express permission—of horses, mules, and asses. This Proclamation was subsequently modified in various ways, both in accordance with local circumstances and Imperial necessities, and the Proclamation now in force contains Schedules consisting of lists of goods the export of which is in whole or part prohibited to various destinations.

A number of measures became necessary from time to time to prevent the necessaries of life, in particular flour and bread, from being sold at prohibitive prices, and power was at first given to Provost Marshals in each of the districts to fix a maximum price for the principal commodities. The importation of flour except at exorbitant prices became practically impossible, but the supply of wheat grown in the island, the export of which was prohibited on the outbreak of war, was approximately adequate to meet the needs of the island. As a tithe of the wheat and barley is taken in kind by Government by way of taxation, it was possible to issue this from Government stores at a reasonable price, and this was sufficient to steady the market price; power was further given by Proclamation to seize surplus stocks unreasonably withheld from the market. By the use of barley and maize flour, either mixed with wheaten flour or baked alone, the supply of bread was made adequate to the demand, and although the price of the loaf rose to slightly above the average, it never reached a prohibitive figure.

The outbreak of war with Turkey, followed immediately by the annexation of the island on 5th November, 1914, created a new situation for Cyprus, but in practice the results were little felt. The

annexation was made known by posting in public places His Majesty's Order in Council and the Proclamation of the High Commissioner, and the announcement was received generally with enthusiasm, not only by the Christian population, but by the large majority of the Moslem inhabitants, who had little sympathy with the policy of the Ottoman Government in this matter. A number of refugees from Syria arrived in Cyprus both before and after the declaration of war, and a sum of money was placed by the Island Government in the hands of the authorities in Asia Minor for the relief of distressed Cypriots in the Turkish Empire, the diplomatic and consular authorities of the United States of America generously undertaking its distribution and the care of destitute Cypriots.

A few small sailing vessels in Cyprus waters belonging to Ottoman subjects were interned, after three days' grace had been given to enemy shipping to leave the island, and a Prize Court has been established in Cyprus, but so far no prizes have come before it.

By the terms of the Proclamation of 5th November, 1914, published simultaneously with the Order in Council announcing the annexation of the island, Ottoman subjects born in Cyprus and resident in Cyprus on the date of annexation became British subjects; whilst Ottoman subjects not born in Cyprus but resident in Cyprus on the date of annexation, were allowed one year within which to leave the island, failing which they would become British subjects. This Proclamation was revoked on 3rd March, 1915, and a new Proclamation issued in its place, which decreed that all Ottoman subjects resident in Cyprus on 5th November, 1914, became British subjects, but that any such Ottoman subject who desired to retain his Ottoman nationality might by notice under his hand addressed to the High Commissioner elect to do so within one month of the coming into force of the Proclamation, in which case he must leave Cyprus within two months after the date of so electing, failing which he would be treated as a British subject. Only a few persons, however, and these chance visitors to Cyprus, elected to retain their Ottoman nationality.

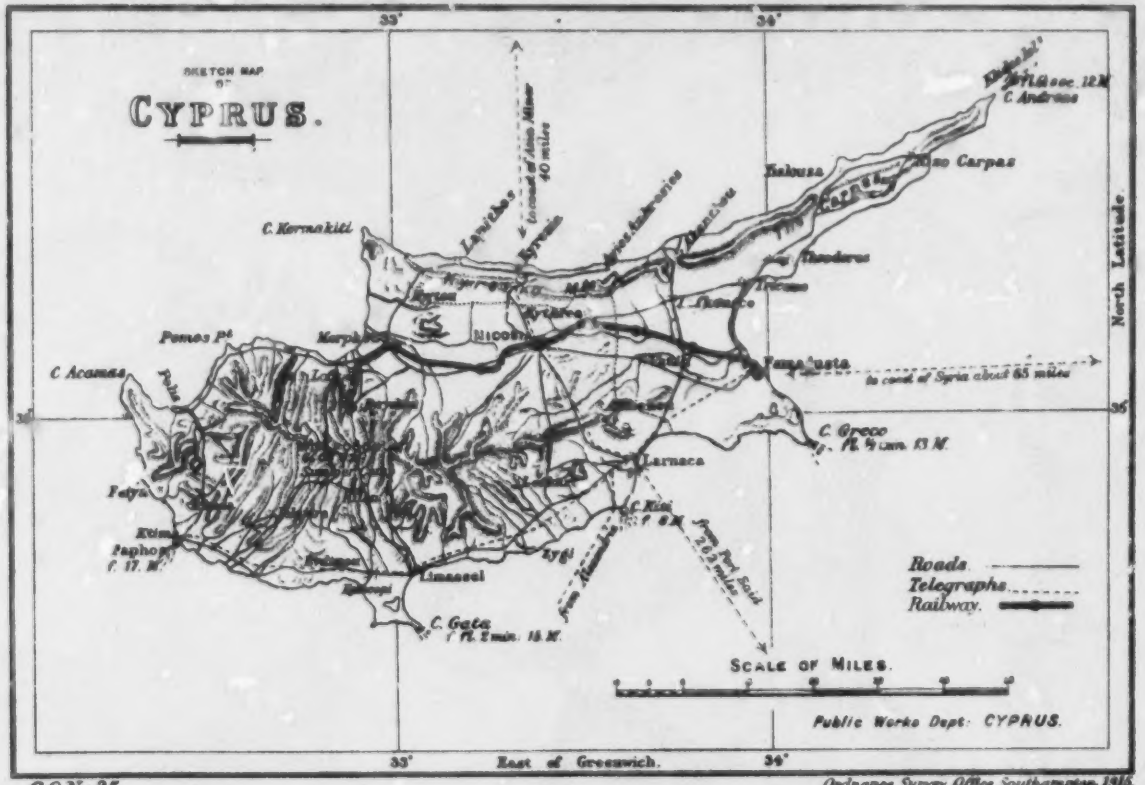
Cyprus has since the outbreak of the war given its assistance in a variety of ways. The services of several officials have been lent to His Majesty's naval and military forces; assistance and special facilities and permits for export have been given in the matter of purchasing supplies of livestock, foodstuffs, and other products for the troops in Egypt, Malta, and elsewhere; whilst generous donations in money and kind have been freely given to the Red Cross and other charitable funds, and offers from various sections of the community have been made to provide hospitals and convalescent homes for the wounded, and accommodation for refugees.

The importance of the production of as large a quantity of wheat and barley as possible has been fully realised by the agricultural community, and in the early spring much new land was placed under the plough and sown, so that this year's harvest should under favourable conditions of weather prove much above the average.

The Co-operative Credit Societies Law came into force on 9th October, 1914, and will provide the necessary machinery for the practice of "thrift, self-help, and co-operation amongst agriculturists," the encouragement of which, in the words of the preamble to the law, is its main purpose. It will doubtless take some time before village communities realise and understand the benefits which are likely to follow from the formation by them of Credit Societies under the law, and so far no application has been received for the registration of a Co-operative Credit Society under the Law, but cheap credit is an essential for the small farmers, who form the majority of the inhabitants of this agricultural island, and there is every hope that in the course of time the new law will serve as a means of rescuing the embarrassed peasant from the grip of the usurer, who at present holds far too prominent a place in the island community.

C. W. ORR,

Chief Secretary to Government.



C.O.No.35.

Ordnance Survey Office, Southampton, 1915.

COLONIAL REPORTS, &c.

The following recent reports, &c., relating to His Majesty's Colonial Possessions have been issued, and may be obtained from the sources indicated on the title page:—

ANNUAL.

No.	Colony, &c.	Year.
830	Swaziland	1913–1914
831	Uganda	"
832	Nyasaland	"
833	British Guiana	"
834	Imperial Bureau of Entomology	1914
835	St. Vincent	1913–1914
836	St. Lucia	"
837	Somaliland	"
838	Straits Settlements	1913
839	Cayman Islands	1913–1914
840	East Africa Protectorate	"
841	Leeward Islands	"
842	Gilbert and Ellice Islands	"
843	Zanzibar	1914
844	Turks and Caicos Islands	"
845	Weihaiwei	"
846	Seychelles	"
847	St. Helena	"
848	Fiji	"
849	Bahamas	1914–1915
850	Gibraltar	1914
851	Sierra Leone	"
852	Grenada	1914–1915
853	Bermuda	1914
854	Malta	1914–1915
855	Ceylon	1914
856	Hong Kong	"
857	Bechuanaland Protectorate	1914–1915
858	Basutoland	"
859	Gold Coast	1914
860	Jamaica	1914–1915
861	Gambia	1914
862	Straits Settlements	"
863	Northern Territories of the Gold Coast	"
864	Ashanti	"

MISCELLANEOUS.

No.	Colony, &c.	Subject.
79	Northern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1907–8 and 1908–9.
80	Nyasaland	Mineral Survey, 1908–9.
81	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1908–9.
82	Imperial Institute	Rubber and Gutta-percha.
83	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1910.
84	West Indies	Preservation of Ancient Monuments, &c.
85	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1911.
86	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1912.
87	Ceylon	Mineral Survey.
88	Imperial Institute	Oilseeds, Oils, &c.
89	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1913.
90	St. Vincent	Roads and Land Settlement.

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1915.

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL.

No. 903.

CYPRUS.

REPORT FOR 1915–1916.

(For Report for 1914–15 see No. 865.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.

October, 1916.

LONDON:
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A sketch map will be found in the previous Report, No. 865: [Cd. 7622-56].

No. 903.

CYPRUS.

(For Report for 1914–15 see No. 865.)

THE HIGH COMMISSIONER TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

Government House,

Troodos,

25th August, 1916.

SIR,

I have the honour to forward herewith the Annual Report on the Cyprus Blue Book for the year 1915–16.

The Report has been drawn up by Mr. H. C. Lukach, Assistant Secretary to Government, who also prepared the Report for 1913–14.

I have, &c.,

JOHN E. CLAUSON,

High Commissioner.

The Right Honourable,
Andrew Bonar Law, M.P.,
&c., &c., &c.,
Secretary of State for the Colonies.

(C304) Wt.45316/1003. 1,000 & 90. 10.16. B. & F.,Ltd. Gp.11/2.

REPORT ON THE BLUE BOOK OF CYPRUS FOR THE YEAR 1915–16.

I.—FINANCIAL.

Local revenue, 1915–16	£363,692	
Imperial grant-in-aid..	50,000	
		413,692
Local expenditure	294,318	
Share of Turkish debt charge ..	92,800	
		387,118
Surplus on the year's transactions		£26,574

(A) REVENUE.

The local revenue was the highest on record since the British occupation, exceeding that of 1913–14, hitherto the highest, by £21,886. It exceeded that of £1914–15 by £73,582, or over 21 per cent., and the average of the last preceding five years by over 15 per cent. The increase is mainly attributable to the high prices obtained for the sale of the Government tithe grain and to large increases in the sale of forest produce. Fifteen of the nineteen heads of revenue show an increase over the figures of 1914–15.

The tithe, etc., wheat stored in the Government grain stores was retailed at regulated prices for the purpose of maintaining a 3 cp. loaf in the towns, and the usual wholesale sales of wheat did not, accordingly, take place. Likewise, a portion of the Government barley was disposed of by retail sale at fixed prices with a view to controlling the market prices. The wheat harvest of 1915 was the smallest in quantity since the famine year 1902, and the barley harvest was the smallest since the same year, with the exception of 1912. During February and March, barley reached the enormous price of 6*s.* per kile, and even more in certain hill villages. Oats yielded an average crop, while vetches fell far short of the last few years.

(C) EXPENDITURE.

The local expenditure (exclusive of the share of Cyprus of the Turkish Debt Charge, £92,800) was £294,318, as against £316,414 in the previous year, which represents a decrease on the preceding year of £22,096, mainly due to decreased expenditure on Vote 29, Expenditure Chargeable to Surplus Balances. Abnormal expenditure has been incurred in the maintenance and repatriation of distressed Cypriotes abroad, and considerable sums have been placed at the disposal of the United States representatives in Ottoman dominions for this service. Expenditure was likewise incurred under the

heading of "War Expenditure," which, besides covering various miscellaneous expenses in connection with the War, such as passages of officers going to join the forces, included the supply of wood fuel as a gift from Cyprus to His Majesty's troops in Egypt.

At the end of June the notes issued in pursuance of the Proclamation of 2nd December, 1914, were demonetised, following the discovery of forgeries of the £1 notes. In consequence, however, of representations from the banks and leading merchants to the effect that the supply of currency in the island might prove inadequate to meet the movements of the carob crops in the anticipated event of the simultaneous charter of a number of vessels, it was decided to remonetise the Government currency notes of the value of £5, 10*s*., and 5*s*., and to place a limited quantity of paper money at the disposition of the leading banks. Little advantage was, however, taken of the facilities afforded, as the supply of metallic currency eventually proved to be practically sufficient, and consequently the small quantity of notes placed in circulation has gradually been withdrawn.

(c) Government Savings Bank.

The number of depositors in the Government Savings Bank on 31st December, 1915, was 206, as against 187 on the same date of the previous year. The sums deposited during the year amounted to £8,607, and the withdrawals to £3,564, leaving a balance of £5,043 (compared with £5,324 on 31st December, 1915), the greater part of which is invested in certain stocks.

The interest paid is at the rate of 2½ per cent.

II.—TRADE AND INDUSTRIES.

(a) Imports.

The total value of imports of merchandise during 1915 was £588,019, as against £496,744 during the previous year, an increase of £91,275.

The principal articles showing increases are:—Wheat, £46,891; flour, £37,337; sugar, £16,901; olive oil, £10,309; coffee, £8,237; rice, £8,121; cotton yarn and thread, £6,612; cotton piece goods, £2,044; leather, sole and dressed, £4,905; matches, £2,695; cigarette paper, £1,716; sesame, £1,563; carriages, £1,155; petroleum, £1,144; indigo, £1,082.

The principal articles showing decreases are:—Timber, £19,847; machinery, £12,258; tiles, £6,797; iron and steel manufactures, £6,178; empty sacks, £3,955; coal, £3,669; glassware, £3,408; soap, £2,262; woollen manufactures, £2,253; silk manufactures, £1,418; hides and skins, £2,331; straw manufactures, £1,945; hardware and cutlery, £1,694; earthenware and china, £1,487; furniture, £1,329; beer and ale in wood, £1,135.

(B) EXPORTS.

The total value of exports of merchandise during 1915 amounted to £650,490, an increase on the exports during the previous year of £153,714.

Of the exports the principal items were:—Carobs, £203,162; barley, £68,371; animals, £51,622; wine, £38,158; silk cocoons, £37,299; raisins, £34,468; potatoes, £28,513; pomegranates, £20,250; wool, £14,523; lemons and oranges, £13,235; asbestos, £9,509; sponges, £7,937.

The value of specie imported during 1915 amounted to £23,899, as compared with £72,472 in 1914, and the value exported to £10,907, as against £53,463 during the previous year. This low movement in specie is due to the War and to the consequent restrictions regarding the exportation of specie.

(C) SHIPPING.

The total number and tonnage of steam and sailing vessels entered and cleared in the foreign trade were:—

	Steam.		Sailing.		Total.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Entered ..	121	135,003	371	20,149	492	155,152
Cleared ..	122	133,410	359	19,749	481	153,159
Total ..	243	268,413	730	39,898	973	308,311

The total number and tonnage of steam and sailing vessels entered and cleared in the coasting trade of Cyprus were:—

	Steam.		Sailing.		Total.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Entered ..	234	239,521	1,949	28,423	2,183	267,944
Cleared ..	235	244,748	1,986	29,130	2,221	273,878
Total ..	469	484,269	3,935	57,553	4,404	541,822

There was a decrease of 71 steamers entered from foreign ports, amounting to 126,329 tons, and of 46 steamers, of 92,147 tons, in the coasting trade, due to the War.

(D) MINES AND QUARRIES.

Although the War, and a serious fire in May, 1914, which destroyed a large part of the factory, have adversely affected the operations of the Cyprian Mining Company's Asbestos mine at Amiandos, the Company was able to work throughout the year, and materially to increase its output

Cyprus benefits from the Company's operations not only by the royalty paid to Government, but by the fact that many mountain villagers, who otherwise might be unemployed, find work at the mine. In the year under review the Company employed in day labour 59,309 men and 17,523 women.

A considerable amount of prospecting and development work has been done at the Foucassa Hill Copper mine near Skouriotissa, for which a mining lease was granted in November, 1915; 934 feet of main tunnel and 3,015 feet of cross cuts and drifts have been bored, and 382 feet of shafts sunk; 730 tons of first-class ore and 11 tons of second-class ore were extracted during the year. Work on the railway, which will connect the mine with the sea at Karavostasi, in length about 4 miles, has made appreciable progress. In the year under review the mine employed in day labour 41,467 men and boys, and 10,279 women.

The Cyprus Development Company extracted from the Akamas mines for export to England 14½ tons of magnesite.

Eighteen fresh prospecting permits were issued during the year, and six were extended for six months.

3,890 tons of terra umbra, to the value of £4,991, were exported during the year; the Government royalty amounted to £681. Gypsum is extensively quarried, and is exported, principally to Egypt, for use in the manufacture of plaster of paris; the quantity exported in 1915 was 2,635 tons, of the value of £1,575, the Government royalty being £44.

(E) OTHER INDUSTRIES.

The industries of Cyprus are mainly agricultural, and manufactures are few. The wine industry, however, is of some importance; and in 1915, commanderia (a heavy dessert wine) to the value of £654, and other Cyprus wines to the value of £37,504, were exported, also Cyprus spirits valued at £5,431, and vinegar at £1,697.

2,881 okes of cigarettes, valued at £2,400, were exported, mainly to the United Kingdom; and cotton manufactures, being produce and manufacture of Cyprus, to the value of £12,874.

(F) Sponge Fishing.

During the year Cyprus waters were fished for sponges by 17 harpoon boats, and 7 machine boats fitted with diving apparatus, the fees being £1 and 25 per cent. in kind of the total catch in the case of each machine boat, and 10 shillings with 20 per cent. in kind in the case of harpoon boats.

The number of sponges fished was 229,216, weighing 4,819 okes, as compared with 67,734 sponges, weighing 1,800 okes, fished in the previous year. The Government share is expected to realize about £1,500, which will bring the sum derived by revenue from this source since Government took over the supervision of the fisheries in 1903 to £15,875.

III—LEGISLATION.

The 1915 Session of the Legislative Council was opened by the High Commissioner on the 13th April. The Council held five sittings and was adjourned on the 28th May.

Only five Bills were considered during the session, all of which passed into law. With the exception of the "Statute Laws Application Law," all the measures passed were concerned with Appropriation.

IV.—EDUCATION.

(A) Primary Education.

The system of elementary education in force in Cyprus is described in paragraph 32 of the Annual Report for 1913–14. Its fundamental principle is that each of the races whereof the population of the island is composed has its own schools, all religious difficulties being thereby eliminated.

In the school year under review there were in operation 668 schools, with 820 teachers, and 37,672 scholars, an increase of 40 schools, 59 teachers, and 1,011 scholars over the school year 1914–15. The average daily attendance, except at harvest time, is estimated at 32,400, which works out at about 76 per cent. in Moslem schools, and about 88 per cent. in Greek Christian schools.

These schools were maintained at an expense of £21,817, raised locally by assessments, contributions from religious funds or individuals (an increase of £2,309 over 1914–15) and £7,695, representing the Government grant. The average annual expense per child was 15*s.* 6c*p.* (1*s.* per head more than in the previous year), of which about 26 per cent. was contributed by Government.

The Moslem Board of Education continues to set aside yearly about £100 to assist the people in rebuilding or repairing their schoolrooms, and this is producing good results. An excellent new school building has been erected by the Moslem community at Ktema during the past year on a good open site outside the town.

(B) SECONDARY EDUCATION.

The public secondary schools have worked on the accustomed lines. The Greek-Christian High School, at Limassol, having added certain classes, has become a complete gymnasium. Three of these schools are Moslem, and eight Greek-Christian; one of the former and three of the latter are girls' schools. The total expenditure on the Moslem secondary schools amounted to £758, of which £484 was provided by the Government grant; and on the Greek-Christian secondary schools to £5,088, of which £450 was provided by Government grant, £150 of this being for English teaching and £300 for training schools.

The needs of residents of Cyprus other than Moslem or Greek Christian are provided for by private secondary schools, including the English school at Nicosia (undenominational), the American Academy at Larnaca (attached to the Reformed Presbyterian Mission), the Terra Santa School for boys and that of the Sisters of St. Joseph for girls at Nicosia (Roman Catholic), and other Roman Catholic schools at Larnaca and Limassol. These, however, are also attended by a considerable number both of Moslems and Greek-Christians, who appreciate the opportunity of learning other languages.

The Larnaca seminary, or priests' training school, under the direction of the Metropolitan of Kition, has been "recognised" by the High Commissioner, on the advice of the Board of Education, as a training school for elementary teachers under the provisions of the Education Law. In addition to instruction in theology it supplies an excellent general education, including a useful amount of agriculture and gardening, for which it is provided with adequate grounds. It is hoped that the seminary will assist to remedy the deficiency of teachers, especially in the small hamlets, where the duties of schoolmaster and priest may well be combined.

The Commercial School established in 1912 at the mountain village of Lemythou, through the generosity of Mr. D. Mitzis, a native of the village, at a cost of £16,000, has pursued its useful work of giving commercial training to young Cypriotes, especially to those of the mountain district around Lemythou, where educational facilities are few. The school, which has accommodation for 60 pupils, was attended during the year by 55 boys, an increase of 10 over the previous year.

(C) MISCELLANEOUS.

The continuance of the War, and other causes, have made it necessary to defer taking action in the direction of modifying by legislation the present system of education in Cyprus, reported on by Messrs. J. E. Talbot and F. W. Cape, of the Board of Education, who visited Cyprus in 1913 to make a general inquiry into the state of

education in the island. The method of assessment and the whole machinery of education continues, therefore, to be regulated by the Education Law of 1905, with such amendments as have since been made by the Legislative Council.

In the Greek-Christian elementary schools the supply of teachers has been barely adequate, and again nine of the smaller villages, which were prescribed to maintain certificated school teachers, have, from various causes being staffed by uncertificated teachers.

The teaching of English is extending in the island, and the number of candidates at the Government English examinations has been well maintained.

V.—MEDICAL AND METEROLOGICAL.

(A) Public Health and Vital Statistics.

The estimated population of Cyprus on 31st December, 1915, was 294,664. In 1915 there were 9,141 births, the rate being 31 per thousand; the number of deaths returned was 5,473, or 18·5 per thousand. For the year 1913, the rates for the United Kingdom were :—Births, 23·9 per thousand; deaths, 14·2 per thousand.

The "natural increase" of population, *i.e.*, excess of births over deaths, which in the year under review was 12·5 per thousand, compares very favourably with that of other countries.

The public health and general sanitary condition of the island have been satisfactory; there was complete immunity from plague and cholera, and no severe quarantine restrictions were imposed.

The number of cases of typhoid fever, which in Cyprus is generally of a mild type, was 267, as compared with 341 in 1914. On the other hand, 11 cases terminated fatally, as compared with 8 in the previous year. There were 9 cases of diphtheria, with 6 deaths, as compared with 8 cases and 3 deaths in 1914; but only 6 cases of cerebro-spinal meningitis (5 deaths), as against 13 cases (8 deaths) in the previous year. 6,701 vaccinations were performed during the year, and there was no case of smallpox.

(B) Anti-Malarial Campaign.

This is the third year of the campaign against malaria, initiated as the result of the visit of Sir Ronald Ross, K.C.B., F.R.S., in 1913, and it is satisfactory to report that the reduction in the cases of malaria and the spleen rates is considerable. There were 2,083 cases less than in the previous year, and the spleen rate, which was returned at 22·8 per cent. in the spring of 1913, has now fallen to 11·5 per cent.

The returns are those of the Government Medical Officers only, figures from private practitioners not being available, but they represent a fall of 50 per cent. both in malarial incidence and in the spleen rate since the inception of the campaign in 1913.

The reduction is fairly evenly distributed over the island, and with few exceptions all the returns are lower than in previous years. The greatest reduction is shown in the Larnaca and Famagusta districts, which were also the most malarial, and this is due in great measure to the extensive drainage works that have been carried out. A marked reduction of the mosquitoes was observed at Famagusta as a result of draining and pumping operations undertaken at the fresh water lake near the towns of Famagusta and Varosha. This was done at a favourable time in the spring and the lake soon dried up. There is very little doubt that the greater part of the malarial cases in these towns was due to the lake. The operation has, of course, to be carried out each year, and special pumping machinery has been imported for this purpose.

The number of cases of malaria returned by the Government Medical Officers of the island in the last five years is as follows :—

1911	..	..	7,198
1912	..	..	10,035
1913	..	..	7,342
1914	..	..	6,622
1915	..	..	4,539

The cases of malaria admitted to the six district hospitals in 1915 amounted to 167, of which only 6, or 3·5 per cent. terminated fatally.

Extensive antimalarial works were continued during the year, at an expenditure of £2,610. New drains have been cut, existing drains have been cleaned and improved, and pools have been filled in. The marsh west of Limassol has been drained; and all tanks without fish have been stocked with goldfish. The drains constructed in 1914 and 1915 have reclaimed about 1,470 donums of land, of which 270 have already been brought under cultivation.

(c) Hospitals and Institutions.

Further work in improving the Nicosia General Hospital, a Government institution, was carried out during the year. The electric light installation is now complete, and an X-ray apparatus has been provided. Two separate wards for dealing with septic cases in the women's side of the hospital have been built. The number of beds remains at 53.

A total of 1,196 patients received treatment in the wards of the institution during the year. There were 59 deaths, equal to 4·9 per cent.; the rate for 1914 was 5·7 per cent., and for 1913 3·3 per cent.

The out-patient department was well attended; 6,881 patients obtained relief against 5,832 for the previous year.

There was the same number of admissions to the wards allocated for the treatment of consumption as in 1914, viz., 20 cases. Six cases only terminated fatally. The accommodation is extremely valuable, as it affords protection and treatment for destitute cases arising in the town and district.

The work in the maternity wards has developed and increased in a most satisfactory manner. Five native midwives were trained during the year, bringing the total that have been granted certificates since the wards were opened four years ago, to 19. Applications for training are received from all parts of the island. The people are gradually overcoming their hesitation to take advantage of these wards, the admissions to which have risen from 13 in 1913 to 52 in the year under review.

The district hospitals of Larnaca, Limassol, Famagusta, Paphos, and Kyrenia, which are supported by Government, have continued to carry out their valuable work. 1,278 patients were admitted during the year, and 12,303 persons attended the out-patients department. Considerable advance has been made in the construction of the new district hospital at Famagusta.

There were only five admissions to the leper farm, as against 12 in 1914, and there were ten deaths. The number of cases living in the farm at the close of the year was 92, the lowest on record in the present century.

The lunatic asylum accommodated 92 cases at the commencement of the year, 29 were admitted against 25 for the previous year, 7 inmates died, and 12 were discharged cured or partly cured. At the close of the year there were 102 cases in the asylum. All forms of the disease are met with, but dementia and epileptic insanity are the more common.

Although not connected with the civil medical administration, it is interesting to record that the year under report has found the island in use by the military authorities as a convalescent resort. During the greater part of the year there have been constant arrivals and departures of convalescents from Egypt and elsewhere, and the benefit they derived from the salubrious climate of Cyprus was considerable.

(E) Meteorological.

The only exceptional meteorological phenomena that occurred during the past year were the earthquakes which were recorded at Limassol on the 19th and 22nd February, 1916, at 8.35 p.m. and 6.50 a.m., respectively, as well as at Amiandos on the 22nd February, 1916, at 6.53 a.m. The first of these was very slight, but the second was more serious and lasted for two minutes.

The mean barometrical readings show the usual steady mean reduction of pressure from 29·886 inches in April, 1915, to 29·714 inches in August, 1915. Thence it rose steadily to 30·168 inches in December, 1915, when it again fell gradually till in March, 1916, a mean pressure of 29·923 inches was reached.

The absolute mean temperature for the past year was 66·48 degrees as against 65·21 degrees during the previous year. This is a little higher than the mean for the last fifteen years.

The summer was an exceptionally hot one and the winter cold, the thermometer in the screen falling below freezing point. The lowest temperature in Nicosia was 31 degrees, and the highest temperature 110 degrees, showing a range of 79 degrees F., as compared with 68 degrees F. in the previous year.

The mean rainfall for the last year was 16·12 inches, as against 23·49 inches during the previous year.

The average rainfall for the last ten years is 21·89 inches.

The greatest air movement of 781·5 miles in twenty-four hours recorded at the Nicosia observatory occurred on the 2nd July, 1915, as compared with 769·5 miles on 19th February, 1915.

The average movement per day for the past year was 96·9 miles, as against 90·7 miles in the year before.

VI.—JUDICIAL STATISTICS, POLICE, AND PRISONS.

(A) Crime and Litigation.

The number of persons brought before the Magisterial Courts was 29,642, an increase of 7,488 over the number in 1914–15, due principally to the increase in forest offences (3,152 persons) and "other offences" (3,221 persons). The number of persons discharged for want of prosecution was 3,059, as compared with 2,549 in 1914–15. This number, however, is proportionately smaller to the total number of persons brought before the Courts than the number of those similarly discharged in the previous year, and would appear to indicate greater care on the part of the police.

The number of summary convictions by the magistrates was 24,200, that of acquittals 2,164; 219 persons were committed for trial in the Superior Courts.

24 persons were brought before the Magisterial Courts charged with homicide, as compared with 35 in the previous year. Of these 20, as against 32, were committed for trial. Sentence of death was passed in two cases, both commuted; as in the previous year, there were no executions.

261 persons in all were tried before the Superior Courts, as against 164; the number of convictions was 162 in the year under review, 105 in 1914–15.

Generally speaking, the statistics for the year disclose a decrease in offences against the person and homicides, but a considerable increase in cases of theft of animals and other offences against property.

The principal feature of the civil judicial returns for the year is the increase in the actions on bonds, which have risen from 8,201 in 1914–15 to 11,429.

The number of writs issued in the District Courts was 5,475; in the Village Judge Courts, 18,111; making a total of 23,586.

(B) Cyprus Military Police.

The actual strength of the police force, exclusive of 1 officer and 80 non-commissioned officers and men detailed for prison duties, was 697, being 10 short of the full establishment, the total being made up of 22 officers, 246 mounted non-commissioned officers and men, and 429 foot non-commissioned officers and men.

645 non-commissioned officers and men could read and write one or more languages, the number of illiterate zaptiehs having fallen from 35 to 20. Classes in English, Turkish, and Greek are regularly held, and no man is now enlisted in the force unless he can speak at least two languages and write one.

The registration of criminals by finger prints, begun in 1914, was continued and is carried out by the Depôt Instructor and his staff.

The general discipline and conduct of the force have been good, and its relations with the public satisfactory. The continuance of martial law has considerably increased the work of the police, especially in connection with the prices of food-stuffs, the posting of proclamations and notices, and in other ways; it is pleasant to record that these abnormal duties have been performed by all ranks with tact, diligence, and goodwill.

(C) Prisons.

The total number of persons committed to the island prisons during the year was 8,206, as against 5,579 in the previous year. So large an increase has, at first sight, a somewhat startling appearance, but it is mitigated by the fact that the bulk of the increase is derived from committals to short sentences of imprisonment for minor offences of a trivial nature, also from imprisonment in default of payment of fines and costs. In the latter cases war conditions may be held to have been a contributory cause.

Of the total number of committals for imprisonment, nearly 66 per cent. were in default of payment of fines, costs, village road taxes, school fees, etc.

The health and conduct of the prisoners has been good, and prison discipline was properly maintained. No corporal punishment was inflicted on any convict during the year.

The experimental prison established in 1914 in the forest hut of Rizo Karpass, Famagusta District, worked smoothly and with advantage throughout the year. Short service prisoners from the neighbouring villages, instead of being marched down to Famagusta to serve their sentences, are detained in this prison and usefully employed in the nursery garden and plantations.

The total cost of the island prisons during the year under review amounted to £9,108, as against £7,808 for the previous year, an increase of £1,300. The cost per head per diem was 7·71cp., which was reduced to 3·81cp. by the total value of industrial and other public works performed by convicts.

The increase in expenditure is due principally to the general increase of the prison population throughout the island prisons, and to the enhanced rates of contract prices of almost all articles supplied both locally as well as from the United Kingdom due to the War.

VII.—POSTS, TELEGRAPHS, AND TELEPHONES.

The number of articles dealt with in the Island Post Office during the year is estimated at 2,535,722, an increase of 144,094 over the figures of the preceding year.

The number of articles (including parcels) posted in the island, both for Cyprus and abroad, was 1,832,716, an increase of 76,573; the number of articles received from abroad, 703,006, an increase of 67,521. The decrease in the amount of correspondence observed during the eight months following the outbreak of war in 1914 has thus been restored, as regards letters, during the year under review. The increase in the number of foreign letters posted is principally due to the convalescent camps for troops established in the island.

Money orders issued show a net increase of £2,238; those paid, a net increase of £2,547. The increase in the value of the money orders from the United Kingdom is largely due to remittances from Cypriotes residing in the United States, made through the intermediary of the Imperial Post Office.

British postal orders issued show a decrease in value of £2,061; those paid, an increase of £550.

The number of inward mails dealt with in the sea post office and received by the regular mail steamers was 3,844, a decrease of 390.

The number of outward mails was 1,640, a decrease of 262.

Considering the dangers to sea-borne mail transport, it is satisfactory to note that the Cyprus mails have been subjected to so few delays and losses.

245½ miles of telegraph line were in operation during the year, of which 170½ miles belong to the Eastern Telegraph Company, and the remainder to the Government Railway. The Imperial Ottoman Telegraph line was closed down on the outbreak of war with Turkey.

VIII.—AGRICULTURE.

(A) General.

It is satisfactory to be able to record that the Agricultural Department is steadily extending its influence with the farmers of the island, and that the latter, whose conservatism in agricultural matters is strongly marked, are beginning to respond more readily to

its advice. The Agricultural School, the entomological and chemical laboratories and apiaries instituted three years ago, the summer vacation courses for schoolmasters held by the department, the formation under Government auspices of village agricultural societies, and, above all, the advisory work of the travelling officers, are primarily responsible for this desirable state of affairs.

In the departmental gardens, two new plants are under experimental cultivation, the seeds having been supplied by the Imperial Institute. They are the ajowan (*carum copticum*) and the *ocimum viride*.

There has been a very marked increase in the cultivation of lucerne, the value of which is now generally recognised. The demand for seed is larger every year. The department has successfully grown broad red clover, sainfoin, and other trefoils in the Experimental Garden, Nicosia, and in some of the district nursery gardens, and so encouraging have been the results that it is intended to sow these on a larger scale next winter. Excellent results, too, have been obtained from the trial beds of Sudan and Teff grasses, which appear to be good drought resisters and should prove most useful for grazing or for hay. These will now be brought to the notice of cattle breeders.

A successful effort was made to induce farmers to add rye to their list of corn crops. The need of enriching the variety and increasing the output of island-grown cereal crops has been brought home to all by the great demand for food-stuffs created by the War, a demand which will doubtless continue for some time to come. Several villages were canvassed by the department last autumn with a view to persuading them to try this new crop, and, in order to satisfy them as to its bread-making properties, sample loaves were made from rye flour and distributed among those farmers who showed a disposition to give the crop a trial. The rye was sown last winter in several villages under the direction of the Agricultural Department, and it is evident that the cultivation will be extended next season.

The two vine-dressers employed by the Department have been occupied throughout the greater part of the year in visiting vineyards and in demonstrating practically the methods of culture, pruning, grafting, etc. During last autumn the leading raisin-producing villages were visited and practical instruction was given in the proper method of raisin preparation. In this work they were joined by one of the agricultural experts who returned last year from Greece, where he had received some special training in this branch.

In spite of adverse weather conditions last year, a large proportion of the imported osiers have survived. The bulk of these have been sent to the hill villages, where basket-making is practised, and it is hoped that a first cutting will be obtained next autumn.

Owing to exceptionally high prices in Egypt, the year witnessed a remarkable extension of potato cultivation, the output having risen from 54,203 cwt. in the previous year to 82,302 cwt.

A systematic olive tree pruning campaign was carried out last winter by the Agricultural Department, trees being pruned by way of demonstration in 239 villages. Many thousands of fruit trees have also been pruned and grafted, ex-students of the Agricultural School being largely employed in this work under the supervision of experts.

Four sericultural stations were at work during the year, their objects being to produce healthy silkworm eggs and supply the needs of the neighbourhood, to serve as a model to villagers, and to give advice and tuition to cultivators. Several little societies were formed during the year under departmental advice for the encouragement of silkworm raising, and mulberry tree planting has been active in a number of villages.

Much activity was shown by the department in encouraging bee-keeping on modern lines. Lectures were given on this subject at the Agricultural School, and 248 visits to villages were made by the bee experts.

Agricultural and animal shows were held during the year at Nicosia, Ktema (Paphos), and Kyrenia, the show at Ktema being particularly successful. An interesting event as regards stock was the importation by a private individual from Egypt of nine buffaloes, an animal last heard of in Cyprus in 1668.

Destruction of Agricultural Pests.

For the first time since the occupation, the island was visited in April, 1915, by swarms of Syrian locusts (*Acridium peregrinum*), to combat which it was decided to institute a purchase campaign; fortunately, however, the visit was a very brief one, and the locusts left the island without causing any material damage. A certain number laid their eggs in the meadows in the Famagusta district and there hatched out in June, but they were promptly and effectually destroyed by spraying in the course of a few days. Further and larger swarms visited the island from end to end in August and September, and a vigorous purchase campaign was again instituted under the Treasury Department, mitigating the damage in villages where the Mukhtars and villagers co-operated with the Government in its endeavours to drive the pest from the island. No laying of eggs of the autumn invasion was reported, and consequently it is hoped that the island is entirely free from the pest, at all events for the time being.

The carob disease (*cecidomyia ceratonia*), which has been under study for some years, considerably lessened, but research work has continued, and during last August-September the recommendations made for dealing with it were put to a practical test in three villages, which were declared infected areas. The carob trees within these areas were compulsorily treated during the period of the carob harvest, and the results so far appear to be highly satisfactory, as the trees are now full of healthy young fruit. Careful note was made as to the time required for dealing with each tree, and it is clear that the operation is one that can easily be performed by any tree owner. Complete results will only be known after the next carob harvest.

There was a slight falling off in the use of sulphur for the sulphuring of vines.

The vine mildew (*oidium*) was very prevalent throughout the island, but those vine growers who were wise enough to sulphur their vines, were rewarded by being able to take advantage of the abnormally high prices for Cyprus wines which ruled in Egypt. Villagers are at last realizing, by a comparison of the sulphured with the unsulphured vineyards, that this operation is efficacious, and a large demand during the present season has set in. The Government, having preached the sulphur doctrine for nearly twenty years, will now leave the supply of this commodity, which hitherto has been provided only by the Agricultural Department, in the hands of merchants who, thanks to the action of the Government in the past, have a good market ready to their hand.

(D) Government Stock Farm.

The number of animals served at the Athalassa stock farm during 1915 was 97 mares, 143 donkeys, 133 cows, and 38 sows.

The stock raised at Athalassa and distributed during the year consisted of 20 calves, 81 sheep, 156 pigs, and 303 poultry, a total of 560.

The sheep have improved, owing to judicious selection, and it may be hoped that in the course of some years Cyprus sheep will produce larger fleeces and wool of better quality.

(E) Veterinary.

Outbreaks of anthrax, goat pox, and quarter ill occurred at various villages during the year, but without any serious results, 75 per cent. of the deaths from anthrax having taken place among goats. A thousand cattle were inoculated against this disease.

Owing to the prohibition regarding the export of animals from the island imposed after the outbreak of the war, the number of animals exported was four thousand lower than in the previous year, and six thousand lower than in the year before.

(F) Work done at the Imperial Institute.

Of the five samples of tobacco grown by the Department, which were submitted for examination, two (which proved to be of the best quality) were grown at Nicosia, one at Polis tes Chrysokhou, one at Morphou, and one at Lapethos. According to the report (published in the *Bulletin* of the Imperial Institute, Vol. XIII, No. 4) the two Nicosia samples were valued at from 1*s.* 6*d.* to 2*s.* per lb., and the others at 8*d.*, 6*d.*, and 9*d.* respectively. The tobacco had not been fully matured by proper storage, and contained an excess of moisture which caused a secondary fermentation. "The

tobacco," the report says, "smokes rather hot, and is only mildly aromatic, but this defect will probably disappear with more experience in the curing of the tobacco. . . . It would seem advisable to try a number of types of Levantine tobacco with a view to selection of those best suited to the district." The report was on the whole encouraging; a further trial cultivation is in progress, and the advice given in regard to curing, etc., will be followed.

This industry has received a considerable impetus this year from the preparation of Latakia tobacco by Messrs. Saade, of Larnaca, and a fairly large area is being sown by various private persons with a view to creating an export trade.

(G) Co-operative Credit Societies.

The first certificates of registration under the Co-operative Credit Societies Law of 1914 were granted in December, 1915, to the villages of Vatile and Phoene. In the first named village a credit society of 16 members, with a capital of £300, has been established, and has been granted a loan of £250 by the Loan Commissioners. The society at Phoene had not begun operations at the close of the year under review.

IX.—FORESTS.

The revenue obtained by the Forest Department shows a very important increase over that obtained in the previous year, amounting to £17,606, as against £10,299, a difference of £7,307. This striking increase is due to the heavier consumption of local timber, owing to the suspension of importation from enemy countries.

157,880 okes of charcoal were extracted during the year, at a cost of £493, the value of the charcoal at the sale price of 32 paras per oke being £702. The quantity sold during the year was 72,005 okes.

Grafting was continued in the various forests, a sum of £354 being spent on this work.

The plantations of the island were added to, as in the previous year, by close on half a million seedlings, mostly wattles and eucalyptus. 62,786 seedlings were issued gratis to private individuals for planting in private lands. Two thousand acres were sown down with various seeds.

An illustrated report by the Principal Forest Officer, Mr. A. K. Bovill, on Plantation Work in Cyprus from 1879 to 1914, was published by Government in the year under review.

X.—LAND REGISTRATION AND SURVEY.

(A) Land Registration.

The revenue of the Land Registration and Survey Department in the year under review was £16,491, compared with £12,038 in 1914–15. These figures include £1,584 compulsory registration fees under Law XII. of 1907, against £1,277 collected during the previous year. With the expiration of the moratorium, business in the Land Registry Offices resumed more or less its regular course, and the decrease in the receipts of the department during the previous year turned into an increase on all heads during the year under review. It is noticeable that there has been a large increase in the number of voluntary sales, the number being 10,894, as against an average of 8,527 during the preceding five years; this is probably due to the economic changes which have taken place in the island during the last few years. The cost of living has gone up, the price of land has increased, people with too small holdings to meet the requirements of living are selling, and the others are enlarging their holdings. On the other hand, real property is the only security in which local investors can place their money The use of the department as a means of giving secure title is growing more general every year, and the fees, which once formed an insignificant item, have now permanently become a fairly large sum.

(B) Cadastral Survey.

Major Triangulation. The observations and computations of the whole of the second order network were completed in the year under review, and advantage was taken of an opportunity, which presented itself in the summer, to fix and observe several auxiliary second order points on Mt. Troodos.

Minor Triangulation. Minor triangulation operations were carried out in the Kyrenia, Larnaca, and Limassol districts.

Field Work. During the year 1915–16 the traverse of the remaining area of Famagusta district, comprising the portions of the Karpass and Messaoria Nahiehs not already traversed or surveyed, were completed, and a considerable portion of Kyrenia district also was traversed. The work was carried out in a westerly direction, commencing at the eastern extremity of that portion of the Karpass Nahieh not yet traversed.

Area Surveyed. The survey of the whole of the cultivated land of the Karpass Nahieh has been completed, and that of the unsurveyed portion of the Messaoria Nahieh has been begun. Thus there remains a very small portion only of Famagusta district not surveyed. This district comprises quite one quarter of the island.

Fuller details on the progress of the survey of Cyprus will be found in the annual reports of the Colonial Survey Committee.

XI.—COMMUNICATIONS AND PUBLIC WORKS.

(A) CYPRUS GOVERNMENT RAILWAY.

The length of line open for traffic at the beginning of the year under review was 71 miles; the extension from Morphou to Evrykhou was completed and opened to traffic on 14th June, 1915, from which date the length of line open was 76 miles, and the length of line maintained 81 miles.

The gross earnings for the year 1915–16 amounted to £15,785, and working expenses to £13,866, showing an excess of receipts over working expenses of £1,919, or a percentage of expenses to receipts of 87·85. The total paying train mileage was 75,942, as compared with 72,650 in the previous year.

(B) ROADS.

The expenditure, during the year under review, of the Public Works Department, exclusive of irrigation works and works carried out for other departments, was £37,731, as against £62,336 in 1914–15, this large decrease being due to the reduction of expenditure from surplus balances in consequence of the War.

The roads from Nicosia to Larnaca, Kophinou, and Kyrenia, those from Larnaca to Limassol and Famagusta, and the Famagusta-Yialousa road were maintained in a condition suitable for motor traffic throughout the year. The Limassol-Troodos road has been much improved by the opening of a new diversion.

In all, 684 miles of main road were maintained during the year at a cost of £11,000.

On the improvement of village and other roads the Public Works Department expended a sum of £2,989, in addition to £2,019 spent by Commissioners on district roads, bridges, and culverts. The work performed with the latter sum includes:—Roads constructed, 85 miles; roads repaired, 209 miles; bridges built, 36; culverts built, 70.

(C) OTHER PUBLIC WORKS.

Owing to War economy, no important building operations were carried out during the year.

The old Government Laboratory was almost entirely pulled down and rebuilt as an office and laboratory for the Government Analyst.

Two small jetties were erected, one at Akanthou, on the north coast, the other near Pyrgo, in the Tylliria region, the purpose of the latter being to facilitate the transport of timber from the Paphos forests.

The artesian bore at Prastion was continued to a total depth of 1,000 feet. A certain amount of water was found, but it would not rise to the surface in any quantity. A horizontal tunnel was therefore driven to meet the bore at a depth of 25 feet below the surface. Two-inch pipes were laid in this tunnel, giving a supply of 7,200 gallons per twenty-four hours.

The Inspector of Water Supplies was fully occupied throughout the year in inspecting and reporting upon proposed schemes for the improvement of village water supplies and in giving technical assistance and advice in carrying them out. Altogether 60 villages were inspected, and 30 schemes for improving the water supplies were carried to completion. Moreover, £1,249 were expended by Commissioners in giving help to villagers for the improvement of their water supply and on the construction of small bridges and culverts on village roads.

(D) Irrigation Works.

The direct revenue derived from the irrigation works amounted approximately to £1,191, and the indirect revenue to £1,170, giving a total of £2,361, as compared with a total of £1,834 in 1914–15. Again, the working expenditure in the year under review amounted only to £897, as against £1,686 in the previous year; so that the excess of total revenue over working expenditure in 1915–16 was nearly ten times as great as the excess in 1914–15.

The area watered for cereals was 1,222 acres, and for cotton 207 acres, making a total of 1,429 acres, which shows a decrease of 481 acres from 1914–15. On the other hand, the cultivated area in the five reservoirs for which rents are payable has risen from 335 to 379 acres.

XII.—GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

In the year under review the Curator of Ancient Monuments carried out preservation work in the Lusignan castles of Kyrenia and Kantara, two of the most important mediæval monuments in the island. An interesting piece of work was the transfer of the Venetian memorial column in Nicosia, erected in about 1530 under Doge Francesco Donato, from its original site to a fresh site in the Konak Square, about one hundred feet to the eastward, the original site being required by its owners for building purposes. After the removal of the column it was discovered that it had been erected over a dome-shaped rock cavern, about 20 feet in diameter and 7 feet high, which perhaps had been an ancient grave. Furthermore, when the new site for the column was being prepared a fifteenth century inscribed tablet was found, covering a disused drain.

The castle of Kolossi, formerly the Grand Commandery of the Knights Hospitallers in Cyprus, and now in private hands, was scheduled as an Ancient Monument.

Large extensions to the Cyprus Museum building in Nicosia were completed during the year by the addition of eight large rooms to the existing seven rooms.

In July, 1915, the Curator of Antiquities excavated a tomb at Lapethos, which yielded a quantity of objects of the late Bronze Age. He also, in the course of the year, conducted excavations at Lampousa,

Kyrenia, Ktema, Evdemou, and Skouriotissa. Among the objects acquired by the Museum during the year were two inscriptions in the Cypriote Syllabary, found at Polis tes Chrysokhou.

There are fourteen Municipal Councils in existence in the island, viz., in the principal town of each district, and at Akanthou, Karavas, Kythræa, Lapethos, Levka, Levkara, Morphou, and Polis.

Martial law, which was proclaimed in Cyprus on the outbreak of war in August, 1914, has continued in force ever since, but has been applied in such a way as not to interfere with the normal liberties and convenience of the general public. It has been invoked principally in questions concerning the regulation of the export of foodstuffs, and of the prices of the necessaries of life; and the bulk of the convictions in the Provost-Marshals' Courts are for trivial offences in this connection. Business in the island has scarcely been disturbed by the War, and the collection of taxes has been almost unprecedently good.

Not only has Cyprus not suffered materially from the War, it has actually benefited. The revenue for 1915-16 is, as stated above, the highest on record; and the Cypriote has been enabled by the abnormal state of affairs to earn money in a variety of ways. The requirements of the civil and military population of Egypt gave a great stimulus to the market-gardeners of the island, many of whom, especially potato growers in the Famagusta district, were able not only to free themselves from debt, but to save considerable sums. From February to April, 1915, a Commission was in Cyprus, purchasing mules for the Army in Egypt; and since then many mules have been exported by private persons for the same purpose. Again, although the wheat and barley crops were exceptionally small, the high prices in vogue more than compensated farmers for the shortfall in quantity.

As in 1914-15, Cyprus has lent the services of several officials to His Majesty's naval and military forces; and special facilities as to the export of foodstuffs, livestock, and other products, have been given to the troops in Egypt and elsewhere. On 6th December, 1915, the High Commissioner informed His Majesty's Government that the people of Cyprus were anxious to offer a gift of wood fuel, a commodity that had not been exported from the island for many years, for the use of the troops in the eastern Mediterranean; and a first consignment of 1,000 tons was delivered in Egypt at the end of the year under review. The despatch of a further 1,000 tons was completed in June, 1916.

COLONIAL REPORTS, &c.

The following recent reports, &c., relating to His Majesty's Colonial Possessions have been issued, and may be obtafned from the sources indicated on the title page :—

ANNUAL.

No.	Colony, &c.	Year.
866	Swaziland	1914–1915
867	Somaliland	,,
868	British Honduras	1914
869	British Solomon Islands	1914–1915
870	Tongan Islands Protectorate	,,
871	Barbados	,,
872	Falkland Islands	1914
873	Uganda	1914–1915
874	British Guiana	,,
875	Mauritius	1914
876	Leeward Islands	1914–1915
877	Trinidad and Tobago	,,
878	Nigeria	1914
879	Cayman Islands	1914–1915
880	St. Lucia	,,
881	East Africa Protectorate	,,
882	Imperial Institute	1914
883	Nyasaland	1914–1915
884	Gilbert and Ellice Islands	,,
885	Weihaiwei	1915
886	Zanzibar	,,
887	Fiji	,,
888	Sierra Leone	,,
889	Turks and Caicos Islands	,,
890	Gambia	,,
891	Trinidad	,,
892	Hong Kong	,,
893	Ashanti	,,
894	Gold Coast	1915
895	Malta	1915–1916
896	St. Helena	1915
897	Seychelles	1915–1916
898	Bechuanaland Protectorate	,,
899	Gibraltar	1915
900	Bahamas	1915–1916
901	Swaziland	,,
902	Somaliland	,,

MISCELLANEOUS.

No.	Colony, &c.	Subject.
79	Northern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1907–8 and 1908–9.
80	Nyasaland	Mineral Survey, 1908–9.
81	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1908–9.
82	Imperial Institute	Rubber and Gutta-percha.
83	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1910.
84	West Indies	Preservation of Ancient Monuments, &c.
85	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1911.
86	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1912.
87	Ceylon	Mineral Survey.
88	Imperial Institute	Oilseeds, Oils, &c.
89	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1913.
90	St. Vincent	Roads and Land Settlement.

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL.

No. 941.

CYPRUS.

REPORT FOR 1916-17.

(For Report for 1915–16 see No. 903.)

Presented to Parliament by Command of His Majesty.

November, 1917.

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A Sketch Map will be found in the Report for 1914–15, No. 865: [Cd. 7622–56.]

No. 941.

CYPRUS.

(For Report for 1915–16 see No. 903.)

THE HIGH COMMISSIONER TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

Government House,

Troodos,

25th September, 1917.

SIR,

I have the honour to forward herewith the Annual Report on the Cyprus Blue Book for the year 1916–17.

2. The Report has again been drawn up by Mr. H. C. Lukach, Assistant Secretary to Government, who is at present acting as Commissioner of the Paphos District.

I have, &c.,

JOHN E. CLAUSON,

High Commissioner.

The Right Honourable,
Walter H. Long, M.P.,
&c., &c., &c.,
Secretary of State for the Colonies.

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REPORT ON THE BLUE BOOK OF CYPRUS FOR THE YEAR 1916–17.

I.—FINANCIAL.

Local revenue, 1916–17	£332,584	
Imperial grant-in-aid	50,000	
		382,584
Local expenditure	318,378	
Share of Turkish debt charge ..	92,799	
		411,177
Deficit on the year's transactions		£28,593

(A) Revenue.

The local revenue was £31,108 below that of 1915–16; but the deficit shown above is more apparent than real, owing to the fact that tithe grain to the estimated value of £70,000 had not been brought to account by the end of the financial year, not having been disposed of. Had the whole of the 1916 tithe been brought to account in the year under review, the revenue would have surpassed the previous year's record revenue by a considerable amount. Eleven of the nineteen heads of revenue show an increase over the figures of 1915–16, the increase in the revenue of the Forest Department being the most striking. The collection of taxes and school fees was most satisfactory.

The revenue (less grant-in-aid) for each of the last three years is as follows:—

	£
1914–15	290,110
1915–16	363,692
1916–17	332,584.

(B) Expenditure.

The expenditure (exclusive of the share of Cyprus of the Turkish debt charge, viz. £92,799) was £318,378, as against £294,318 in the previous year.

In the 1916–17 accounts a sum of £13,000 was set aside on account of depreciation on investments on general account (Reserve Fund and Savings Bank). The £90,000 reserve was also shown as set aside in the statement of Assets and Liabilities as on 31st March, 1917. A sum of £19,000 was invested during the year in the purchase of £20,000 of the new War Loan on general account.

(C) Government Savings Bank.

The number of depositors in the Government Savings Bank on the 31st December, 1916, was 217, as against 206 on the same date of the

previous year. The sums deposited during the year amounted to £10,259, and the withdrawals to £3,806, leaving a balance of £6,453 (compared with £5,043 on the 31st December, 1915), the greater part of which is invested in certain stocks.

The interest paid is at the rate of 2½ per cent.

II.—TRADE AND INDUSTRIES.

(A) IMPORTS.

The total value of imports of merchandise during 1916 was £967,780, as against £588,019 during the previous year, an increase of £379,761.

The following comparative table shows the imports for each of the last three years under the main heads of classification :—

	1914	1915	1916
	£	£	£
Live animals, food, drink, and narcotics	117,233	255,465	412,077
Raw materials	72,828	42,955	79,093
Manufactured articles ..	306,683	289,599	476,610
Total .. .. £	496,744	588,019	967,780

The following table shows whence imports are received :—

	1916. £	Percentage.
United Kingdom and British Colonies	817,497	84·5
Greece	59,405	6·1
Italy	29,604	3·0
France	15,831	1·6
Turkey	—	—
Germany	—	—
Austria	—	—
Other Countries	45,443	4·8
Total ..	967,780	100·0

(B) EXPORTS.

The total value of exports during 1916, amounted to £708,446, an increase on the exports during the previous year of £57,956.

The following comparative table shows the exports during the last three years under the main heads of classification :—

	1914	1915	1916
	£	£	£
Live animals, food, drink, and narcotics	399,436	514,792	563,982
Raw materials	81,485	107,903	115,578
Manufactured articles ..	15,855	27,795	28,886
Total .. .. £	496,776	650,490	708,446

The following table shows the direction of exports during 1916 :—

	1916.
United Kingdom	£163,988
British Colonies	352,212
France	71,265
Italy	12,854
Greece	85,906
Roumania	15
United States of America	9,467
Other Countries	12,739
Total	£708,446

The value of imports and exports (exclusive of specie) at the principal ports of Cyprus in 1916 was as follows :—

	Imports. £	Exports. £	Total. £
Famagusta (including Karpass)	379,451	171,960	551,411
Larnaca	262,032	251,495	513,527
Limassol	204,502	227,657	432,159
Paphos	42,475	28,951	71,426

(c) Mines and Quarries.

Indications are not wanting that, after the war, the mining industry in Cyprus may regain some, at any rate, of the importance which it possessed in classical times.

The Cyprian Mining Company's asbestos mine at Amiantos, near Troodos, worked throughout the year, and its output was a record one. The exportation from this mine for the last three years is as follows :—

	Cwts.	Value.
*1914	4,925	£1,913
1915	21,979	9,509
1916	25,812	14,681

* Work interrupted by a fire.

The bulk of the asbestos was exported to Italy, the remainder to Spain.

The Company employed during the year men for a total of 75,145 days, and women for a total of 26,123 days.

A considerabe amount of work has been done by the Cyprus Mines Corporation at the Skouriotissa copper mine, although the difficulty in obtaining freight has made it necessary to defer the exportation of ore, and has also retarded the completion of the Corporation's railway and pier works at Karavostasi. Some 2,500 feet of tunnel, cross cuts and drifts have been bored, and 2,014 tons of first class ore have been extracted.

The Corporation has employed during the year men for a total of 29,007 days, women for 10,021 days, and boys for 4,755 days.

15 tons of magnesite were extracted from the Cyprus Development Company's Akamas mine in the Paphos District, and exported to England.

4,702 tons of terra umbra to the value of £7,821 were exported during the year, compared with 3,890 tons valued at £4,991 exported in the previous year. The quantity of gypsum exported amounted to 3,147 tons, valued at £1,814.

(D) OTHER INDUSTRIES.

While Cyprus is in the main an agricultural country and manufactures are few, the wine industry is of considerable importance. There were exported during the year, principally to Egypt, 1,230,400 gallons of ordinary Cyprus wines, valued at £78,932; 12,042 gallons valued at £1,233, of the heavy dessert wine known from the time of the Middle Ages as Comanderia or "vin de Chypre"; 162,739 gallons, valued at £3,049, of vinegar; and 43,638 gallons, valued at £6,865, of spirit.

Other exports of articles, being produce and manufactures of the island, include cigarettes, cotton manufactures, cordage and twine, woollen manufactures, and sumac leaves.

(E) SPONGE FISHING.

Owing to the war there was no sponge fishing in Cyprus waters during the year under review; but of the previous catch there were exported during the calender year, 1916, 1,138 okes, valued at £2,590.

The Government share of the catch for 1915–16 realised £1,476, bringing the sum derived by revenue from this source since Government took over the fisheries to £15,851.

III.—LEGISLATION.

The 1916 Session of the Legislative Council was opened by the High Commissioner on the 21st March, and was adjourned on the 25th May. The Council held five sittings, and passed seven Laws, three of which were concerned with Appropriation.

IV.—EDUCATION.

(A) PRIMARY EDUCATION.

In the school year under review there were in operation 699 schools with 865 teachers and 39,567 scholars, an increase of 31 schools, 45 teachers, and 1,804 scholars over the school year 1915–16. The average daily attendance, except at harvest time, is estimated at 35,701, which works out at about 84 per cent. in Moslem schools, and about 92 per cent. in Greek-Christian schools.

The rate of increase in scholars has recovered from the set-back of the previous year, illustrating the renewal of prosperity in the villages.

These schools were maintained at an expense of £24,446, raised locally by assessments, contributions from religious funds or individuals (an increase of £2,629 over 1915–16), and £8,195, representing the Government grant. The average annual expense per child was 16*s.* 4½*cp.* (15*s.* 6*cp.* in 1915–16), of which about 34 per cent (26 per cent. in 1915–16) was contributed by the Government.

The fundamental principle of elementary education in Cyprus is that each of the denominations composing the native population (Moslems, Orthodox, Maronites, and Armenians) has its separate schools. Normally the village schoolmaster and schoolmistress are elected, for 1 year, by the elective Village School Committee.

Female education continues to make progress in the island, the enrolment of girls in the town elementary schools being almost equal to that of the boys. In the villages, the percentage of Moslem girls to boys is 70, and of Greek-Christian girls to boys, 57.

(B) Secondary Education.

The total expenditure on the Moslem public secondary schools (two boys' and one girls') was £1,078, of which £484 was provided by the Government grant; that on the Greek-Christian secondary schools (six boys' and one girls'), £6,953, of which £475 was provided by the Government grant.

The English School in Nicosia (undenominational), which is conducted on the lines of an English grammar school, and the American Academy at Larnaca (attached to the Reformed Presbyterian Mission), continue their work with increased numbers, as, owing to the war, youths have been unable to leave Cyprus for schools in Beirut and Smyrna. Several old boys of the English School have proved the value of the Education they have received while employed with the naval and military authorities, as clerks and interpreters, in various parts of the Eastern Mediterranean.

Useful work continues to be done by the Commercial School founded at the mountain village of Lemythou, in 1912, by Mr. D. Mitzis, a native of the village, at a cost of £16,000; also by the Bishop of Kition's Ecclesiastical Seminary at Larnaca.

V.—MEDICAL.

(A) Public Health and Vital Statistics.

The estimated population of Cyprus on the 31st December, 1916, was 298,775. In 1915 there were 8,414 births, the rate being 28·1 per thousand, as compared with a rate of 31 per thousand in the previous year. The number of deaths returned was 5,128, or 17·1 per thousand, as compared with 18·5 per thousand in 1915. The death rate per thousand of children under one year of age was 135·4. Both this rate and the total death rate are low, and compare favourably with other countries.

The public health and general sanitary condition of the island have been most satisfactory, and there was no serious outbreak of epidemic disease. Once again the island enjoyed complete immunity from plague and cholera, despite the number of cases of plague which occurred in Egypt during the year. The death rate recorded above is the lowest on record since vital statistics have been available.

(B) Anti-Malarial Campaign.

This is the fourth year of the campaign against malaria, initiated as the result of the visit of Sir Ronald Ross, K.C.B., F.R.S., in 1913, and it is satisfactory to report that both the malarial incidence and the spleen rate show a fairly uniform and steady reduction.

As regards malarial incidence, the returns of the Government Medical officers of the island show a total of 3,752 cases, as compared with 4,539 in 1915, 7,342 in 1913, and 10,035 in 1912. Figures from private practitioners are not available, but the Government returns indicate very clearly the reduction in malarial incidence since the inception of the campaign. The spleen census, which was taken at the end of 1916, is also satisfactory, showing a rate for the whole island of 7·6 per cent., as against 21·82 per cent. in the spring of 1913.

Extensive antimalarial works were continued during the year, at an expenditure of £3,421. Pools have been filled in or drained, wells filled in, screened, or stocked with fish, new drains cut, and existing drains cleaned and improved. At the marsh west of Limassol, 160,000 cubic feet have been filled in; the drains constructed during the year have reclaimed 169 acres of land, bringing the area reclaimed since 1914 up to 659 acres.

(c) Hospitals and Institutions.

Useful additions were made during the year to the Nicosia General Hospital; the accommodation in the operating room was improved, private quarters were provided for the Sister in charge, and the water supply was increased.

A total of 1,010 patients received treatment in the wards of the institution during the year. The number of deaths was 70, being 6·9 per cent., compared with 4·9 per cent. and 5·7 per cent. in 1915 and 1914 respectively. 36 cases, as compared with 20 in the previous year, were admitted to the detached ward for advanced and destitute cases of consumption, 11 of these terminated fatally.

The work of the maternity wards has been satisfactory, 62 cases being admitted during the year. Three midwives were trained, raising the total number trained in the five years since these wards were opened to 22.

The out-patient department was largely attended; 7,673 patients obtained relief, against 6,881 in the previous year.

The district hospitals of Larnaca, Kyrenia, Limassol, Famagusta, and Paphos, which are supported by Government, have continued to carry out their valuable work. The total number of patients admitted during the year was 1,430, against 1,2[illegible] in 1915. The death rate in the well managed Kyrenia hospital was only 1·1 per cent., the lowest rate of any hospital in the island. The new building of the Famagusta hospital is not yet completed.

There were 102 inmates in the Asylum on 31st December, 1915, and 18 cases were admitted during the year under report; 15 were released either cured or relieved, and 8 inmates died; leaving 97 cases at the end of the year 1916.

There were only 4 admissions to the leper farm, against 5 in 1915, and there were 6 deaths. The number of lepers in the farm at the close of the year was 90, the lowest on record.

As stated in paragraph 51 of the Annual Report for 1913–14, the Government maintains in Nicosia a home for the children born in the leper farm of leper parents. At present there are eleven children in the home, their ages ranging from 6 to 17. In all, four children, having been educated and taught a trade, have hitherto been discharged from the home with a Government grant of £5 to start them in life.

It is interesting to record that in none of these children, or in any of the warders and attendants at the farm, has any sign of the disease appeared.

(D) Government Laboratory.

The number of samples analyzed by the Government Analyst during the year was 2,060, against 1,738 in the previous year. Under the Food and Drugs Law there were analyzed 1,761 samples, of which 105 were found adulterated.

VI.—JUDICIAL STATISTICS, POLICE, AND PRISONS.

(A) Crime and Litigation.

The number of persons brought before the Magisterial Courts by arrest, warrant, or summons was 26,428, a lower number, by more than 3,000, than that of the previous year. Of the above total, 3,476 persons were discharged for want of prosecution, 1,601 were discharged on the merits of the case, 21,146 were summarily convicted, and 205 committed for trial in the Superior Courts.

Thirty-five persons were charged before the Magisterial Courts with homicide against 24 in 1915–16. Of these, 13, against 14 in the previous year, were convicted. Sentence of death was passed in five cases, in one of which it was commuted.

There is a decrease in the cases tried in the Superior Courts from the figures of the previous year, and a considerable fall since 1908–9, due, probably, to the extended jurisdiction given to the Magisterial Courts by the Cyprus Courts of Justice Order, 1908.

The principal feature of the civil judicial returns for the year is, as usual, the large number of actions on bonds, amounting to 9,698.

The number of writs issued by the Distric tCourts was 3,998, and in the Village Judge Courts, 15,931, making a total of 19,929. The previous year's total was 23,586.

(B) Cyprus Military Police.

Mounted patrols have been established in all Divisions, carrying out their duties by day and night, and keeping proper touch between all rural stations.

The registration of criminals by finger prints, which was introduced into the force in 1914, was proceeded with steadily, 1,709 prints having been registered during the year, and 3,653 since the system was inaugurated.

The general discipline and conduct of the force have been good, and its relations with the law-abiding members of the public satisfactory. The continuance of Martial Law in the island has thrown much extra work on the police, who have responded cheerfully to the additional demands necessarily made upon them.

(C) Prisons.

The total number of persons committed to the island prisons during the year was 6,278, against 8,206 during the previous year, a satisfactory decrease of 1,928.

The general sanitary conditions of the prisons has been satisfactory, and there have been no epidemics or serious diseases. Prison discipline has been properly maintained. No corporal punishment was inflicted on any convict during the year.

The number of persons convicted during the year per thousand of the total population of the island was 21·17, showing a satisfactory drop of 7·33 from the figures of the previous year.

VII.—POSTS, TELEGRAPHS, AND TELEPHONES.

The number of articles dealt with in the Island Post Office during the year is estimated at 2,744,390, an increase of 208,668 over the figures of the preceding year.

The number of articles (including 30,680 parcels) posted in the island, both for Cyprus and abroad, was 1,956,730, an increase of 124,014; the number of articles received from abroad, 787,660, an increase of 84,654.

Local mails were conveyed over 309,008 miles. The contract with the Cairo Motor Company, Ltd., for the mail service by motor car between Nicosia, Larnaca and Limassol was extended from the 1st September, 1916, to the 31st August, 1917; the working of the Limassol-Paphos section was also undertaken by the Company from the 15th December, 1916.

245½ miles of telegraph line, the same mileage as in the previous year, were in operation during the year. The telephone line, constructed in 1915–16 to connect Troodos with Evrykhou and the Nicosia exchange, proved of great utility.

VIII.—AGRICULTURE.

(A) General.

Despite the obstacles in the way of agricultural progress, such as lack of water, the conservatism of the peasantry, their distrust of modern methods of cultivation, and their reluctance to co-operate, the Agricultural Department was able in the year under review to maintain that extension of its influence which was referred to in the Annual Report for 1915–16.

The cultivation of fruit trees was encouraged, demonstrations in pruning were given in all the districts, new fodder plants were tried, three new varieties of cotton have been introduced, model orchards and vineyards were laid out for farmers by the Department.

The olive crop last year was a good one, and there was consequently a fair amount of olive oil extracted. But even so, the production falls short of the local consumption; 198,640 okes of a value of £16,035 were imported. The area available for the purpose is sufficient, if planted, to enable a large export trade in olive oil to be built up after satisfying all local requirements. A great deal is now being done in all Nursery Gardens to raise olive plants, and during the next few years it is hoped that there will be a very striking increase in the number of olive tree plantations. Many thousands of plants are being raised in the Nursery Gardens as well as in School Gardens from seed issued by the Department.

Owing to the war and the presence of large numbers of troops in Egypt there has been in that country a constant demand for Cyprus wines. Good prices have ruled, and, as a consequence, Cyprus vine-growers have experienced two or three excellent years, and the greater number of them, who have been for years in the hands of the usurers, are now free again and are actually making money. So unremunerative have the prices often been in the past, and possibly so inferior the quality of the wine, that growers not infrequently used the latter as an ingredient in making mud bricks or for repairing their houses. It did not pay, so they thought, to expend money or labour on so unprofitable a crop, and cultivation was neglected with the inevitable result that vineyards became the prey of innumerable pests and not a few were uprooted. The present favourable turn has naturally restored waning interest, and new vineyards have been planted, while better care is being given to the older ones.

The great extension of potato growing that has taken place in Cyprus during the last two years is the direct result of the war, which has made Egypt, cut off to a large extent from Italy and Malta, a large buyer of all that the island can spare. Given transport facilities, there seems to be no reason why potato cultivation should not become a permanent and leading agricultural industry in Cyprus.

The application for the first time of chemical manures and the introduction of new seed potatoes also greatly favoured this new cultivation and tended to increase the production.

Local consumption which before the war was confined to the well-to-do classes in the towns has now become general. Large sums have been expended by potato growers, particularly in the Famagusta district, upon the digging of wells and the erection of water-pumping machinery to enable them to raise good potato crops, and their methods of cultivation have strikingly improved.

Five departmental sericultural stations were in operation during the year, and the cocoons produced were satisfactory both in quantity and quality. The colour has been improved, and is becoming more uniform and fixed.

On the other hand, interest in this industry appears to have received a temporary set-back, a number of mulberry plantations having been uprooted to make room for orange and other fruit trees, which are thought likely to be more remunerative. As silkworm rearing and egg production are industries well suited to women and girls, it is to be hoped that they will not be allowed to languish.

Some of the ex-students of the Agricultural School are now proficient in bee-keeping, and the practical construction of hives has been taught throughout the year in the bee-keeping shop.

(B) Agricultural Education.

Useful work was done during the year in the Government Agricultural School in Nicosia, the aim of which is to afford the sons of farmers and gardeners sufficient agricultural instruction, theoretical and practical, to enable them to improve their own methods and to act as examples to others when they return to their villages. Some of the ex-students of the school have obtained good agricultural appointments in various capacities in the island, and a small number has found employment in the Agricultural Department.

(C) Destruction of Agricultural Pests.

The campaign against locusts was, as usual, conducted by the Treasury Department, both on the purchase system, and by spraying with arsenite of soda. The quantity of locusts destroyed amounted to 92,662 okes.

The Agricultural Department, acting under powers conferred by Orders in Council, carried out successful campaigns against the carob disease (*cecidomyia ceratonia*), and against the Mediterranean fruit fly (*ceratitis capitata*). The experimental stage of the carob disease campaign was referred to in the Annual Report for 1915–16, and its extension, in the year under review, to the whole of the Kyrenia District, was attended with wholly satisfactory results, despite the opposition which it encountered at the outset from some of the owners of carob trees.

Work was also undertaken against the ermin and the codlin moths, which had been seriously damaging apple, quince and walnut trees.

The campaign instituted in 1912 against rats, which cause such injury to carob and fruit trees, was conducted, as in previous years, on the purchase system.

(D) Government Stock Farm.

The number of animals served at the Athalassa stock farm near Nicosia during the year 1916 was 100 mares, 46 donkeys, 87 cows and 22 sows. The total number served since the 1st November, 1907, is 686 mares, 1,829 donkeys, 992 cows and 370 sows. The farm was in quarantine for half the year owing to the existence of foot and mouth disease in the Island.

The stock raised at Athalassa and distributed during the year, consisted of 20 calves, 87 sheep, 4 donkeys, 2 mules, 81 pigs, and 158 poultry, a total of 352.

Six Athalassa cows sold by auction in December, 1916, averaged over £26. Record prices were paid for Athalassa sheep and pigs, ewes with one lamb three weeks old selling for £2 10*s.*, and pigs three months old fetching £3 2*s.*

Stud animals stationed in the Districts (other than those at Athalassa) included 3 stallions, 4 donkeys, and 5 bulls.

(E) Veterinary.

Outbreaks of anthrax, goat-pox, and quarter-ill occurred at various villages during the year, 350 animals were inoculated against anthrax, and 70 against quarter-ill. Foot and mouth disease (*epizootic aphtha*) was recorded in Cyprus for the first time, and spread over most of the Island. Happily the disease was of a benign form, and no deaths were reported, the animals generally recovering within 2 weeks.

There were exported during the year, 2,448 oxen, 16,045 sheep, and 2,717 goats, also a considerable number of mules and donkeys purchased for military purposes.

(F) Co-operative Credit Societies.

The first certificates of registration under the Co-operative Credit Societies Law of 1914, designed to assist the peasantry to free themselves from the burden of debt which still lies heavily upon them, were granted in December, 1915, to the villages of Phoene and Vatile.

The latter obtained a loan of £250 from the Loan Commissioners during the year under review, and new societies were registered in the villages of Gaidhoura, Kopia, Athienou, Ano Zodia, and Gypsos.

A memorandum by the late Chief Secretary, Captain C. W. Orr, explaining the objects and working of these Societies, was widely circulated among villagers in Turkish and Greek versions in order to bring home to them the advantage of co-operative credit.

IX.—FORESTS.

The revenue obtained by the Forest Department again shows a very important increase over that obtained in the previous year, having risen from £17,606 in 1915–16 to £27,182 in 1916–17. In 1914–15 the revenue of the Department was £10,299, so that in the last two years it has nearly trebled itself. This striking increase is due primarily to war conditions, which have excluded Anatolian and Austrian timber from the market, and have compelled the Cypriote to look to the produce of his own island for his timber requirements. These requirements, too, have greatly increased owing to the prosperity which the war has brought to Cypriote merchants and farmers, resulting in large demands for building timber. The local use of wood fuel in place of coal, and the supply of fuel to the troops in Egypt, are also responsible in part for the increased revenue of the Department, which a few years ago was unable to pay its way, but is now an important contributor to the Island revenue.

More ample means at its disposal have enabled the Forest Department to develop its resources by erecting new saw mills and opening up the forests by the construction of timber roads, along which the timber can be brought down to the sea for shipment. The quantity of timber cut at the saw mills in the year under review totalled 101,219 cubic feet, compared with 93,767 cubic feet in the previous year.

Two Forest huts were built during the year, and 38 miles of fire protection paths added to the 420 miles previously constructed.

21,000 wild carob and olive trees in the State forests were grafted during the year, and nearly half a million seedlings, mostly wattle and eucalyptus, added to the plantations of the island. 8,000 seedlings were issued gratis to schools and municiplities. 1,205 acres of State forest were seeded down.

The Law passed in 1913 to enable villages, by local option, to exclude goats from their boundaries, and thereby preserve young shoots and seedlings from the ravages of these animals, continues to be taken advantage of in a satisfactory manner. Up to the 31st March, 1917, the Law has been applied in 90 of the 640 villages of the island, 47 of which had grazing privileges in the Forests. The number of goats allowed to graze in State Forests has thus been reduced by 9,946, while the total number of goats in the island has fallen from about 250,000 in 1913 to 183,700 in 1917.

X.—LAND REGISTRATION AND SURVEY.

(A) Land Registration.

The revenue of the Land Registration and Survey Department for the year under review was £18,569, compared with £16,491 for 1915–16. These figures include £1,815 compulsory registration fees under Law XII of 1907, against £1,584 collected during the previous year.

The cost of the department was £23,052, of which £12,183 represent the cost of the cadastral survey.

Titles to 70,824 parcels of property, and 2,253 copies of registrations were issued during the year, making a total of 73,077 transactions of this nature as against 62,838 in 1915–16.

There were registered during the year 4,393 mortgages, affecting 24,385 properties and securing debt to the amount of £197,547. The cancellations of mortgage, including foreclosures, were 3,316, affecting 14,429 properties.

(B) CADASTRAL SURVEY.

The major triangulation (2nd order) work was completed in 1915–16, while the 3rd and 4th order triangulation of the Larnaca and Kyrenia Districts was fully carried out in the year under review.

As regards field work, the survey of the Famagusta District has been completed, but a few plans remain to be examined. About one third of the Kyrenia District was surveyed, the area surveyed including the most difficult and hilly part of the District.

The detail survey work in the Famagusta and Kyrenia Districts covered 52,160 acres, including 14 villages and cost £2,496. In the Larnaca District 11 villages were traversed and surveyed.

The plane table survey covered 117,380 acres at a cost of £1,147.

The survey of Limassol town was begun in the year under review.

XI.—COMMUNICATIONS AND PUBLIC WORKS.

(A) CYPRUS GOVERNMENT RAILWAY.

The length of line open for traffic during the year was 76 miles, and the length of line maintained 81 miles.

Work on the branch lines from the copper mine at Skouriotissa to the main line, and thence to the sea near Karavostasi, was continued during the year, the earthworks and masonry being completed by the end of April, 1916. Since then work has been at a standstill owing to the difficulty of obtaining materials and rolling stock.

The gross earnings for the year 1916–17 amounted to £19,914, and working expenses to £16,608, showing an excess of receipts over working expenses of £3,306, or a percentage of expenses to receipts of about 83·4. Owing to the advance in the cost of fuel, due to the war, train services were reduced as far as possible; and wood fuel, cut in the island, was mixed as far as possible with coal.

The following table shows the financial results of the railway for the past three years:—

Year.	Gross earnings.	Working expenses.	Excess of receipts over working expenses.
	£	£	£
1914–15	13,551	11,934	1,617
1915–16	15,785	13,866	1,919
1916–17	19,914	16,608	3,306

(B) Roads.

The expenditure of the Public Works Department during the year under review, exclusive of expenditure on irrigation works and works carried out for other departments, was £43,599, as against £37,731 in 1915–16, the increase being due to higher expenditure on road formation and foundation.

The amount spent on the maintenance and improvement of main roads was £17,216, exclusive of expenditure on "motor roads"; 658 miles of main road were maintained at a cost of £16 14*s.* per mile. The main roads connecting the capitals of the six Districts were rendered fit for motor traffic in all weathers, with the exception of a small stretch of road in course of diversion.

On the improvement of secondary roads the Public Works Department expended a sum of £2,986, in addition to £2,081 spent by Commissioners on village roads, bridges, and culverts. The work performed with the latter sum includes:—roads constructed, 99 miles; roads repaired, 249 miles; bridges built 32; culverts built, 104.

(C) Other Public Works.

Owing to the war, no important building operations were carried out duriug the year. The sum spent on the maintenance of Government works and buildings throughout the island was £767.

The Inspector of Water Supplies was employed through the year in inspecting and reporting upon the proposed schemes for the improvement of village water supplies, and in giving technical advice in carrying them out. He inspected 38 villages, and 16 water supply works were carried out under his supervision.

(D) Irrigation Works.

Owing to the small rainfall and consequent non-storage of water, the area watered from the reservoirs was more restricted than usual. The direct and indirect revenue from the irrigation works is estimated at about £992, as compared with £2,361 in the previous year; the expenditure amounted to £1,632.

XII.—GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

On the 24th November, 1916, His Beatitude the President of Kyrenia was elected Archbishop of Cyprus by a large majority of the electoral college, and was enthroned on the following day as Kyrillos III after receiving the recognition of the High Commissioner. The election of His Beatitude definately seals the union between the two parties, into which the Autocephalous Church of Cyprus was divided from 1900 to 1910.

The Ven. Archimandrite Makarios Myriantheus was elected in March, 1917, to the vacant seat of Kyrenia; at the same time the title of Bishop of Salamis was revived after an abeyance of centuries on the occasion of the consecration of a suffragan to the Archbishop.

Financially, the island has been beneficially affected by the war. The revenue, taking into consideration the value of unsold tithe grain standing to its credit, is the highest on record; the collection of taxes has been good; merchants have made large profits by selling at

enhanced prices old stocks to which the shortage of freight has lent an unexpected value; farmers, market-gardeners, and stock-breeders have found in the military authorities of Egypt and Salonika ready purchasers at good prices of carobs, raisins, potatoes, mules, and donkeys. It is probably true to say that at no time for many hundreds of years has there been so great a demand as at present for the various products of Cyprus. Results of individual prosperity thus attained are already manifest. Vine-growers are beginning to free themselves from debt, and to devote their newly-won capital to the development of their vineyards; market-gardeners, similarly emancipated, are bringing new lands under cultivation, and are sinking numerous wells; villagers are improving the type of their houses; and many new residences of a substantial kind are springing up in Nicosia and the other towns.

There is a less pleasant side to this picture in the large rise in the cost of living inevitably brought about by war conditions. The rise is especially felt by Government officials, who depend upon fixed salaries, a fact recognized by Government in the grant of a war bonus. This bonus, at a monthly rate of £1 for married officials and 10*s.* for unmarried officials, has been given since the 1st October, 1916, to all officials whose initial salary does not exceed £250 a year.

The difficulties of the urban poor have been met to a certain extent by the sale, through the Municipalities, of a cheap loaf prepared in equal proportions of wheat and barley flour.

The Island Government have continued to lend the services of some of their officials to His Majesty's naval and military forces; and several clerks and other young Cypriotes have found employment as interpreters in connexion with the camp for Turkish Prisoners of War established in Cyprus in the year under review. Several thousand able-bodied Cypriotes have been recruited on generous terms of pay to serve as muleteers with the Salonika Army, and have been able to remit substantial savings to their families in the island. A beginning has been made with the consignment to Egypt of a third thousand tons of the gift of wood fuel from the people of Cyprus to the troops in the Eastern Mediterranean.

COLONIAL REPORTS, &c.

The following recent reports, &c., relating to His Majesty's Colonial Possessions have been issued, and may be obtained from the sources indicated on the title page:—

ANNUAL.

No.	Colony, &c.	Year.
906	Grenada	1915–1916
907	Falkland Islands	1915
908	Bermuda	,,
909	Jamaica	1915–1916
910	British Guiana	1915
911	Basutoland	1915–1916
912	Barbados	,,
913	Leeward Islands	,,
914	Uganda	,,
915	British Honduras	1915
916	Mauritius	,,
917	Northern Territories of the Gold Coast	,,
918	St. Lucia	1915–1916
919	Nyasaland	,,
920	Nigeria	1915
921	East Africa Protectorate	1915–1916
922	Gilbert and Ellice Islands	,,
923	Hong Kong	1916
924	Weihaiwei	,,
925	Zanzibar	,,
926	Fiji	,,
927	Turks and Caicos Islands	,,
928	Cayman Islands	1915–1916
929	Seychelles	1916
930	Trinidad and Tobago	,,
931	Gibraltar	,,
932	Bahamas	1916–1917
933	St. Helena	1916
934	Ceylon	,,
935	Malta	1916–1917
936	Gambia	1916
937	British Guiana	,,
938	Falklands	,,
939	Sierra Leone	,,
940	Straits Settlements	,,

MISCELLANEOUS.

No.	Colony, &c.	Subject.
79	Northern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1907–8 and 1908–9.
80	Nyasaland	Mineral Survey, 1908–9.
81	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1908–9.
82	Imperial Institute	Rubber and Gutta-percha.
83	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1910.
84	West Indies	Preservation of Ancient Monuments, &c.
85	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1911.
86	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1912.
87	Ceylon	Mineral Survey.
88	Imperial Institute	Oilseeds, Oils, &c.
89	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1913.
90	St. Vincent	Roads and Land Settlement.

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COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL.

No. 986.

CYPRUS.

REPORT FOR 1917-18.

(For Report for 1916-17 see No. 941.)

Presented to Parliament by Command of His Majesty.

March, 1919.

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No. 986.

CYPRUS.

(For Report for 1916-17 see No. 941.)

REPORT ON THE BLUE BOOK FOR THE YEAR 1917–18.*

I.—FINANCIAL.

Local revenue, 1917–18	£498,460	
Imperial grant-in-aid	50,000	
		584,460
Local expenditure	382,598	
Share of Turkish Debt charge ..	92,800	
		475,398
Surplus on the year's transactions..		£73,062

(A) Revenue.

The local revenue was £165,876 above that of the year 1916–17, but it includes the sum of £75,267 13*s.* 2*cp.* on account of tithe grain of 1916–17. There is, however, 1917 grain, to the estimated value of £55,000, which has not been brought to account as it had not been disposed of by the end of the financial year. The revenue for the year is the highest on record, and exceeds that of 1915–16, the previous record, by over £134,000. Thirteen of the nineteen heads of revenue show an increase over the figures of 1916–17, the principal increases being under Customs, Tithes Collected by Revenue Department, Tobacco duties, Forest revenue, and Railway.

The collection of taxes and school fees was, as in the previous year, most satisfactory.

The revenue (less grant-in-aid) for each of the last three years is as follows:—

	£
1915–16	363,692
1916–17	332,584
1917–18	498,460

(B) Expenditure.

The local expenditure (exclusive of the share of Cyprus of the Turkish Debt charge, viz., £92,800) was £382,598, as against £318,378 in the previous year.

The depreciation account on investments (Reserve Fund and Savings Bank) was increased to £29,300 12*s.* 4*cp.*, this amount representing the actual depreciation on investments on the 31st March, 1918. The £90,000 reserve was also shown as set aside in the statement of Assets and Liabilities as on the 31st March, 1918.

*A sketch map will be found in the Report for 1914-15, No. 865 [Cd. 7622-56].

(C531) Wt.11/42. 1,000&90 3.19. B.&F.,Ltd. Gp.11/2

(C) Government Savings Bank.

The number of depositors in the Government Savings Bank on the 31st December, 1917, was 267, as against 217 on the same date of the previous year. The deposits during the year amounted to £13,011, and the withdrawals to £2,909, leaving a balance of £10,102 (compared with £6,453 on the 31st December, 1916), the greater part of which is invested in certain stocks.

The interest paid is at the rate of 2½ per cent.

(D) Currency Note Issue.

A new design of Currency Note was introduced during the year for denominations of £10, £1, 10*s*., and 5*s*. An Order in Council was promulgated raising the maximum issue to £400,000. The actual amount in circulation on the 31st March, 1918, stood at £304,227 5*s*., and the full equivalent has been placed to the credit of the Note Security Fund.

II.—TRADE AND INDUSTRIES.

(A) Imports.

The total value of imports of merchandise during 1917 was £968,168, as against £967,780 during the previous year, an increase of £388.

The following comparative table shows the imports for each of the last three years under the main heads of classification :—

	1915	1916	1917
	£	£	£
Live animals, food, drink, and narcotics	255,465	412,077	363,081
Raw materials	42,955	79,093	60,914
Manufactured articles ..	289,599	476,610	544,173
Total .. .. £	588,019	967,780	968,168

The following table shows whence imports are received :—

	1917. £	Percentage.
United Kingdom and British Colonies	839,887	86.8
France	30,963	3·2
Italy	33,971	3·5
Greece	24,946	2·6
Sweden	2,821	0·3
United States of America ..	23,979	2·5
Other Countries	11,601	1·1
Total	£968,168	100·0

(B) Exports.

The total value of exports during 1917 amounted to £787,922, an increase on the exports during the previous year of £79,476.

The following comparative table shows the exports during the last three years under the main heads of classification :—

	1915	1916	1917
	£	£	£
Live animals, food, drink, and narcotics	514,792	563,982	589,075
Raw materials	107,903	115,578	155,082
Manufactured articles ..	27,795	28,886	43,765
Total .. .. £	650,490	708,446	787,922

The following table shows the direction of exports during 1917 :—

	1917.
	£
United Kingdom	108,293
British Colonies	374,343
France	130,987
Italy	15,248
Greece	137,584
United States of America	5,604
Other Countries	15,863
Total	£787,922

(c) Mines and Quarries.

The mining industry in Cyprus has of necessity been restricted on account of the War, but indications are not lacking to show that after the War it will become an important one, and that Cyprus will regain in this respect some of the importance which it possessed in classical times.

The Cyprian Mining Company's asbestos mine at Amiandos, near Troödos, worked throughout the year. The exportation from the mine for the last three years is as follows :—

	Cwts.	Value.
		£
1915	21,979	9,509
1916	25,812	14,681
1917	21,386	14,072

The Company employed in day labour during the year 46,380 men, and 23,222 women, a total of 69,602, or 232 employees per working day.

The Cyprus Mines Corporation had to limit its work at the Skouriotissa copper mine owing to the impossibility of obtaining explosives under present circumstances, and the extraction of ore was limited to the small quantities obtained during the cutting of contact drifts and other works tending to the development of the mine in readiness for the time when mining and exportation of ore can be carried out on a large scale.

The Corporation employed during the year men for a total of 27,899 days, women for 15,337 days, and boys for 5,249 days.

1,881 tons of terra umbra to the value of £3,746 were exported during the year, compared with 4,702 tons valued at £7,821 exported in the previous year. The quantity of gypsum exported amounted to 490 tons, valued at £319.

(D) OTHER INDUSTRIES.

As mentioned in last year's report, Cyprus is in the main an agricultural country and manufactures are few, but the wine industry is of considerable importance and it has received a great impetus of late owing to the good prices which are obtained in Egypt and elsewhere. There were exported during the year 1,309,440 gallons of ordinary Cyprus wines, valued at £76,538; 14,568 gallons, valued at £1,913, of the heaviest dessert wine known as Commanderia; 128,587 gallons, valued at £2,550, of vinegar; and 92,169 gallons, valued at £22,173, of spirit.

Other exports of articles, being produce and manufactures of the island, include cigarettes, cotton manufactures, cordage and twine, woollen manufactures, and sumac l aves.

(E) SPONGE FISHING.

Owing to the War there was no sponge fishing in Cyprus waters during the year under review.

III.—LEGISLATION.

The 1917 Session of the Legislative Council was opened by the High Commissioner on the 24th April, and was adjourned on the 14th June. The Council held twenty-seven sittings, and passed sixteen Laws, four of which were concerned with Appropriation.

IV.—EDUCATION.

(A) PRIMARY EDUCATION.

In spite of war conditions education in the island has continued its normal development during the year; the attendance, however, in the summer months was somewhat diminished by the demand for labour.

In the school year under review there were in operation 710 schools, with 888 teachers and 41,122 scholars, an increase of 11 schools, 23 teachers, and 1,555 scholars over the school year 1916–17. The average daily attendance, except at harvest time, is estimated at 35,294, which works out at about 78 per cent. in Moslem schools, and about 88 per cent. in Greek-Christian schools.

These schools were maintained at an expense of £27,425, raised locally by assessments, contributions from religious funds or individuals (an increase of £2,979 over the year 1916–17), and £8,700, representing the Government grant. The average annual expense per child was 17*s.* 5*cp.* (16*s.* 4½*cp.* in 1916–17), of which about 27 per cent. was contributed by the Government.

The progress of primary education in the island may be gauged by comparison between the number of Moslem and Greek-Christian schools, the number of scholars and the expenditure in 1881 and in 1918. In 1881 there were 170 schools, 6,776 scholars, and the total expenditure amounted to £3,672. In 1918 there were 704 schools, 40,936 scholars, and the total expenditure amounted to £36,056.

The fundamental principle of elementary education in Cyprus is that each of the denominations comprising the native population (Moslems, Greek-Orthodox, Maronites, and Armenians) has its separate schools. Normally the village schoolmaster and schoolmistress are elected, for one year, by the elective Village School Committee.

Female education continues to make progress in the island, the enrolment of girls in the town elementary schools being almost equal to that of the boys. In the villages, the percentage of Moslem girls to boys in 1917–18 was 64, and of Greek-Christian girls to boys, 54.

(B) Secondary Education.

The total expenditure on the Moslem public secondary schools (two boys' and one girls') was £1,244, of which £484 was provided by the Government grant; that on the Greek-Christian secondary schools (six boys' and one girls') was £7,534, of which £480 was provided by the Government grant.

The English School in Nicosia (undenominational), which is conducted on the lines of an English grammar school, and the American Academy at Larnaca (attached to the Reformed Presbyterian Mission), continue their work with increased numbers, as, owing to the War, youths have been unable to leave Cyprus for schools abroad. Many of the old boys of the English School are serving as clerks and interpreters with the naval and military authorities in various parts of the Eastern Mediterranean, and the value of the education they have received at the school has been worthily upheld.

The Lemythou Commercial School founded in 1912 by Mr. D. Mitzis, a native of the village of Lemythou, at a cost of £16,000, continues to do useful work in that part of the island.

V.—MEDICAL.

(A) Public Health and Vital Statistics.

The estimated population of Cyprus on the 31st December, 1917, was 302,886. In 1917 there were 8,474 births, the rate being 27·9 per thousand, as compared with a rate of 28·1 per thousand in the previous year. The number of deaths returned was 5,716, or 18·8 per thousand, as compared with 17·1 per thousand in 1916. The death-rate per thousand of children under one year of age was 124·0, as compared with 135·4 per thousand in 1916. Although the death-rate, other than that of children under one year of age, is higher than that of the previous year it still compares favourably with that of other countries.

The public health and general sanitary condition of the island have been, in every way, satisfactory. There was no serious outbreak of epidemic disease during the year. The island again enjoyed complete immunity from plague and cholera.

(B) Anti-Malarial Campaign.

The anti-malarial campaign, which was commenced in the year 1913, has closely followed the lines laid down in the report by Sir Ronald Ross, K.C.B., F.R.S., who visited the island in that year. The malarial incidence and the spleen rate continue to show a marked and steady reduction year by year.

As regards the malarial incidence, the returns of the Government Medical Officers of the island show a total of 2,709 cases, as compared with 3,752 in 1916, 4,539 in 1915, 622 in 1914, 7,342 in 1913, and 10,035 in 1912. Figures from private practitioners are not available, but the Government returns clearly indicate a marked reduction in malaria since the campaign was first started. The spleen census also shows a very satisfactory decrease, the rate being 6·0 per cent. as compared with 7·6 in 1916, 11·5 in 1915, 15·3 in 1914, and 17·2 in 1913.

The expenditure on anti-malarial works during the year amounted to £2,700. Pools have been filled in or drained; tanks numbering 478 were stocked with fish; new drains were cut, and existing drains cleaned and improved. The drains constructed this and last year have reclaimed about 560 acres of land, a portion of which has been cultivated. The remainder will be brought under cultivation in due course, with the exception of certain portions which will be utilized as grazing land.

(c) Hospitals and Institutions.

During the year two of the principal wards on the men's side of the Nicosia General Hospital have been opened out with wide and extensive verandahs on the south aspect, affording more fresh air and light for the patients; a useful and necessary ward kitchen and bathroom were also added. Electric light has been completely installed throughout the building, and the X-Ray room is now in working order.

1,076 patients received treatment in the wards of the institution during the year, an increase of 66 on the previous year's total. The death-rate was 5·6 per cent., as compared with 6·9 per cent. in the previous year.

In the three small isolated wards set apart for destitute cases of phthisis 25 patients were admitted during the year, as compared with 36 in the previous year.

The work of the maternity wards continues to be very satisfactory, 48 cases being admitted during the year. Five native midwives were trained and granted certificates, bringing the total number trained since the wards were opened to 27.

The out-patients department was again well attended, affording relief to 7,566 cases, as against 7,673 in the previous year.

The district hospitals of Larnaca, Limassol, Famagusta, Paphos, and Kyrenia, which are aided by the Government, have continued to carry out their valuable work. The total number of patients admitted during the year was 1,444, against 1,430 the previous year. In addition 11,386 persons were treated at the out-patients' department attached to these hospitals. The new building of the Famagusta Hospital is rapidly approaching completion, and the old quarters will soon be vacated for the new building.

Extensive additions to the Lunatic Asylum, affording increased accommodation, were completed during the year. There was a slight increase in the number of admissions, 21 patients having been admitted, as compared with 18 in the previous year; 16 patients died during the year, and 12 were released either cured or relieved. There were 90 inmates remaining in the Ayslum on the 31st December, 1917.

There were 90 inmates in the Leper Farm on the 1st January, 1916, and 4 cases were admitted during the year. The deaths were more numerous than in the previous year, numbering 12 as against 6 in

1916; the total of inmates at the close of the year was therefore 82, which is the lowest on record, and tends to show a slow but steady decrease in the incidence of the disease in the island.

No child was born in the Farm during the year, and the number of children in the home set apart for the children of lepers remained at eleven. These children are clothed, fed, housed, and educated by the Government, and every endeavour is made to teach them a means of earning a livelihood when they are old enough to leave the home. None of these children have shown any signs of the disease.

(D) Government Laboratory.

The number of samples analyzed by the Government Analyst during the year was 1,783, against 2,060 in the previous year. Under the Food and Drugs Law 1,322 samples were analyzed of which 64 were found adulterated. The percentage of adulterated samples has decreased from 5·9 in the previous year to 4·8.

VI.—JUDICIAL STATISTICS, POLICE, AND PRISONS.

(A) Crime and Litigation.

The number of persons brought before the Magisterial Courts by arrest, warrant, or summons was 28,372, showing an increase of 1,944 on last year's figure. Of the above number 3,247 persons were discharged for want of prosecution, 2,079 were discharged on the merits of the case, 22,768 were summarily convicted, and 278 committed for trial in the Superior Courts.

Forty-two persons were charged before the Magisterial Courts with homicide against 35 in 1916–17. Of these, 25, against 14 in the previous year, were convicted. Sentence of death was passed in eight cases, in two of which it was commuted.

There is an increase in the cases tried in the Superior Courts from the figures of the previous year.

The number of writs issued by the District Courts was 3,955, and in Village Judge Courts, 14,250, making a total of 18,205. The previous year's total was 19,929.

(B) Cyprus Military Police.

The mounted patrols established in nearly all the Divisions carried out their duties by day and night, and kept proper touch between all rural stations. These mounted patrols have proved of the greatest use and are no doubt the means of preventing crimes.

The registration of criminals by finger prints, which was introduced into the force in 1914, was continued during the year under review. 734 prints were registered, bringing the total since the system was first inaugurated to 4,387.

The general discipline and conduct of the force have been good and its relations with the law abiding members of the public satisfactorily maintained. The continuance of Martial Law in the island, has thrown, as in the previous year, much extra work on the police, and all ranks have responded cheerfully to the additional demands necessarily made upon them.

(c) Prisons.

The total number of persons committed to the island prisons during the year was 4,588, against 6,278 during the previous year, a satisfactory decrease of 1,690. The daily average population in the prisons in the whole island during the year was 539·03, as compared with 563·54 during 1916–17.

The general sanitary condition of the prisons has been satisfactory, and there have been no epidemics or serious diseases. Prison discipline has been properly maintained. No corporal punishment was inflicted on any convict during the year.

The number of persons convicted during the year per thousand of the total population of the island was 15·17, showing a very satisfactory decrease from the figures of the previous year, which amounted to 21·17.

VII.—POSTS, TELEGRAPHS, AND TELEPHONES.

The number of articles dealt with in the Island Post Office during the year is estimated at 2,925,411, an increase of 181,021 over the figures of the preceding year.

The number of articles (including 31,309 parcels) posted in the island, both for Cyprus and abroad, was 1,963,263, an increase of 6,533. The number of articles received from abroad was 962,148, an increase of 174,488.

Local mails were conveyed over 294,444 miles, a decrease of 14,564 miles in the mileage of last year. This decrease is due to the establishment of a motor mail service between the district towns of the Island effectively replacing the slower service by mail coaches. The Cairo Motor Company, Ltd., continued to carry out, in a satisfactory manner, its contract for the transport of mails between the district towns.

The Nicosia Post Office was transferred, during the year, to more commodious premises near the Imperial Ottoman Bank, in the centre of the town.

245½ miles of telegraph line, the same mileage as in the previous year, were in operation during the year.

The Government telephone line, connecting the various Government departments and Troödos with Nicosia during the summer months, was in working order throughout the year. The number of calls registered at the exchange considerably exceeded the number of the previous year.

VIII.—AGRICULTURE.

(a) General.

The work of the Agricultural Department during the year was necessarily affected by the War, and much that might otherwise have been undertaken had to be deferred, but in spite of this much useful work was carried out.

The endeavours to extend the cultivation of fruit trees were continued, and a number of young plants were raised in the gardens and nurseries which, after being grafted with good kinds and properly shaped, were issued to growers at very moderate prices. Demonstrations in pruning were given in all the districts, and the advice of the expert pruners and vine dressers of the Department was eagerly

sought, and a number of model orchards and vineyards were laid out for farmers. Several varieties of cereals and other plants obtained from England, South Africa, New Zealand and elsewhere were tried in the experimental plots belonging to the Department.

The demand in Egypt and elsewhere for Cyprus wines, together with the good prices that have ruled, has led to an extension of the wine area, and a number of new vineyards were established; there has also been a marked improvement in the methods of vine cultivation and in the preparation of sultana and other raisins.

The olive crop last year was a moderate one, and consequently the amount of olive oil extracted was insufficient for local requirements. Many thousand olive plants were raised in the Nursery gardens during the year and issued to farmers; permits were also given for the extraction of large numbers of young olive trees from the forests, and these were planted throughout the island. It is hoped that in the near future there will be a great increase in the number of olive tree plantations, there being many large and suitable areas throughout the island where these highly useful trees could be grown, and Cyprus should be able in time, not only fully to meet its own local requirements of olive oil, but also establish an export trade in this industry.

Experiments were made in the production of Shinia oil from berries obtained from the Pistachio Lentiscus, and as this plant grows very freely, especially along the coast, it is hoped that this industry will expand.

Potato-growing was stationary. This was in a large measure due to the inability of growers to obtain new seed, and also to the fact that there was a tendency among agriculturists to devote their energies to the planting and cultivation of tobacco, for which it was anticipated that high prices would be obtained owing to the closing of neighbouring sources of supply. In order that the cultivation of potatoes, cereals, and other foodstuffs should not be adversely affected it was found necessary to place restrictions on the planting of tobacco, the cultivation of which was only permitted under licence.

The bee-keeping industry continues to develop, and instruction in the practical construction of hives and in apiary generally was given throughout the year by the bee-keeper attached to the Agricultural Department and by two ex-students of the Agricultural School who are proficient in bee-keeping and management.

Five departmental sericultural stations were in operation during 1917–18, and the efforts made during the last few years to establish an improved Cypriot breed of silkworms is proving successful. Both in size and colour the cocoons are better and more constant, and the quality of the silk spun from them is quite satisfactory.

(B) Agricultural Education.

The Government Agricultural School in Nicosia, the aim of which is to afford the sons of farmers and gardeners agricultural instruction, theoretical and practical, to enable them to improve their own methods and to act as examples to others when they return to their villages, continued to carry out useful work during the year under review, but there is still some reluctance on the part of parents, who fail to appreciate the value of agricultural education, to send their sons to the school.

(c) Destruction of Agricultural Pests.

The campaign against locusts was, as in the past, conducted by the Treasury Department, and the system adopted in recent years was continued with satisfactory results.

During the year the Agricultural Department carried out campaigns against the following pests:—Mediterranean fruit fly (*Ceratitis capitola*). This was a continuation of the campaign started in 1916 and the results were highly satisfactory.

Vine Sirividhi (*Zygaena ampelophaga*). This pest has been prevalent in the island for many years, but a marked diminution in the extent and severity of the attack has been observed since the campaign was first started. Carob disease (*Cecidomyia ceratoniae*). The campaign against this pest was started two years ago, and the opposition manifested by some of the owners of the trees to carry out the treatment recommended has almost disappeared. The campaign has been confined to the Kyrenia District, and the results obtained are most satisfactory. The trees that have been treated look very healthy and give promise of an excellent crop. A new disease has, unfortunately, made its appearance in the carob trees of this district, but it is being carefully studied with a view to taking early steps to check it and, if possible, prevent its reappearance. Codlin moth (*Carpocapsa pomonella*). The campaign against this pest was somewhat difficult to carry out, but nevertheless the steps taken have been fairly satisfactory and the results are favourably reported upon by the owners of trees that have been attacked, and it is hoped that the fruit of the coming year will, to a great extent, be found to be free of this troublesome pest.

In carrying out the campaigns against the pests referred to it was found that the almond trees in a certain part of the island had been badly attacked by "*Eurotoma amygdalis*." Steps will be taken to deal with this in the coming season.

In addition to those mentioned certain olive tree pests have also been combated, and the spraying and treatment of numerous fruit trees and other plants has been carried out.

The campaign against rats, which is conducted on the purchase system, was continued during the year with satisfactory results. Attempts were also made to deal with sparrows, whose increasing numbers cause much damage to cereals and gardens, by arranging for the collection and destruction of their eggs. Large numbers of queen hornets were also collected and destroyed, and there was a marked diminution in the damage caused by them.

(d) Government Stock Farm.

The number of animals served at the Athalassa Stock Farm, near Nicosia, during 1917, was 103 mares, 84 donkeys, 128 cows, and 27 sows. The total number served since the 1st November, 1907, is 789 mares, 1,913 donkeys, 1,120 cows, and 397 sows.

The stock raised at Athalassa and distributed during the year, consisted of 1 calf, 96 sheep, 4 donkeys, 95 pigs, and 160 poultry, a total of 356.

Stud animals stationed in the Districts (other than those at Athalassa) included 3 stallions, 5 donkeys, 5 bulls and 5 boars. The number of animals served at these district stables was 131 mares, 159 donkeys, 125 cows, and 261 sows.

(E) Veterinary.

Outbreaks of anthrax, sheep and goat pox, quarter-ill, and foot and mouth disease (*epizootic aptha*) occurred at various villages during the year; 369 animals were inoculated against anthrax, and 7,855 against sheep and goat pox.

With the exception of a small number of oxen, the export of which was specially authorised, no cattle, sheep or pigs were exported during the year.

(F) Co-operative Credit Societies.

Certificates of registration under the Co-operative Credit Societies Law of 1914, were granted during the year to two new societies which were started in the villages of Karavas and Lefkoniko, bringing the total number of registered societies to nine.

Few of these societies have, as yet, been able to do much work, having experienced difficulties in financing themselves, but those that have been able to do so are doing good work and are proving the value of such societies. It is hoped that in time the peasantry will realise the benefits to be derived from them.

IX.—FORESTS.

The revenue obtained by the Forest Department again shows a very substantial increase over that obtained in the previous year, having risen from £27,182 in 1916–17 to £59,624 in 1917–18. As explained in last year's report this striking increase is primarily due to war conditions, which have excluded Anatolian and Austrian timber from the market. Practically two thirds of the revenue of the department was obtained from the timber and fuel supplied to the military authorities

An additional saw-mill was erected during the year, and the quantity of timber cut at the saw-mills in the year under review totalled 101,221 cubic feet, compared with 101,219 cubic feet in the previous year. Besides the timber cut, many other articles were extracted at the saw-mills by contract from useless pieces of pine trees lying to waste in the forests.

Two new forest huts were built during the year, and a number of fire protection paths were constructed, and those already existing were maintained and repaired.

3,080 wild carob and olive trees in the State forests were grafted during the year, and permits were issued for the extraction of 29,506 wild carob and olive trees for planting on private lands. More than half a million seedlings, mostly wattle and eucalyptus, were added to the plantations of the island, and 12,371 seedlings were issued gratis to schools and municipalities. 6,455 acres of State forest were seeded down.

The Law passed in 1913 to enable villages, by local option, to exclude goats from their boundaries, and thereby preserve young shoots and seedlings from the ravages of these animals, continues to be taken advantage of in a satisfactory manner.

X.—LAND REGISTRATION AND SURVEY.

(A) Land Registration.

The revenue of the Land Registration and Survey Department for the year under review was £21,139, compared with £18,569 for 1916–17. These figures include £1,935 compulsory registration fees under Law XII of 1907, against £1,815 collected during the previous year.

The cost of the department was £23,366, of which £12,261 represents the cost of the cadastral survey.

Titles to 66,609 parcels of property, and 1,700 copies of registrations were issued during the year, making a total of 68,309 transactions of this nature as against 73,077 in 1916–17.

There were registered during the year 3,589 mortgages, affecting 23,678 properties and securing debt to the amount of £221,223. The cancellations of mortgage, including foreclosures, were 3,458, affecting 17,262 properties.

(B) CADASTRAL SURVEY.

Observations for 3rd order triangulation were completed during the year, and further points were fixed on the Limassol-Paphos border to complete the work. Fourth order triangulation was also completed over a part of the Limassol District.

Detail Chain Survey progressed in the Kyrenia District and 40,700 acres (including forest) were covered, together with 14 villages.

The Plane Table work, which was started in the Larnaca District, reached a point where only four plans remained to be completed in that District. The area covered by this class of survey was 65,000 acres. In addition to the Plane Table work 11½ villages were surveyed in this District.

The towns of Limassol and Ktima were surveyed and completed during the year, and a part of the town of Paphos, covering an area of 300 acres, was traversed and surveyed.

The survey of the town of Kyrenia was begun in the year under review.

XI.—COMMUNICATIONS AND PUBLIC WORKS.

(A) CYPRUS GOVERNMENT RAILWAY.

The length of line open for traffic during the year was 76 miles, and the length of line maintained (including sidings) was a little over 80 miles.

The gross earnings for the year 1917–18 amounted to £27,866, and working expenses to £20,748, showing an excess of receipts over working expenses of £7,118, or a percentage of expenses to receipts of about 74·4.

As in the previous year wood fuel cut in the island was mixed, as far as possible, with coal, so as to save the consumption of coal, which, apart from the greatly increased cost on account of war conditions, is difficult to obtain. Train services were reduced as far as possible, but a large number of special trains were run for the transport of fuel.

The following table shows the financial results of the railway for the past three years :—

Year.	Gross earnings.	Working expenses.	Excess of receipts over working expenses.
	£	£	£
1915–16	15,785	13,866	1,919
1916–17	19,914	16,608	3,306
1917–18	27,866	20,748	7,118

(B) ROADS.

The expenditure of the Public Works Department during the year under review, exclusive of expenditure on irrigation works and works carried out for other departments, was £42,371, as against £43,599 in 1916–17.

The amount spent on the maintenance and improvement of main roads was £19,769, exclusive of expenditure on "motor roads"; this shows an increase of £2,500 over the expenditure of last year, and is partly due to the increased cost of labour and partly to the increased expenditure necessary to maintain some of the roads under the heavy strain thrown upon them by the traffic necessitated by military requirements. 652¾ miles of main road were maintained at a cost of £17 11*s.* 1¼*cp.* per mile. The main roads connecting the capitals of the six Districts were kept in good order and fit for motor traffic in all weathers, with the exception of a portion of the Limassol-Paphos road which is still in course of diversion.

On the improvement of secondary roads the Public Works Department expended a sum of £982, in addition to £2,269 spent by Commissioners on village roads, bridges, and culverts. The work carried out with the latter sum includes:—Roads constructed, 69 miles; roads repaired, 308 miles; bridges built, 15; culverts built, 79.

(C) OTHER PUBLIC WORKS.

As in the case of last year, no important building operations were carried out during the year, owing to the War. The sum spent on the maintenance of Government works and buildings throughout the island was £827.

The Inspector of Water Supplies was employed throughout the year in inspecting and reporting upon the proposed schemes for the improvement of village water supplies, and in giving technical advice in carrying them out. He inspected 56 villages, and 25 water supply works were carried out under his supervision. In addition to this he assisted in the work of draining the marsh to the west of Limassol, and in certain other works in various districts.

(D) IRRIGATION WORKS.

Owing to the light rainfall of the previous year only a small amount of water was impounded, and the area watered, although larger than in the previous year, was below the average. The direct and indirect revenue from the irrigation works is estimated at about £1,565, as compared with £992 in the previous year; the expenditure amounted to £1,531.

XII.—GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

There is little to be said under this head for the year under review. The revenue has been the highest on record, and the collection of taxes satisfactory, indications which prove that the island is steadily progressing, and that its inhabitants are becoming, generally, more prosperous. Merchants, farmers, stock-breeders and others have made handsome profits from the sale of their goods and products which, on account of war conditions, are sold at greatly enhanced prices. The military authorities of Egypt and Salonica have been ready purchasers of many of the products of Cyprus, and every endeavour

has been made to encourage the production of cereals and foodstuffs so as to enable the island not only to meet its own requirements, but also to export large surpluses for which there is a considerable demand by the military authorities.

Like all other parts of the world the cost of living has, on account of war conditions, risen enormously, and this rise has been felt very heavily by Government officials and those who are dependent on fixed salaries. As regards officials this fact has again been recognised in the grant of an increased war bonus to officials drawing salaries not exceeding £300 per annum on a scale varying from 12*s.* 4½*cp.* to £1 5*s.* a month in the case of unmarried officials, and from £1 5*s.* to £2 10*s.* a month in the case of those who are married. Arrangements were also made for the manufacture of a cheap loaf made from grain issued from the Government grain stores, and tariff prices have been fixed for most foodstuffs with the object of keeping the prices within reasonable limits.

The Island Government have continued to lend the services of a number of their officials to His Majesty's naval and military forces. All officials who could be spared have been granted special leave of absence to join the forces. The Government work has been carried out by reduced staffs, and all officials have responded loyally to the extra work which has necessarily been thrown upon them. A fair number of young Cypriotes have found employment as interpreters with the military forces in India, Egypt, and Salonica, and a considerable number of the peasant and labour classes have been recruited as muleteers with the Salonica Army, in which it is understood that their services have been generally appreciated.

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ANNUAL.

No	Colony, &c.	Year.
952	Leeward Islands	1916–1917
953	St. Vincent	,,
954	Uganda	,,
955	Nyasaland	,,
956	Northern Territories of the Gold Coast	1916
957	British Honduras	,,
958	Gilbert and Ellice Islands	1916–1917
959	Cayman Islands	,,
960	Bermuda	1916
961	Mauritius	,,
962	Ashanti	1917
963	Falkland Islands	,,
964	Seychelles	,,
965	Weihaiwei	,,
966	Fiji	,,
967	Solomon Islands	1917–1918
968	Grenada	,,
969	Turks and Caicos Islands	1917
970	Northern Territories of the Gold Coast	,,
971	Ceylon	,,
972	Hong Kong	,,
973	Zanzibar	,,
974	St. Helena	,,
975	Malta	1917–1918
976	British Guiana	1917
977	St. Vincent	1917–1918
978	Bahamas	,,
979	Gambia	1917
980	Jamaica	1917–1918
981	Gibraltar	1917
982	Bermuda	,,
983	Swaziland	1917–1918
984	Trinidad	1917
985	Mauritius	,,

MISCELLANEOUS

No.	Colony, &c.	Subject.
79	Northern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1907–8 and 1908–9.
80	Nyasaland	Mineral Survey, 1908–9.
81	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1908–9.
82	Imperial Institute	Rubber and Gutta-percha.
83	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1910.
84	West Indies	Preservation of Ancient Monuments, &c.
85	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1911.
86	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1912.
87	Ceylon	Mineral Survey.
88	Imperial Institute	Oilseeds, Oils, &c.
89	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1913.
90	St. Vincent	Roads and Land Settlement

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No. 1025.

CYPRUS.

REPORT FOR 1918-19.

(For Report for 1917-18 see No. 986.)

Presented to Parliament by Command of His Majesty.

February, 1920.

DIVISION OF DOCUMENTS

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No. 1025.

CYPRUS.

REPORT ON THE BLUE BOOK FOR THE YEAR 1918–19.*

I.—FINANCIAL.

Local revenue, 1918–19	£610,499	
Imperial grant-in-aid	£ 50,000	
		£660,499
Local expenditure..	£494,675	
Share of Turkish Debt charge ..	£ 92,800	
		£587,475
Surplus on the year's transactions		£ 73,024

(A) Revenue.

The local revenue constitutes a record, being £112,040 in excess of that for the year 1917–18, which was the highest revenue previously recorded. It includes, however, the sum of £51,395 on account of tithe grain of 1917 not brought to account in that financial period but against this there was grain of the 1918 harvest, to the estimated value of £15,000, which was not brought to account as it had not been disposed of by the end of the financial year.

The collection of taxes and school fees was again most satisfactory. The cereal tithe assessment was remarkably good, and the wheat and barley tithe was the second highest on record since the British occupation of the Island.

The revenue (less grant-in-aid) for each of the last three years is as follows :—

	£
1916–17	332,584
1917–18	498,460
1918–19	610,499

(B) Expenditure.

The local expenditure (exclusive of the share of Cyprus of the Turkish Debt charge, viz., £92,800) was £494,675, as against £382,598 in the previous year.

The depreciation account on investments (Reserve Fund and Savings Bank) which stood at £29,300 12*s.* 4*cp.* on the 31st March, 1918, was reduced by £4,370 6*s.* 1*cp.* on account of appreciation, and on the 31st March, stood at £24,930 6*s.* 3*cp.*, this amount representing the actual depreciation on investments of Reserve Fund and Savings Bank Account at that date.

*A sketch map will be found in the Report for 1914–15, No. 865: [Cd. 7622–56.]

(c) Government Savings Bank.

The number of depositors in the Government Savings Bank on the 31st December, 1918, was 264, as against 267 on the same date of the previous year.

The deposits during the year amounted to £14,317, and the withdrawals to £4,847, leaving a balance of £9,470 (compared with £10,102 on the 31st December, 1918), the greater part of which is invested in certain stocks.

The interest paid is at the rate of 2½ per cent.

(d) Currency Note Issue.

Currency notes of the following denominations continued in circulation throughout the year :—

1914 Design £5, 10*s*., and 5*s*.
1917 Design £10, £1, 10*s*., and 5*s*.

The maximum issue was increased to £600,000, by an Order in Council which was promulgated on the 28th November, 1918. The actual amount in circulation reached £593,176 10*s*. on the 3rd February, 1919, at which figure the issue stood till the end of the year. The full equivalent of the issue has been placed to the credit of the Note Security Fund.

II.—TRADE AND INDUSTRIES.

(a) Imports.

The total value of imports of merchandise during 1918 was £1,013,582, as against £968,168 during the previous year, an increase of £45,414.

The following comparative table shows the imports for each of the last three years under the main heads of classification :—

	1916	1917	1918
	£	£	£
Live animals, food, drink, and narcotics	412,077	363,081	224,862
Raw materials	79,093	60,914	59,853
Manufactured articles ..	476,610	544,173	728,867
Total .. .. £	967,780	968,168	1,013,582

The following table shows whence imports are received :—

	1918 £	Percentage.
United Kingdom and British Colonies, Possessions and Protectorates	888,156	87·6
France	9,523	0·9
Italy	9,707	1·0
Greece	38,498	3·8
Sweden	6,029	0·5
United States of America ..	701	0·1
Other Countries	60,968	6·1
Total	1,013,582	100·0

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(B) EXPORTS.

The total value of exports during 1918 amounted to £861,345, an increase on the exports during the previous year of £73,423.

The following comparative table shows the exports during the last three years under the main heads of classification :—

	1916	1917	1918
	£	£	£
Live animals, food, drink, and narcotics	563,982	589,075	710,061
Raw materials	115,578	155,082	132,464
Manufactured articles ..	28,886	43,765	18,820
Total .. .. .. £	708,446	787,922	861,345

The following table shows the direction of exports during 1918 :

	£
United Kingdom	128,108
British Colonies, Possessions and Protectorates	535,938
France	58,742
Italy	3,127
Greece	90,649
United States of America ..	14,761
Other Countries	30,020
Total	£861,345

(C) MINES AND QUARRIES.

As stated in last year's report the mining industry in Cyprus has of necessity been restricted on account of the War, but it is hoped that, in time to come, this industry will be an important one, as indications go to prove that there are copper and other minerals in the island which can be profitably developed and which will bring back to Cyprus some of the importance which it possessed, in this respect, in ancient times.

Owing to the impossibility of obtaining explosives the Cyprus Mines Corporation had to limit its work at the Skouriotissa copper mine, and only small quantities of ore were extracted in the process of cutting contact drifts and other works tending to the full development of the mine in readiness for the time when mining and exportation of ore can be carried out on a large scale.

The Corporation employed in day labour during the year 9,515 men, 4,798 women and 2,015 boys.

The Cyprian Mining Company's asbestos mine at Amiandos, near Troodos, worked throughout the year and employed in day labour 48,202 men and 14,428 women, a total of 62,730, or, roughly, 200 per working day.

(D) OTHER INDUSTRIES.

As mentioned in previous reports, Cyprus is in the main an agricultural country and manufactures are few, but the wine industry is of considerable importance and during the past few years it has received a great impetus owing to the good prices which are obtained in Egypt and elsewhere. There were exported during the year 1,159,979 gallons of ordinary Cyprus wines, valued at £65,185; 18,573 gallons, valued at £2,822, of the heaviest dessert wine known as Commanderia; 71,167 gallons, valued at £1,631, of vinegar; and 97,899 gallons, valued at £27,034, of spirit.

Other exports of articles, being produce and manufactures of the Island, include cigarettes, silk and cotton manufactures, cordage and twine, woollen manufactures, and shinia and sumac leaves.

(E) SPONGE FISHING.

Owing to the War no sponge fishing was carried out in Cyprus waters during the year under review.

III.—LEGISLATION.

The 1918 Session of the Legislative Council was opened on the 2nd April, and was adjourned on the 15th April. The Council held ten sittings, and passed six Laws, two of which were concerned with Appropriation.

IV.—EDUCATION.

(A) PRIMARY EDUCATION

In the school year under review there were in operation 729 schools with 924 teachers and 40,953 scholars, an increase of 19 schools and 36 teachers over the school year 1917–18; but, in spite of this increase, the number of scholars was less by 169, and this decrease is attributed to the shortage of labour and the consequent high wages paid which induced certain of the older children to leave school. The average daily attendance, except at harvest time, is approximately 34,515, which works out at about 78 per cent. in Moslem schools, and about 86 per cent. in Greek-Christian schools.

The primary schools were maintained at an expense of £34,417, raised locally by assessments, contributions from religious funds or individuals (an increase of £6,992, over the year 1917–18), and £9,190, representing the Government grant. The average annual expense per child was £1 1*s.* 2½*cp.* (17*s.* 5*cp.* in 1917–18), of which about 21 per cent. was contributed by the Government.

The progress of primary education in the Island may be gauged by comparison between the number of Moslem andGreek-Christian schools, the number of scholars and the expenditure in 1881 and in 1919. In 1881 there were 170 schools, 6,776 scholars, and the total expenditure amounted to £3,672. In 1919 there were 729 schools, 40,953 scholars, and the total expenditure amounted to £43,607.

The fundamental principle of elementary education in Cyprus is that each of the denominations comprising the native population (Moslem, Greek-Orthodox, Maronites, and Armenians) has its separate schools. Normally the village schoolmaster and schoolmistress are

appointed, for one year, by the elective village school committee, which is itself elected for two years.

The progress of female education in the Island continues, and the enrolment of the girls in the town elementary schools has almost equalled that of the boys. In the villages, the percentage of Moslem girls to boys in 1918–19 was 64, and of Greek-Christian girls to boys, 54.

(B) Secondary Education.

The total expenditure on the Moslem public secondary schools (two boys' and one girls') was £1,269, of which £484 was provided by the Government grant; that on the Greek-Christian secondary schools (six boys' and one girls') was £8,653, of which £484 was provided by the Government grant, which grant is given solely for the classes in which teachers for elementary schools are trained.

The English school in Nicosia (undenominational), which is conducted on the lines of an English grammar school, and the American Academy at Larnaca (attached to the Reformed Presbyterian Mission), continued their work throughout the year. The number of scholars has increased of late years, as, owing to the War, boys have been unable to leave Cyprus for schools abroad. Both schools have been somewhat handicapped by the difficulty of obtaining new masters to replace those who have left, and great credit is due to the remaining staff in having been able to maintain, during the years of the War, the standard of education which they had attained. A number of the old boys of the English school have continued to serve as clerks and interpreters with the naval and military authorities in various parts of the Eastern Mediterranean and India. Others have left Cyprus and gone into commerce or other work in various parts of the world, and it would appear that the success which has attended them is an excellent proof of the value of the education which they have received at the school.

The Lemythou Commercial School founded in 1912 by Mr. Mitzis, a native of the village of Lemythou, at a cost of £16,000, continues its useful work in that part of the Island.

V.—MEDICAL.

(A) Public Health and Vital Statistics.

The estimated population of Cyprus on the 31st December, 1918, was 306,997. In 1918 there were 9,637 births, the rate being 31·3 per thousand, as compared with a rate of 27·9 per thousand in the previous year. The number of deaths returned was 8,024, or 26·1 per thousand, as compared with 18·8 per thousand in 1917. The death-rate per thousand of children under one year of age was 149·4, as compared with 124·0 per thousand in 1917. The increased death-rate is attributable, to some extent, to an influenza epidemic which occurred towards the end of the year, but it is still somewhat difficult to obtain accurate information as to the causes of death, and consequently to account for variations in the death-rates.

Apart from the influenza epidemic, referred to above, there was no outbreak of serious infectious or contagious disease, and the public health and general sanitary condition of the Island have been satisfactory. The Island again enjoyed complete immunity from plague, cholera and typhus, although these diseases prevailed in the neighbouring countries.

(B) ANTI-MALARIAL CAMPAIGN.

The anti-malarial campaign which was commenced in the year 1913, has been carried out on the lines laid down in the report by Colonel Sir Ronald Ross, K.C.B., F.R.S., who visited the Island in that year. The malarial incidence has fallen steadily from 10,035 cases in 1912 to 2,414 in the year under report. The spleen census shows a decrease from 17·2 per cent., in 1913 to 5·1 per cent., in 1918, and this may be taken as a most satisfactory index of the success of the anti-malarial campaign.

The total expenditure incurred in this connection during the year under review amounted to £3,200. The work of draining or filling up pools and marshes was continued; many new drains were cut, and existing drains cleaned and improved, while 422 tanks were stocked with fish. Since the commencement of the campaign about 800 acres of land have been reclaimed and brought under cultivation.

(C) HOSPITALS.

During the year 1,127 patients were admitted and received treatment in the wards of the Nicosia General Hospital, an increase of 51 on the previous year's total. The death-rate was 6·1 per cent. as compared with 5.6 per cent. in the previous year.

The work in the maternity wards continues to be very satisfactory. The training of native midwives is an important part of the work carried out in this branch of the institution, and six of these were trained and granted certificates during the year, bringing the total number trained since the wards were opened to 33.

The out-patients department was again well attended, affording relief to 8,038 cases, as against 7,566 in the previous year.

The district hospitals of Larnaca, Limassol, Famagusta, Paphos, and Kyrenia, which are aided by the Government, have continued to carry out their valuable work. The total number of patients admitted during the year was 2,004, against 1,444 in the previous year. In addition 12,601 persons were treated at the out-patients department attached to these hospitals. 14,515 patients also received relief during the year at the Government Rural Dispensaries.

(D) LUNATIC ASYLUM.

The number of new cases admitted to the Lunatic Asylum was 20, as compared with 21 in the previous year; 11 patients died during the year, and 10 were released either cured or relieved. There were 89 inmates remaining in the ayslum on the 31st December, 1918. The general sanitary condition of the institution was satisfactory and there was no outbreak of infectious or contagious disease among its inmates.

(E) LEPER FARM.

There were only four admissions to the Leper Farm during the year, and seven deaths occurred. The number of inmates, at the close of the year, was 79, which is the lowest on record, and tends to show that the disease is on the decline. The beneficial effects of segregation are now being experienced, and there is a reasonable prospect that, in the near future, the Island will be free from one of the saddest and most terrible diseases to which humanity is heir.

Two births occurred among the inmates during the year. The number of children in the home set apart for the children of lepers was 11 at the close of the year. All of them remained free from any sign of disease. One boy who had reached the age of 18, and was free from all signs of disease, was discharged from the Home.

(F) GOVERNMENT LABORATORY.

The number of samples analysed by the Government Analyst during the year was 1,592, against 1,783 in the previous year. Under the Food and Drugs Law 1,135 samples were analysed of which 63 were found adulterated. The percentage of adulterated samples was 5·5, as compared with 4·8 in the previous year.

VI.—JUDICIAL STATISTICS, POLICE, AND PRISONS.

(A) CRIME AND LITIGATION.

The number of persons brought before the Magisterial Courts by arrest, warrant, or summons was 27,478, showing a decrease of 894 on last year's figure. Of the above number 3,207 persons were discharged for want of prosecution, 2,012 were discharged on the merits of the case, 21,952 were summarily convicted, and 307 committed for trial in the Superior Courts.

31 persons were charged before the Magisterial Courts with homicide, a decrease of 11 as compared with 1917–18. Of these 18, as against 25 in the previous year, were convicted. Sentence of death was passed in five cases, in one of which the clemency of the Crown was exercised.

There was a very slight increase in the number of cases tried in the Superior Courts.

The number of writs issued by the District Courts was 3,778, and in the Village Judge Courts, 12,425, making a total of 16,203, a decrease of 2,002 on the total for the previous year.

(B) CYPRUS MILITARY POLICE.

The mounted patrols established in nearly all the Divisions carried out their duties by day and night, and kept proper touch between all rural stations. As stated in last year's report these mounted patrols have proved of the greatest use, and, being continually on the move, are the means of preventing crime, particularly cattle stealing.

The registration of criminals by finger prints, which was introduced in 1914, was continued during the year under review. 654 prints were registered, bringing the total, since the system was first inaugurated, up to 5,041.

The Force was increased by 15 troopers and 15 privates and now comprises 750 officers, non-commissioned officers, and men. The Police Bank, which was discontinued at the commencement of the War, was re-started. There is no doubt that it has a good effect upon the morale of the Force, while it stimulates recruiting, and is generally appreciated by the public. The general discipline and conduct of the Force have been excellent, and its relations with the law-abiding members of the public satisfactorily maintained. The continuance of martial law in the Island has thrown, as in previous years, a number of additional duties on the police, but all ranks responded cheerfully to the demands necessarily made upon them.

(c) PRISONS.

The total number of persons committed to the Island prisons during the year was 2,962, against 4,588 during the previous year, a decrease of 1,626. The daily average population in the prisons in the whole Island during the year was 501·20, as compared with 539·03 during 1917–18.

The general sanitary condition of the prisons has been satisfactory. There was an epidemic of influenza in the Central Prison, but it was not of long duration. Prison discipline has been properly maintained throughout the year. Corporal punishment was inflicted on three convicts for serious and aggravated breaches of discipline.

The number of persons convicted during the year per thousand of the total population of the Island was 9·65, a decrease from the figures of the previous year, which amounted to 15·17.

VII.—POSTS, TELEGRAPHS, AND TELEPHONES.

The number of articles dealt with in the Island Post Office during the year is estimated at 2,926,130, an increase of 719 over the figures of the preceding year.

The number of articles (including 30,376 parcels) posted in the Island, both for Cyprus and abroad, was 2,103,872, an increase of 140,609. The number of articles received from abroad (including 24,136 parcels) was 822,258, a decrease of 141,502. This decrease is attributable to the fact that for about six months of the year there was no regular mail service, owing to the loss of the subsidized mail steamer the s.s. "Kosseir" which was sunk by enemy action.

Local mails were conveyed over 302,622 miles, an increase of 8,178 on the mileage of the previous year. The contract with the Cairo Motor Car Company for the conveyance of mails between certain of the principal towns of the Island was renewed for a further period of two years.

245½ miles of telegraph line, the same mileage as in previous years, were in operation throughout the year.

The Government telephone line, connecting the various Government departments and Troodos with Nicosia during the summer months, was in working order throughout the year. The number of calls registered at the exchange exceeded that of the previous year, and proves that the line is of great value in saving time and correspondence between the various Government departments. Certain improvements are necessary, but it has not as yet been possible to carry them out on account of the difficulty of obtaining the requisite materials.

VIII.—AGRICULTURE.

(A) GENERAL.

As in the previous year, the work of the Agricultural Department was necessarily restricted by the War, and it was not found possible to import new agricultural implements or to introduce fresh live stock for breeding purposes of which the Island is in need. It is hoped, however, that with the conclusion of hostilities and the provision of increased

shipping facilities development in these directions will be possible. Much useful work has, however, been carried out by the Department during the year, and preparations have been made for wider activities in the future.

Generally speaking the cereal crop was excellent, a result which was mainly due to favourable weather. Further experiments were made with imported varieties of cereals, but the results confirmed those of previous years, viz., that the yield from the native varieties was better. A new variety of Algerian oat (*Avena Ligowo hybrida*) as well as a new kind of South African "Indian Corn" are being tried.

The Department carried out much useful work, in all parts of the Island, by demonstrating to farmers the proper methods of pruning fruit trees and vines, of cultivating almond and carob trees, while considerable attention was paid to agriculture.

Many thousands of vegetable seedlings, of improved varieties, were distributed to gardeners, free of charge, for trial purposes.

The carob crop was a very fair one, and the disease (*cecidomyia ceratoniae*) which had proved a scourge to trees for some years past continued to yield to treatment. The use of crushed carobs as a feeding stuff for oxen, domestic animals and even poultry has greatly increased and a comparatively large quantity of carobs is now being utilised for feeding purposes.

The olive crop was better than that of the previous year, but, unfortunately, the yield of oil was small.

The planting of tobacco was again restricted in order that the cultivation of potatoes, cereals, and other foodstuffs should not be adversely affected. The quality of the tobacco is not yet what it should, and might, be, but it is hoped that more knowledge and care in the future will bring about an improvement.

The potato crop was not so large as in the previous year and, unfortunately, a considerable amount of potatoes of the summer crop were attacked by the disease *Lita solanella*. Measures were however taken at once to deal with the disease, with fairly satisfactory results.

Sugar: arrangements have been made to carry out experimental cultivation of sugar cane and sugar beet.

The five departmental sericultural stations which were in operation during the year were much hampered in their work by bad weather at the time of rearing and much loss was sustained in consequence. There is no doubt however that the quantity and quality of the silk produced have improved in late years, and there is every reason to hope that the efforts which are now being made to improve this industry will be ultimately successful.

(B) Agricultural Education.

The Government Agricultural school in Nicosia continued to carry out useful work during the year under review. There were seventeen students enrolled during the year, but it has not yet been possible to overcome the reluctance on the part of parents, who fail to appreciate the value of agricultural education, to send their sons to the school. A number of old students, second year students and student-labourers under the instruction and supervision of one of the Assistant Inspectors carried out practical pruning and grafting on fruit trees and vines in the Nicosia, Famagusta, and Kyrenia Districts.

The establishment of school gardens has met with great success, and the movement is gradually spreading.

(C) Destruction of Agricultural Pests.

During the year under review this branch was kept very busy. Not only were there the usual demands for its services on the part of individual farmers, whose crops were attacked by disease to be attended to, but several systematic campaigns were taken in hand.

The campaign against the Vine Sirividhi was renewed in the same area as before. The attack was found to be much less severe than in former years and the work was consequently easier, especially as the vine owners, who expressed themselves well satisfied with the results of previous years' operations, were quite ready to comply with the requirements imposed to check the disease.

Fruit trees in the same area were also treated with sulphur in order to destroy the pupae of the codlin moth and to check the ravages of various borers. Here again the villagers most readily complied with the instructions of the department.

A campaign against the almond pest (*Evrytoma Amygdalis*) was carried out for the first time. This pest has for many years caused much loss throughout the whole Island, and the campaign, which was carried out with success, will be continued in the ensuing year.

As already indicated measures were taken, with some success, to check the potato disease (*Lita Solanella*).

In view of the enormous depredations caused by sparrows in regard to cereals it has been found necessary to take steps to control and, if possible, reduce their number. With this end in view a campaign was started in 1917 for the collection and destruction of sparrows' eggs, which has proved moderately successful in limiting their numbers. During 1918 over 14,000 eggs were collected and destroyed.

(D) Government Stock Farm.

The number of animals served at the Athalassa Stock Farm, near Nicosia, during 1918, was 114 mares, 94 donkeys, 153 cows, and 59 sows. The total number served since the 1st November, 1917, is 803 mares, 2,007 donkeys, 1,273 cows, and 456 sows.

The stock raised at Athalassa and distributed during the year, consisted of 14 cattle, 141 sheep, and 123 pigs, a total of 278.

Stud animals stationed in the Districts (other than those at Athalassa) included 4 stallions, 5 donkeys, 2 bulls, and 3 boars. The number of animals served at these district stables was 205 mares, 235 donkeys, 180 cows, and 603 sows.

(E) Veterinary.

Outbreaks of anthrax, sheep and goat pox, quarter-ill, and scabies occurred at various villages during the year; 673 animals were inoculated against anthrax, and 37,412 against sheep and goat pox. The outbreak of scabies was very slight, only 7 camels were infected and no deaths occurred.

(F) Co-operative Credit Societies.

Certificate of registration under the Co-operative Credit Societies Law of 1914, was granted during the year to one new society which was started in the village of Ayios Andreas in the Famagusta District, bringing the total number of registered societies to ten. Of these societies five, excluding the newly formed society, have done good work during the year and are proving their value to the peasantry. The remainder have been in a more or less dormant state owing to difficulties experienced in financing themselves. It is hoped, however, that in time the peasantry will realise the benefits to be derived by such societies, but at present they are apathetic and not inclined to view such undertakings with favour.

IX.—FORESTS.

The revenue earned by the Forest Department was £105,586 and exceeded that of the previous year by £45,962. This increase was primarily due to large sales of timber and fuel to the military authorities in Egypt and was largely counterbalanced by the cost of extraction of the fuel.

One additional saw-mill was erected, and during the year the quantity of timber cut at the various mills was 190,790 cubic feet, as compared with 101,221 cubic feet in the previous year.

A new forest hut was built during the year, while those already existing were maintained and repaired. A number of additional fire protection paths were constructed.

3,825 wild carob and 1,480 wild olive trees in the State forests were grafted during the year, and permits were issued for the extraction of 18,422 wild olive and 354 wild carob trees for planting on private lands. Over 400,000 seedlings were added to the plantations of the Island, and 2,746 seedlings were issued gratis to private individuals. About six square miles of State forest were seeded down.

The Law passed in 1913 to enable villages, by local option, to exclude goats from their boundaries, and thereby preserve young shoots and seedlings from the ravages of these animals, continues to be taken advantage of.

X.—LAND REGISTRATION AND SURVEY.

(A) Land Registration.

The revenue of the Land Registration and Survey Department for the year under review was £20,824, compared with £21,139 for 1917–18. These figures include £3,593 compulsory registration fees under Law XII of 1907, against £1,935 collected during the previous year.

The cost of working the Department was £23,488, of which £11,914 represents the cost of the cadastral survey.

Titles to 63,824 parcels of property (original registrations and transfers by sale, gift, or inheritance) and 1,467 copies of registration were issued during the year, making a total of 65,291 transactions of this nature as against 68,309 in 1917–18.

There were registered during the year 2,956 mortgages, affecting 19,329 properties and securing debt to the amount of £199,095. The cancellations of mortgage, including foreclosures, were 3,420, affecting 16,246 properties, and in addition to this the Agricultural Bank advanced £17,246 on five mortgages.

There was a considerable decrease in other attachments of property for debt, and this decrease together with the decrease in the number of mortgages registered afford an indication of the prosperity existing amongst the town and rural populations.

(B) CADASTRAL SURVEY.

Third order triangulation work was commenced in the Nicosia District during the year, and 126 points were fixed, of which 110 were observed, on an area of 967 square miles. Fourth order triangulation was continued in the Limassol District. The Theodolite Chain traverse of the Kyrenia District was completed during the year, and the Detail Survey of the same district was continued. The area surveyed included very difficult hilly country, which is rough and intersected with deep and narrow valleys.

The Plane Table Survey of the Larnaca District was completed, and the work is now progressing in the Limassol District. In addition to the work done in these two districts, 62 village sites were traversed, 49 of which were surveyed.

A considerable amount of other work was also done, such as plotting, checking and numbering plans, computations of areas, clean drawing of plans for reproduction, and other necessary work for the completion of the Survey.

XI.—COMMUNICATIONS AND PUBLIC WORKS.

(A) CYPRUS GOVERNMENT RAILWAY.

The length of line open for traffic was 76 miles, the same as last year, and the length of line maintained was 80½ miles.

The gross earnings for the year 1918–19 amounted to £40,671 and working expenses to £29,652, showing an excess of receipts over working expenses of £11,019, or a percentage of expenses to receipts of 72·91.

Although the augmented earnings of the Railway during the year were undoubtedly due, to a great extent, to the military demands upon its services, the potentialities of Cyprus as a supplying factor have been demonstrated in a manner never previously deemed possible, and it is not unreasonable to hope that the export trade, with the revival of the import traffic, will ensure a continuance of prosperity to the railway. Wood fuel cut in the island was used to supplement the coal supply as in former years. An exceptionally heavy flood during the year caused very great damage to the line in several places, but the damages were repaired as speedily as possible and train services resumed with little interruption.

The following table shows the financial results for the past three years :—

Year.	Gross earnings.	Working expenses.	Excess of receipts over working expenses.
	£	£	£
1916–17	19,914	16,608	3,306
1917–18	27,866	20,748	7,118
1918–19	40,671	29,652	11,019

(B) Roads.

The expenditure of the Public Works Department during the year under review, exclusive of expenditure on irrigation works and works carried out for other departments, was £52,398, as against £42,371 in 1917–18.

The total amount spent on the maintenance of the existing main roads was £11,824. 652¾ miles of main road were maintained at a cost of £18 2*s*. 2⅝*cp*. per mile. In addition to the above a sum of £14,653 was spent in construction, foundationing, metalling, and otherwise improving various roads throughout the island. A sum of £3,525 was spent on motor roads.

On the improvement of secondary roads the Public Works Department expended a sum of £844, in addition to £2,269 spent by Commissioners on village roads, bridges, and culverts. The work carried out with the latter sum includes :—Roads constructed, 76 miles ; roads repaired, 267 miles ; bridges built, 22 ; culverts built, 50.

(C) Other Public Works.

As in the case of the past few years, no important building operations were carried out during the year, owing to the War. A house was purchased at Famagusta as a residence for the local Commandant of Police. The sum spent on the maintenance of Government works and buildings throughout the island was £763.

The Inspector of Water Supplies was employed throughout the year in inspecting and reporting upon the proposed schemes for the improvement of village water supplies and on giving technical advice in carrying them out. He inspected 88 villages, and various water supply works were carried out under his supervision. In addition to this he assisted the Commissioners' Chief Foreman in tracing difficult village roads in the Limassol, Paphos, and Kyrenia Districts, and inspecting bridges on village roads.

(D) Irrigation Works.

An area of 1,340 donums was watered for winter crops as against 2,523 last year. No water was used for summer crops. The direct and indirect revenue from the irrigation works amounted to £1,323, as compared with £1,565 in the previous year ; the expenditure amounted to £2,201.

XII.—GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

As in the case of last year's report there is not much to be said under this head. The revenue was the highest on record, and exceeded, by a very substantial amount, that of the previous year. The collection of taxes was most satisfactory, and all indications go to prove that the Island is steadily progressing, and that its inhabitants are becoming, generally, more prosperous. The products of Cyprus have found very good markets in Egypt and elsewhere, and merchants, farmers, stock-breeders and others have continued to make handsome profits from the sale of their goods and products.

A number of officials who have been lent to His Majesty's naval and military forces have not yet returned, and in consequence the Government work has been carried out by reduced staffs, but although the strain on all officials has been very heavy they have all responded loyally to the extra work which has been necessarily thrown upon them.

COLONIAL REPORTS, &c.

The following recent reports, &c., relating to His Majesty's Colonial Possessions have been issued, and may be obtained from the sources indicated on the title page:—

ANNUAL.

No.	Colony, &c.	Year.
993	Uganda	1917–1918
994	British Honduras	1917
995	Gilbert and Ellice Islands	1917–1918
996	Nyasaland	,,
997	Basutoland	,,
998	Gold Coast	1917
999	Weihaiwei	1918
1000	Zanzibar	,,
1001	Hong Kong	,,
1002	Somaliland	1917–1918
1003	Cayman Islands	,,
1004	Malta	1918–1919
1005	Seychelles	1918
1006	Fiji	,,
1007	Ceylon	,,
1008	Nigeria	1917
1009	Turks and Caicos Islands	1918
1010	St. Helena	,,
1011	Northern Territories of the Gold Coast	,,
1012	Ashanti	,,
1013	East Africa Protectorate	1917–1918
1014	British Guiana	1918
1015	Bechuanaland Protectorate	1918–1919
1016	Basutoland	,,
1017	Falkland Islands	1918
1018	Trinidad	,,
1019	Bermuda	,,
1020	Swaziland	1917–1918
1021	Somaliland	1918–1919
1022	Gibraltar	1918
1023	Grenada	1918–1919
1024	Jamaica	,,

MISCELLANEOUS.

No.	Colony, &c.	Subject.
79	Northern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1907–8 and 1908–9.
80	Nyasaland	Mineral Survey, 1908–9.
81	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1908–9.
82	Imperial Institute	Rubber and Gutta-percha.
83	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1910.
84	West Indies	Preservation of Ancient Monuments, &c.
85	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1911.
86	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1912.
87	Ceylon	Mineral Survey.
88	Imperial Institute	Oilseeds, Oils, &c.
89	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1913.
90	St. Vincent	Roads and Land Settlement.

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CYPRUS.

REPORT FOR 1919-20.

(For Report for 1918-19 see No. 1025.)

Presented to Parliament by Command of His Majesty.

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No. 1046.

CYPRUS.

ANNUAL GENERAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1919–1920.

I.—INTRODUCTION.

Geographical. The Island of Cyprus, situated in the eastern Mediterranean between 34° 33′ and 35° 41′ N. latitude and between 32° 20′ and 34° 35′ E. longitude, is about 140 miles in greatest length from East to West, and about 40 miles in greatest breadth from North to South. A narrow range of limestone mountains with an average height of 2,000 feet, extends along the northern coast, and an extensive group of mountains, culminating in Mount Troodos, 6,406 feet above the sea, fills the southwestern part of the Island. Between these ranges lies the fertile Mesaoria plain.

The rivers of Cyprus are nearly all winter torrents which are dry during the summer months. None is navigable.

Climate. The climate of Cyprus is variable, hot and dry during the summer in the central plain, hot and damp on the coasts. There is a summer resort on Mount Troodos where cool weather can be enjoyed during the hot season. The winter and rainy season extends from October to March. Frost near the sea level is uncommon.

The mean temperature at Nicosia during the years 1910 to 1919 has been 65·87°; mean maximum 77·63°, mean minimum 54·10°. The highest shade temperature during the same period has been 110°, the lowest 26°. The average rainfall is 20·82 inches. During the year 1919–1920 the mean temperature at Nicosia was 64·99°; the absolute maximum 103° and the absolute minimum 26°. The rainfall was 21·66 inches. There was an unusually heavy fall of snow on the 9th, 10th and 11th February, 1920.

Historical. The early history of Cyprus is obscure. It was a centre of Aegean civilization two thousand years before our era, and Greek and Phoenician colonies were established there at a very early date. In the sixth century B.C. the island was conquered by Egypt, and fifty years later was absorbed in the Persian Empire. The famous Evagoras, a native king, succeeded in the fifth century B.C. in raising Cyprus to a position of independence, but on his death it again fell to the power of Persia, and in due course to Alexander the Great. At the division of Alexander's empire, Cyprus passed to Egypt, until in 58 B.C. it became a Roman province, falling, on the division of the Roman empire, under the Byzantine emperor.

In 1184 A.D. the Governor of Cyprus, Isaac Commenus, revolted, and maintained his independence until in 1191, Richard Coeur de Lion of England, on his way to the Crusades, landed, and in a whirlwind campaign of a few weeks conquered the Island. Richard sold it to Guy de Lusignan, the " King of Jerusalem " and the Lusignan dynasty ruled the Island until 1489 A.D., although from 1373 to 1464 the Genoese republic exercised a suzerainty over a part of the Kingdom. In 1489 Cyprus fell to the republic of Venice, who held it until it was wrested from them by the Turks in 1571, in the sultanate of Selim II.

In 1878 the island passed under the administration of Great Britain, and, on the outbreak of war with Turkey in 1914, was annexed to the British Crown by Order in Council of the 5th of November, 1914.

II.—GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

During the year 1919–1920, the general improvement in the comfort and standard of living among the peasantry of Cyprus, which was referred to in last year's report, has been maintained. High prices for all kinds of local produce were obtained, and the cost of living has steadily risen. A noticeable symbol of prosperity has been the importation of large numbers of motor cars, which now ply regularly on all the principal roads of the island.

A poor cereal harvest, however, due to excessive drought, caused a rise in the price of bread to a figure which inflicted some hardship on the poorest classes of the population, and special measures had to be taken by the Government to provide bread at a reasonable price for the urban populations, by the reservation of tithe grain for bread-making, the distribution of the bread in the towns being controlled by the issue of bread tickets. In addition, about 2,500 tons of flour were imported by the Government to supplement the local supply. A tariff of maximum prices for the sale of locally-grown wheat, barley, and oats of the 1919 crop was fixed at 81 cp. per kile for wheat, 34 cp. per kile for barley, and 20 cp. per kile for oats.

Public Health and Vital Statistics. There was an improvement in the public health in 1919. The prevalent diseases were those of the digestive and respiratory systems, influenza, malaria, skin diseases, rheumatism, and enteric fever. An epidemic of small-pox, almost entirely confined to the Limassol district, occurred in August.

There has been a steady and well maintained decrease in the number of cases of malaria treated in Cyprus since anti-malarial measures were instituted in 1913 by Sir Ronald Ross, K.C.B., ranging from 10,000 cases in 1912 to less than 2,000 in 1919, and the " spleen rate," which is perhaps the best index of the incidence of malaria, has shown a proportionate decline from 17·2 in 1913 to 5·2 in 1919.

A slow, but steady, annual reduction is also observed in the number of patients admitted to the leper asylum at Nicosia.

During 1919 Cyprus enjoyed complete immunity from plague, cholera, and typhus, although these diseases prevailed in neighbouring countries.

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The estimated population of Cyprus at the end of the year 1919 was 311,108, an increase of 4,111 over that of 1918. The total number of births registered was 9,276, giving a rate of 29·8 per thousand of the population, as against 9,637 in 1918, a rate of 31·3 per thousand. The total number of deaths was 5,769, a rate of 18·5 per thousand, as against 26·1 per thousand in 1918. The natural increase of the population was thus 3,507 for 1919, as against 1,555 in 1918.

Emigration: Immigration. Emigration from Cyprus is principally directed to the United States of America and Egypt. During the year, 1,968 British passports were issued to Cypriots who had obtained certificates of British nationality under the provisions of the Cyprus (Annexation) Orders in Council of 1914 and 1917. Immigration is normally small, but the state of neighbouring countries, consequent on war conditions, has caused a steady influx of refugees into Cyprus, principally Armenians from Asia Minor and Syria. These are mostly well supplied with money and able to support themselves. A large number of indigent British subject Jewish refugees, who had been established at Larnaca since the outbreak of war, were repatriated during the year.

III.—GOVERNMENT FINANCE.

The local revenue of Cyprus during the year under review amounted to £602 927, which, with a grant-in-aid of £50,000, made a total of £652,927. The expenditure was £485,400, to which a sum of £92,800 as the Cyprus share of the Turkish national debt must be added, making a total of £578,200. This leaves a surplus for the year of £74,727. Corresponding figures for previous years are as follow :—

Year.	Revenue.	Grant-in-aid.	Total.	Expenditure.	Turkish debt.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1914–15	290,110	50,000	340,110	316,414	92,800	409,214
1915–16	363,692	50,000	413,692	294,318	92,800	487,118
1916–17	332,584	50,000	382,584	318,378	92,800	411,178
1917–18	498,460	50,000	548,460	382,599	92,800	475,399
1918–19	610,499	50,000	660,499	494,675	92,800	587,475

The local revenue, though less than that actually brought to account in 1918–19, is yet the most satisfactory in the annals of the island, as it includes only the small sum of £14,300 on account of arrears of last year's tithes, which is almost balanced by the estimated value (£12,500) of 1919–20 tithes not yet brought to account. The revenue for 1918–19 included £51,395 as arrears of the tithes of the previous year.

Increases, due to increased business activities in all directions, are observed under all the principal heads of revenue, with the exception of tithes, where the decrease is due to a smaller harvest, and of Forest and Railway Revenue, where decreases are accounted for by the reduced quantities of timber and fuel supplied to the military authorities in Egypt during the year, and to decreased receipts for the transport of fuel and timber.

The collection of taxes was the most satisfactory on record, arrears having been reduced to negligible proportions.

The depreciation account on investments of Reserve Fund and Savings Bank account, which stood at £24,930 on 31st March, 1919, was raised to £37,128, owing to the general fall in the price of securities. A sum of £24,000 was placed to the credit of the depreciation account on investments of the Note Security Fund.

The balance of Assets over Liabilities on the 31st March, 1920, was £231,680. A supplementary statement of Assets and Liabilities, which include certain arrears of revenue and certain Liabilities of Expenditure (Turkish Debt charge in respect of 1919–20 and due on 31st July, 1920, and a sum of £25,000 on account of relief of distressed Cypriots abroad), gives a balance of Assets over Liabilities of approximately £164,800.

Currency notes of denominations £10, £5, £1, 10*s.* and 5*s.* were in circulation throughout the year. An emergency issue of 1*s.* notes, (confined to £1,949) was made as a temporary measure pending the receipt of supplies from England. The maximum amount of the Currency Note issue was fixed at £700,000 and the maximum value actually current at any one time was £679,210. The value of the notes in circulation has been gradually reduced to approximately £500,000. £10,000 worth of silver nine piastre pieces (shillings) was put into circulation in June, 1919.

Banks. The Imperial Ottoman Bank has branches at Nicosia, Larnaca, Famagusta, Limassol and Paphos. The Bank of Athens has branches at Nicosia and Limassol. The Bank of Cyprus, established in 1912 under the provisions of the Ottoman Commercial Code, has its head office at Nicosia, with a branch at Limassol, and agencies at Larnaca, Famagusta, Paphos, Kyrenia, and Morphou.

A Government Savings Bank was opened under Law XVI of 1900 on the 1st January, 1903. Interest at 2½ per cent. per annum is allowed. The number of depositors on the 31st March, 1920, was 220. Deposits during the year amounted to £3,893, and withdrawals were £6,777. The balance in hand at the end of the year was £7,673.

IV.—ANNUAL PROGRESS OF TRADE, AGRICULTURE, AND INDUSTRY.

Imports and Exports. The total value of imports of merchandise during the year was £1,525,427, as against £1,013,582 during 1918, an increase of £511,845. The following table shews the imports for each of the last three years under the main heads of classification :—

	1917	1918	1919
	£	£	£
Live animals, food, drink, and narcotics	363,031	224,862	433,275
Raw materials	60,914	59,853	107,620
Manufactured articles ..	544,173	728,867	984,532
Total	£968,168	1,013,582	1,525,427

£20,587 worth of specie was also imported in 1919.

81·2 per cent. of imports into Cyprus during 1919 were from the United Kingdom and British possessions, colonies, and protectorates, as against 87·6 per cent. of the imports of the previous year. Of other countries, Italy came first in 1919 with 4·3 per cent., Greece second with 3·2, and France third with 1·5. In 1918 the order was, Greece, 3·8 per cent., Italy 1, and France ·9 per cent.

The total value of exports from Cyprus in 1919 was £1,371,580, an increase over the previous year of £510,235. £3,619 worth of specie was also exported. No change in the general direction of export trade occurred, the order of precedence of various countries according to the value of exports sent to them being the same as in 1918. The figures for 1919 were :—

	£
1. British possessions, colonies, and protectorates	664,424
2. United Kingdom	313,455
3. Greece	123,982
4. France	104,212
5. Italy	48,097
6. United States of America ..	17,954
7. All other countries	99,456

It should be observed, however, that the export trade with the United Kingdom has increased since 1918 in a greater proportion than the total growth of exports.

Agriculture. Cyprus is essentially an agricultural country and the majority of the population consists of peasant proprietors farming their own land. Farms (chiftliks) on a larger scale exist, but it is on the peasant proprietor that the agricultural prosperity of the island mainly depends. About one half of the total area of the island is under cultivation, and one fourth of the remainder is susceptible of cultivation. A model farm has been established and maintained for many years at Athalassa by the Government, and there is a Government Agricultural school at Nicosia which was established with the object of training young peasants in modern agricultural methods, and thus gradually raising the standard of agriculture in each village.

There is a considerable demand for agricultural machinery, and much information has been supplied by the Agricultural Department to farmers concerning agricultural tractors, ploughs, cultivators and other labour-saving machines. In the meantime the Department is importing tractors and other machinery for experimental and demonstration purposes. Full and quick harvesting of the cereal crops is an object of pressing importance. The cereal harvest of 1919 was a poor one, the partial failure being due to bad weather in February, and severe drought in March and April. The harvest of olives and carobs was also below the average.

The high prices prevalent in 1919 have given great encouragement to fruit cultivation. The cultivation of apples has extended, and new vineyards have been planted. The sultana and raisin industry has prospered, and much development is anticipated in the near future.

Locally-produced "Spanish chestnuts" appeared on the market for the first time, and have been sold at from 1*s.* to 2*s.* the oke (4½*d.* to 9*d.* the pound).

New varieties of Smyrna figs have been introduced and are being cultivated in the nursery gardens of the Agricultural Department.

Cotton was subjected to the attacks of numerous pests, among which the pink boll-worm made its appearance. The bulk of the crop was exported to Greece. Owing to the shortage of forage, cotton seed was very largely used for cattle food.

The cultivation of tobacco has suffered from the ignorance of cultivators, many of whom, attracted by the great shortage and high price of tobacco leaf, entered on the cultivation of the plant as a speculation. Badly-grown tobacco has damaged the industry, but travelling inspectors of the Agricultural Department have been engaged in giving practical advice to growers, and it is hoped that it will be possible to produce a superior leaf.

The castor-oil plant thrives well where there is no danger of frost, and its cultivation has received attention during the year. An encouraging report on the specimens submitted has been received from the Imperial Institute.

The cultivation of roses for the extraction of the essential oil is increasing. Unfortunately, unfavourable weather prevented distillation during 1919.

Fruit-drying, which is at present carried on by a few individuals, will, it is hoped, develop into an organised industry. About three tons of dried apricots and kaishas were exported to Egypt during the year, and dried figs have found a ready sale.

Beetroot has been successfully grown in the plain villages. An experiment made by the Agricultural Department in this industry has been attended by fairly satisfactory results. A half acre field was sown in June, 1919, and the roots were lifted in February, 1920, giving a yield of 3 tons, or about 6 tons to the acre. A consignment has been sent to Egypt for analysis.

Experiments in growing sugar-cane were a failure.

Broom-making and basket-weaving are incipient industries.

Investigations into the means of destroying insect and fungoid pests have been continued, and systematic campaigns have been waged against the Vine Sirividhi, the Almond pest (*Eurytoma amygdalis*) and the Codling moth (*Carpocapsa pomonella*). The attacks on the potato crop of the *Lita solanella* have been on a much smaller scale than in 1918, and it is hoped that the measures which have been taken to eradicate this pest will prove completely successful. The carob disease (*Cecidomyia keratoniae*) is still prevalent in most parts of the Island, but has been almost exterminated in Kyrenia District by a continued campaign. The Lemon Scale disease has also been successfully combated.

"Arbor Day" was held for the first time in Cyprus, and was observed in more than 50 school gardens.

Live-Stock. The improvement of live-stock in Cyprus continues to engage the attention of the Government, and considerable purchases

have been made of new stock from England, including thoroughbred stallions, bulls, cows, pigs and poultry.

The number of animals served during the year at the Government Stock Farm was as follows :—114 mares, 81 donkeys, 170 cows and 81 sheep.

Outbreaks of anthrax, goat and sheep pox, and quarter-ill occurred during the year. As a preventive measure 1,233 animals were inoculated against anthrax, 12,438 against goat and sheep pox, and 173 against quarter-ill.

Other Industries. There are few industries in Cyprus at all comparable with agriculture for importance. Wine-making has received a great impetus from the enhanced prices current. 1,450,800 gallons were exported in 1919, principally to Egypt and Syria, of a value of £125,495, as against 1,178,552 gallons of a value of £68,005 in 1918. Exports of spirits have doubled in value since last year. The export of Terra Umbra, which had sunk to 53 tons in 1918, reached 2,785 tons in 1919 valued at £6,255, and the trade is increasing rapidly. The export is principally to the United States of America, to which country 1,254 tons were sent, Italy being second with 986 tons, and the United Kingdom third with 535 tons. Other exports of Island produce include silk and cotton manufactures, earthenware bricks, gypsum, and sumac leaves.

Land. The tenure of land in Cyprus is governed by the Ottoman Land Law. Agricultural land in general (Arazi Mirie) is held by a title-deed (Qochan), which is issued by the Land Registry Office, the real ownership remaining with the State. It can be alienated by sale, in which case a new title deed is issued, and the transaction registered by the Land Registry Office. It is transmissible by inheritance within certain specified degrees of relationship, but cannot be transmitted by will. If it becomes vacant by failure of heirs, it escheats to the State (mahlul).

Buildings, trees, gardens, vineyards, and wild grafted trees which have been granted are known as mulk (Arazi Memluke), and included in this category are building sites within or near a town or village. Immoveable property held under this tenure belongs in full to the owner, is alienated and inherited like moveable property, and the provisions of the land code do not apply to it.

Unowned or waste land is known as Hali (Arazi Mevat). This may, with permission of the Government and on payment of certain fees representing its equivalent value, be taken up and cultivated, the ownership, as in the case of Arazi Mirie, remaining with the State. Land left uncultivated for certain periods can be forfeited.

The charges on Arazi Mirie are (i) Verghi Kimat, a land tax at the rate of 4 per thousand (ii) tithes of the produce of the land, and (iii) a fee on transfer by sale or inheritance.

During the year under review 282 parcels of Hali (waste) land comprising 1,435 donums (478 acres) were granted by the Government for a payment of £429, the full estimated value, being at an average price of 6*s*. the donum, (18*s*. the acre). In the same year, 127 parcels of

land, comprising 796 donums (265 acres) were sold at auction, realising £663, an average price of 16*s.* 6cp. a donum (£2. 10*s.* the acre).

The value of land in Cyprus is difficult to determine, the principal factor in determining the price being its irrigability.

V.—INVESTIGATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES.

Forests. Cyprus possesses valuable resources in its forests, for which, at one time, it was famous. During the Turkish administration it was practically denuded of its forests, but since the British occupation in 1878 there has been a considerable improvement, and artificial reafforestation has been carried out as far as funds have permitted. The considerable quantities of fuel and timber which it has been found possible to supply to H.M. Forces in Egypt have been elsewhere alluded to. During the year, 19,430 tons of firewood were extracted for supply to the military authorities, and 4,989 tons for other purposes, a total of 24,419 tons.

Over one hundred forest fires occurred during the summer, by which 230,000 pine trees were burnt over an area of 10,889 donums (3,630 acres) within the State forests.

Reafforestation was carried out mainly at Dikellia, in Larnaca District, at Dennarga and Koronia in Famagusta District, and near the Salt Lake at Limassol. 364,013 plants were planted out, and 380 acres of land sown.

The Forest Department employed on an average 400 persons and 120 animals daily during the year on the working of sawmills, extraction and transport of forest produce, construction of forest roads and tracks, and reafforestation. The net revenue for the year was £91,424, and the expenditure £75,920.

Experiments in destructive distillation of forest produce for the extraction of pyroligneous acid, were continued, and samples are now undergoing analysis.

Mines. The difficulties encountered in obtaining supplies of machinery and other materials owing to the War prevented mining operations on any large scale during the past year ; but supplies are now beginning to arrive, and preparations for working on a large scale are now in progress.

During the year the Cyprus Mines Corporation, besides extending their borings at Skouriotissa Mine and at Mavrovouni, extracted 820 tons of cupriferous iron pyrites. Six tons of copper precipitate, and 53 tons of copperas were also obtained.

On the dissolution of the Cyprian Mining Company, Limited, under the Cyprian Mining Company, Limited (Property Disposal), Law, 1917, a licence to mine for asbestos at Amiandos on Troodos was granted to a Cypriot syndicate, which became the purchasers of the assets and carried on mining actively during the year.

Sponge-Fishing. The sponge fisheries in the territorial waters of Cyprus are fished almost exclusively by fishermen from the Greek islands. Attempts were made in 1903 and the following years to train Cypriots in this industry, but without success. The fisheries are

supervised by the Government Inspector of Fisheries, who works the monopoly by subletting the right to fish. The licensees pay, for harpoon boats, 15 per cent. in kind of the sponges taken, and a licence fee of 10*s*. ; for machine boats, 25 per cent. in kind and a licence fee of £1.

During the year 1919-20, 14 boats with harpoons and divers, and one boat with diving apparatus, worked on the East coast of the island, and obtained 42,967 sponges weighing 376 lbs. The Government share amounted to 68 lbs., of which the greater part was sold for £396.

VI.—LEGISLATION.

Twenty eight laws were passed by the Legislative Council during its session of 1919. Most of these are of purely local interest. Law X, to amend the Law of Copyright, repeals the Copyright Law of 1917 and applies to Cyprus the provisions of section 14 of the Imperial Copyright Act of 1911, assigning to the Chief Collector of Customs in Cyprus the duties and powers which in the United Kingdom are exercised under the Act by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise.

The " Provisional Powers Law," 1919 (No. xii. of 1919), empowers the High Commissioner in Council to declare the date of the termination of the present war, and to make orders for a period of two years thereafter, regulating or prohibiting trade with any former enemy alien ; regulating prices at which animals and things may be sold ; and requisitioning animals and things for military purposes. For three years after the date of the termination of the war, powers are given to regulate exports and imports, and to regulate dealings with coinage and currency notes, and to issue currency notes.

Law XIV of 1919 restricts temporarily dealings with, and wholesale trade in, certain nonferrous metals and ores by any person or company not having a licence from the High Commissioner in Council.

Laws XXIV and XXVIII of 1919 prevent the entry into Cyprus of former enemy aliens, save with the permission in writing of the Chief Secretary to the Government, and provide for the deportation of former enemy aliens convicted of an offence against the Laws, or whom the High Commissioner may require to leave and remain out of Cyprus.

Following on the report of the Commission appointed in 1917 to consider the remedial measures required for the protection of creditors and debtors and for the relief of the poorer classes of the community, four laws were enacted, viz., Law XVII for the Prevention of Usury, Law XVIII to Amend the Law as to dealings between Traders and Farmers, Law XIX to Amend the Civil Procedure Code, and Law XX for the Relief of Insolvent Farmers. The operation of these laws is being carefully watched, and it is satisfactory to record that there are already clear indications of their beneficial effect.

A Law (No. xxii of 1919) was passed to provide for the management and control of the water supply of the Arab Ahmed and Silikhdar aqueducts, under which the management of the Nicosia water supply is vested in a Commission consisting of two members appointed by the High Commissioner, the two Delegates of Evkaf, and two members

to be appointed by the Municipal Council of Nicosia. The principal duties of the Water Commission are laid down to be the provision of an adequate supply of pure and wholesome water, the maintenance of the water-works in good condition and repair, and, if necessary, the reconstruction of the same. A scheme for the immediate improvement of the water supply has already been prepared, and a sum of £8,000 has been provided for this purpose.

VII.—EDUCATIONAL PROGRESS.

Primary education. In the year under review there were 741 schools open, with 935 teachers and 41,887 scholars, an increase of 12 schools, 11 teachers, and 934 scholars over the numbers for the school year 1918-1919. The average daily attendance (except at harvest time) is estimated at 36,100, or an average for Moslem schools of 73 per cent., and for Greek Christian schools of 89 per cent. These schools were maintained at an expense of £40,829, an increase of £6,412 over the previous school year. This sum was raised by assessments on the villages supporting schools, and includes grants from religious bodies and private persons, as well as a grant from the Government of £12,000.

The average annual expense was £1 5*s.* 2cp. per scholar, as against £1 1*s.* 2½cp. in 1918–19. 22·5 per cent. of the expenditure was contributed by the Government, as against 21 per cent. last year.

The salaries of teachers were raised by 20 per cent., but this was found to be inadequate to meet the enhanced cost of living, and special grants amounting to £8,300 were given by the Government, while the churches and communities in many cases gave special bonuses.

The progress of education under British administration may be gauged by a comparison of returns for the years 1881 and 1920 :—

	Schools.	Scholars.	Expenditure.
1881	170	6,776	£3,672
1920	741	41,887	£52,309

Female education has continued to make good progress, and the number of girls enrolled in the town elementary schools is almost equal to that of boys.

A special effort has been made during the year to induce villages to improve their school buildings, and a sum of £3,682 has been added to the village assessments for this purpose ; but it is clear that the number of children has outgrown the school accommodation, and steps are being taken for the enlargement and improvement of buildings where necessary.

Secondary education. There are two secondary Moslem schools for boys and one for girls, on which a sum of £1,269 was expended, of which £484 was provided by a Government grant. The Greek Christian community supports seven secondary schools for boys and one for girls, on which a sum of £13,447 was expended, the Government grant being £670.

The English school at Nicosia (undenominational), which is conducted on the lines of an English grammar school, and the American Academy

at Larnaca (attached to the Reformed Presbyterian Mission) have continued their good work during the year. Seventy five ex-pupils of the English school served as officers, clerks, and interpreters with the British naval and military forces during the War, and have proved the value of the education they received there.

A commercial school, founded at Lemythou in 1912 by Mr. D. Mitzis, a native of that village, continues its useful work.

Secondary and Technical education. The Secondary schools are chiefly classical. The Moslem Idadi school's programme is arranged to prepare boys for higher education at Constantinople, and the Greek Christian schools prepare their pupils for the University at Athens. A large number of the pupils, however, do not proceed so far. The secondary school at Larnaca is a Commercial Lyceum, paying special attention to languages and book-keeping, and has done excellent work.

The Agricultural school, which is maintained by the Agricultural Department, has been already referred to. Lectures on Chemistry have been given for some years by the Government Analyst, the classes being attended principally by student compounders preparing for the pharmaceutical examination. Apprentices are taken by the Government Railway and in the workshops of the Public Works Department, while, in the Central Prison at Nicosia, bootmaking, tailoring, and carpet-making are taught.

VIII.—COMMUNICATIONS.

The Cyprus Government Railway consists of a line from Famagusta on the East coast, through the central Mesaoria plain, passing through Nicosia, to Morphou, near its western extremity. Thence it extends southwards to Evrykhou, a village situated in the wide and fertile Solaea valley, 1,500 feet above the sea. The total length of line open for traffic is 76 miles.

The year under review, owing to high wages and the increased cost of all materials, has been one of increased expenditure. Owing to the difficulty in procuring coal it has been necessary to make increased use of wood fuel for the locomotives.

The gross earnings for the year were £32,767, and the working expenses £26,516, an excess of receipts over expenditure of £6,251, or a percentage of expenses to receipts of 80·92. These figures compare somewhat unfavourably with those for the previous year, which were :— receipts, £40,671, expenses, £29,652, excess of receipts over expenditure of £11,019. The falling-off is attributed to the decreased transport of military stores and fuel. Passenger traffic receipts shew an increase over those of the last year. The tariff rates for goods and passengers have remained unchanged.

Roads. During the year, 665¾ miles of main roads were maintained, (13 miles more than last year) at a total cost of £14,136, or an average cost of £21 5*s.* 4 cp. a mile.

In addition to this, a sum of £13,411 was spent on foundations and metal for other roads, including a sum of £3,258 for special maintenance

due to military requirements. The transport of fuel and timber for military export purposes continued throughout the year, and the use of heavy military lorries made it necessary to widen and strengthen many roads and culverts. A sum of £1,346 was expended on the construction of new bridges, and £2,967 on village roads.

The heavy damage which was done to roads and bridges by the floods of the winter of 1918–19 has been almost completely repaired.

Motor-car traffic is now possible on most of the roads of the island between the towns and the principal villages.

Postal. Foreign Mails. There is a regular subsidized mail service between Cyprus and Egypt. Under their contract with the Government the Khedivial Steamship Company maintain sailings three times a month between Alexandria and Port Said and the ports of Famagusta, Larnaca, and Limassol. During the year the Post Office received 3,186 inward mail bags and despatched 1,476 outward mail bags.

Fifty mail bags were received from H.M. transports.

Internal posts. By the establishment of a daily motor-car service between Famagusta and Larnaca, and the resumption of the motor-car service between Limassol and Papho, the linking up of the principal towns by motor postal service was completed, the mail mileage for the year amounting to about 309,162 miles, an increase of 6,540 miles over last year.

The total number of articles posted within the island was approximately 2,169,000, an increase of over 65,000 on last year's figures, representing a normal expansion of 3 per cent. Foreign correspondence received shews a decrease of 31,000 articles, which is accounted for by the return to Cyprus of large numbers of Cypriot muleteers from military service abroad, and by the withdrawal from the island of a portion of the British garrison.

The number of parcels dealt with was 63,745, an increase of 9,233 over last year.

12,000 money orders to the value of £75,897 were issued, representing a net increase of 355 orders, and £11,712 in value over the previous year. Fewer money orders were paid, but these were of a greater value than last year.

Six District Post Offices, three sub-offices, and 287 postal agencies were in operation at the end of the year.

A modified system of dealing with cash-on-delivery parcels, which had been adopted by the United Kingdom, was brought into operation between Cyprus and the United Kingdom and Egypt during the year, and has worked very satisfactorily.

Telegraph. The Eastern Telegraph Company maintains a telegraph cable between Larnaca and Alexandria, and land telegraphs between the six principal towns. During the summer season Platraes and Mount Troodos are connected with the telegraph. The only Government telegraph is a line along the railway, from Famagusta to Morphou and Evrykhou.

Telephones. There are small telephone exchanges, connecting the various Government offices and the residences of certain Government officials, at Nicosia, Famagusta, the military camp at Famagusta, and,

during the summer season, at the Government offices on Troodos. There are also small systems at Larnaca and Limassol. Long lines connect Troodos with various railway stations and with the Nicosia and Famagusta exchanges, and lines have been added connecting Famagusta with Cape Andrea and Cape Greco. During the year the Nicosia exchange answered 31,000 calls.

Telephones are thus beginning to assume an importance in the conduct of Government business, but it has not yet been found possible to establish a system for the use of the general public.

Shipping. Besides the Khedivial Steamship Company, which, as above mentioned, maintains a mail service of steamers under contract with the Government, between Cyprus and Egypt, the Lloyd-Triestino Company maintain a service of passenger steamers which visit Larnaca and Limassol about three times a month on an itinerary which includes Egypt, the Syrian coast, Cyprus, Constantinople and the Piraeus. Steamers of the Servizi Maritimi visit Cyprus about twice a month on an itinerary similar to that of the Lloyd-Triestino vessels. Cargo steamers of the Prince Line are occasional visitors, plying with cargo from Egypt and Syria to Cyprus, whence they generally steam direct to England. Vessels of the Messageries Maritimes also call at Cyprus ports occasionally.

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1012	Ashanti	1918
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1014	British Guiana	1918
1015	Bechuanaland Protectorate	1918–1919
1016	Basutoland	,,
1017	Falkland Islands	1918
1018	Trinidad	,,
1019	Bermuda	,,
1020	Swaziland	1917–1918
1021	Somaliland	1918–1919
1022	Gibraltar	1918
1023	Grenada	1918–1919
1024	Jamaica	,,
1025	Cyprus	,,
1026	British Honduras	1918
1027	British Solomon Islands	1918–1919
1028	Straits Settlements	1918
1029	Gold Coast	,,
1030	Nigeria	,,
1031	Leeward Islands	1918–1919
1032	Sierra Leone	1918
1033	Bahamas	1918–1919
1034	Gambia	1918
1035	Barbados	1918–1919
1036	Mauritius	1918
1037	St. Vincent	1918–1919
1038	Gilbert and Ellice Islands	,,
1039	St. Helena	1919
1040	Weihaiwei	,,
1041	Nyasaland	1918–1919
1042	Turks and Caicos Islands	1919
1043	Grenada	,,
1044	Bermuda	,,
1045	Basutoland	1919–1920

MISCELLANEOUS

No.	Colony, &c.	Subject.
81	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1908–9.
82	Imperial Institute	Rubber and Gutta-percha.
83	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1910.
84	West Indies	Preservation of Ancient Monuments, &c.
85	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1911.
86	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1912.
87	Ceylon	Mineral Survey.
88	Imperial Institute	Oilseeds, Oils, &c.
89	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1913.
90	St Vincent	Roads and Land Settlement.
91	East Africa Protectorate	Geology and Geography of the northern part of the Protectorate.
92	Colonies—General	Fishes of the Colonies.

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CYPRUS.

ANNUAL GENERAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1920.

I. INTRODUCTION

Geographical.

The Island of Cyprus, situated in the eastern Mediterranean between 34° 33′ and 35° 41′ N. latitude and between 32° 20′ and 34° 35′ E. longitude, is about 140 miles in greatest length from east to west, and about 40 miles in greatest breadth from north to south. A narrow range of limestone mountains with an average height of 2,000 feet, extends along the northern coast, and an extensive group of mountains, culminating in Mount Troodos, 6,406 feet above the sea, fills the south-western part of the Island. Between these ranges lies the fertile Messaoria plain.

Historical.

The early history of Cyprus is obscure. It was a centre of Ægean civilization two thousand years before our era, and Greek and Phœnician colonies were established there at a very early date. In the sixth century B.C. the Island was conquered by Egypt, and fifty years later was absorbed in the Persian Empire. The famous Evagoras, a native king, succeeded in the fifth century B.C. in raising Cyprus to a position of independence, but on his death it again fell to the power of Persia and in due course to Alexander the Great. At the division of Alexander's empire, Cyprus passed to Egypt, until in 58 B.C. it became a Roman province, falling, on the division of the Roman Empire, under the Byzantine emperor.

In 1184 A.D. the Governor of Cyprus, Isaac Commenus, revolted, and maintained his independence until in 1191, Richard Cœur de Lion of England, on his way to the Crusades, landed, and in a whirlwind campaign of a few weeks conquered the Island. Richard sold it to Guy de Lusignan, the "King of Jerusalem," and the Lusignan dynasty ruled the Island until 1489 A.D., although from 1373 to 1464 the Genoese republic exercised a

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suzerainty over a part of the Kingdom. In 1489 Cyprus fell to the republic of Venice, who held it until it was wrested from them by the Turks in 1571, in the sultanate of Selim II.

In 1878 the Island passed under the administration of Great Britain, and, on the outbreak of war with Turkey in 1914, was annexed to the British Crown by Order in Council of the 5th November, 1914.

II. CLIMATIC AND METEOROLOGICAL CONDITIONS.

The climate of Cyprus is, generally speaking, temperate and healthy, though the excessive heat of the plains during the summer is trying to Europeans. The heat is, however, dry except on the coast, while the winters are cold and bracing. The mean temperature at Nicosia during the past fifteen years has been 65·76°; during 1920 it was 64·53°, or 1·23° below the average. The mean maximum temperature during the year was 77·63°, and the mean minimum 54·10°. The highest shade temperature in 1920 was 104°, and the lowest 30°, as compared with a maximum of 110° and a minimum of 26° during the fifteen years 1906–1921.

The average rainfall for the last ten years has been 20·84 in. per annum; at Nicosia during 1920 it was 18·11 in., while the mean for the whole Island was 19·81 in.

It is of interest to note that in August, 1920, the mean maximum temperature at Nicosia was greater than that at Cairo or Khartoum and only slightly less than that at Suez. The only exceptional meteorological phenomena recorded during the year 1920 were an unusual snowfall over the whole extent of the Island on the 23rd and 24th February, and a slight earthquake shock felt at Limassol about midnight on the 21st September.

Experience of the last few years inclines to show that the climate of Cyprus is slowly but surely changing. While the excessive heat in the plains still continues to prevail during midsummer, the winters tend to become colder and late rains to fall during May and June, or two months after the close of the normal rainy season. Both these two tendencies were remarked during the year.

III. GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

Cyprus is first and foremost a country of agriculturists or peasant farmers. As such its prosperity depends almost solely on its own natural products, and the success or failure of the harvest of any one year must be taken as the criterion of the Island's well-being. The harvest of 1920 was on the whole satisfactory, the Government tithes of 10 per cent. levied on cereals comparing favourably with those of an average year, *e.g.* the wheat tithe was the fourth best in the last ten years, the barley tithe somewhat above the average, and the vetches tithe the fourth best since the Occupation. The olive crop was one of the best on record and the caroub crop well up to the average.

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As a result, prices of home produce commenced to fall and the poorest classes did not feel the pinch of post-war conditions so keenly as in the previous year. The general standard of living was high and the improvement in comfort, noticed in last year's report, continued to be marked. No fewer than 200 motor-cars have been imported into Cyprus during the two past years, and the means of communication throughout the Island compare favourably with those in any neighbouring country. Particular attention has been paid during the year to the maintenance and extension of the system of motor-roads, of which the Island may justly be proud.

Public Health and Vital Statistics.

Public Health in 1920 was again good and Cyprus once more enjoyed complete immunity from the various epidemic diseases prevalent in all neighbouring countries of the Levant and the Near East. Energetic quarantine measures were in force and every precaution was exercised to preserve this immunity. Cyprus is free also from rabies and its attendant hydrophobia. The regulations prohibiting the importation of dogs from any destination were strictly enforced during the year. A threatened outbreak of typhus, which was brought into the Island by the Russian refugees early in the year, was completely overcome by the month of June and all danger averted.

The prevailing diseases were, as in the previous year, those of the digestive and respiratory systems, influenza, malaria, diseases of the skin, rheumatism, and enteric fever. The measures instituted in 1913 by Sir Ronald Ross, K.C.B., are annually adopted in an active anti-malarial campaign under the supervision of the Medical Officer of Health. There was a partial recrudescence of malaria during the year, mainly affecting rural districts. This was due to the exceptionally heavy rains which fell abnormally late in the early summer. In consequence the " spleen rate " rose slightly to 7·5 per thousand, which, however, still compares well with that of 17·2 per thousand in 1913.

The population of Cyprus as shown in the preliminary return of the 1921 Census is 310,709, as compared with 274,180 at the 1911 Census, an increase of 36,600, or 131 per thousand. Of these 61,422 are Mohammedans in a ratio of roughly 1 to 4 to the Christian population, and are mainly resident in the towns. There has been a tendency for the Mohammedan population to decrease, due principally to a gradual return to Turkey and to the poverty of the Turkish villager in comparison with his Greek compatriot.

The remainder of the inhabitants are almost all Greek-Christian with some 10,000 Armenians and a few thousand Catholics and Maronites of French, Italian, and Syrian origin.

The total number of births registered during 1920 was 9,060, giving a rate of 28·7 per thousand on the population as against 9,276 in 1919, a rate of 29·8 per thousand.

The total number of deaths was 7,330, a rate of 23·2 per thousand, as against 5,769 per thousand in 1919, a rate of 18·5 per thousand. The natural increase of population was thus 1,730 as against 3,507 in the preceding year. The increase in mortality was due to the prevalence of an epidemic of influenza with its attendant complications, and to the increased prevalence of malaria following on late and heavy rains.

Languages.

The language of the country is a local dialect, often very corrupt, of Modern Greek. Osmanli Turkish, somewhat archaic and free from Persian and Arabic words, is spoken by the Moslems, who, however, as a general rule, are conversant with Greek. In a less degree English and French are spoken by the more educated classes. Arabic, Egyptian, or Syrian, is not generally spoken or understood.

Emigration : Immigration.

Emigration from Cyprus is principally directed to Egypt and the United States of America, but has been much limited during the past year by the stringent regulations restricting the entry into both these countries of immigrants of the purely emigrant class. Cypriots of this class are not permitted under local regulations to leave the Island unless upon promise of some definite employment and with sound guarantee. These measures have been rendered necessary owing to the large number of Cypriots who, having left Cyprus in search of lucrative employment abroad, have failed to find work and, becoming stranded, have had to be repatriated at public expense.

Immigration is normally small, but there has been a steady influx of immigrants, mainly Armenian or war refugees from Cilicia and the troubled parts of Asia Minor, by whom Cyprus is regarded as a sure haven of refuge. In the majority of cases these are well-to-do and self-supporting.

In the early part of the year about 1,500 Russian refugees from South Russia were brought to Cyprus and lodged in the late Turkish Prisoners-of-War Camp near Famagusta. A number of them left the Island at intervals throughout the year, the total number now remaining being less than 1,000.

In addition, in the early summer some 700 orphan Armenian children were brought from Adana by the agency of the Lord Mayor's Fund for Armenian Refugees in consequence of the disturbed conditions prevailing in Cilicia. They were accommodated in the Military Camp at Polemidia under the administration of the Committee of the Lord Mayor's Fund. At the close of the year under review they were still in Cyprus.

Labour.

Labour in Cyprus is on the whole plentiful, but wages have risen sharply during the War and post-war period. During

1920 unskilled labour was paid from 2*s*. to 3*s*. a day for males and from 1*s*. 6*d*. to 2*s*. for females.

Public Works.

As far as funds permitted a progressive programme of public works was put into execution during the year. A new hospital, the estimated cost of which is some £10,000, was commenced at Limassol. At Paphos and at Polis new Konaks, or Government offices, have been erected ; at Nicosia five houses for Government officials were constructed, and others were purchased and repaired or converted into residences for Government officials.

Ancient Monuments.

As is but natural from its geographical situation, Cyprus is very rich in matters of archæological and antiquarian interest. Of the monuments and historic buildings still standing the most numerous, most beautiful and the best preserved are those of the Lusignan and Venetian eras of the thirteenth to the sixteenth century. There are also scattered throughout the Island remains of temples, tombs and cities of the classical and pre-classical periods.

The upkeep and supervision of the ancient monuments and historic buildings in Cyprus are in the charge of the Curator of Ancient Monuments and the number of historic buildings, ruins, etc., now scheduled as ancient monuments is 38.

During the year under review the principal work of reparation and upkeep has been Kyrenia Castle—the great monument of Cyprus mediæval history " in peril of the sea "—upon which a sum of £542 14*s*. 4*cp*. has been spent during the past autumn. This considerable expenditure was occasioned by the failure of the foundations at the west end of the north wall. This portion, which was an addition by the Venetians in the sixteenth century, is of importance as part of a very curious example of fortification of the period connected with the sally port and its internal defences on the north side of the Castle. It is to be hoped that the very substantial underpinning of this part on this occasion will ensure its preservation for centuries yet to come.

Another portion of the Castle precincts calling for substantial support during several past years has been attended to ; this is the vault over the main entrance. This vault had been jeopardised by having some exceedingly thick walls built in a random manner over it in some dark period of history which were removed in 1912. The vault has now been grouted with cement and thoroughly repaired.

Minor matters of importance which were attended to included the fencing in of " Cobham's Tomb," Larnaca, and some small repairs to the entrances of the two Politico Tombs.

The famous three castles of the northern hills remain standing in their normal condition, protected a great deal by their inaccessibility, while the ruins of Bellapaise continue to be in a satisfactory state.

IV. GOVERNMENT FINANCE.

The local revenue of Cyprus collected during the year under review amounted to £668,518, which, with a grant-in-aid of £50,000, made a total of £718,518, by far the greatest on record despite the fact that tithes to the estimated value of £47,000 had not been brought to account on balancing returns. Tithes to the value of £13,000 in respect of 1918 were credited in the past year's accounts and so, by a more exact method of accounting, the local revenue for 1920 approximated very nearly to £700,000.

The expenditure amounted to £691,780, to which must be added a sum of £92,800 as the Cyprus share of the Turkish debt charge, making a total of £784,580. Corresponding figures for previous years are as follows :—

Year.	Revenue.	Grant-in-aid.	Total.	Expenditure.	Turkish Debt.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1914–15	290,110	50,000	340,110	316,414	92,800	409,214
1915–16	363,692	50,000	413,692	294,318	92,800	487,118
1916–17	332,584	50,000	382,584	318,378	92,800	411,178
1917–18	498,460	50,000	548,460	382,599	92,800	475,399
1918–19	610,499	50,000	660,499	494,675	92,800	587,475
1919–20	602,927	50,000	652,927	485,400	92,800	578,200

Increases are observed particularly under Customs Receipts, due to increased tariff rates and to the abolition of many specific duties, and to the substitution therefor of an *ad valorem* duty on a 10 per cent. basis ; Port and Harbour Receipts, due to increased shipping ; and Postal Receipts, due to increased postal rates and a larger number of transactions.

Decreases are negligible, the large decrease in the receipts of the Agricultural Department of over £6,000 being accounted for by the fact that no contributions were made during the year from the Public Works Loan Fund, and the decrease under Fines and Forfeitures to the fact that fewer fines were inflicted by the Provost Marshals' Courts.

The increased expenditure is due in the main to the increase in the salaries of public officers and to the abnormal prices of goods and enhanced freight charges.

The collection of the taxes was again most satisfactory, there being practically no arrears.

The depreciation account on investments of the Reserve Fund and Savings Bank account, which stood at £37,138 on the 31st March, 1920, was reduced to £36,332, owing to a slight rise in the value of securities, and the depreciation account opened in respect of investments for the Note Security Fund, which stood at £24,000, now stands at £20,500.

The balance of Assets over Liabilities on the 31st March, 1921, was £159,915. A supplementary statement of Assets and Liabilities, which include certain arrears of revenue and certain liabilities of expenditure (Turkish Debt Charge in respect of 1920–21 and due on the 31st of July, 1921, and a sum of £25,000 on account of relief of distressed Cypriots abroad), gives a balance of Assets over Liabilities of approximately £125,000.

Currency notes of denominations £10, £5, £1, 10*s*., 5*s*., 2*s*., and 1*s*., were in circulation throughout the year. The emergency issue of 1*s*. notes made in 1919–20 to the value of £1,949 was withdrawn. The maximum amount of the currency note issue is still fixed at £700,000, and the maximum value of the notes actually current at any one time was £632,169. The value of notes in circulation on the 31st of March, 1921, was £526,539.

Banks.

The Imperial Ottoman Bank has branches in Nicosia, Larnaca, Famagusta, Limassol, and Paphos. The Bank of Athens has branches in Nicosia and Limassol. The Bank of Cyprus, established in 1912 under the provisions of the Ottoman Commercial Code, has its head office in Nicosia, with a branch at Limassol and agencies at Larnaca, Famagusta, Paphos, Kyrenia, and Morphou.

A Government Savings Bank was opened under Law 16 of 1900 on the 1st of January, 1903. Interest at 2½ per cent. per annum is allowed. The number of depositors on the 31st of March, 1921, was 296. Deposits during the year amounted to £18,000 and withdrawals £6,000; the balance in hand at the end of the year was £12,500.

V. ANNUAL PROGRESS OF TRADE, AGRICULTURE, AND INDUSTRY.

Imports and Exports.

The total value of imports of merchandise during the year was £2,068,756 as against £1,525,427 during 1919, an increase of £543,339. The following table shows the imports for each of the last three years under the main heads of classification :—

	1918.	1919.	1920.
	£	£	£
Food, drink and tobacco ..	224,862	433,275	661,907
Raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured.	59,853	107,620	128,651
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured.	728,867	984,532	1,243,851
Miscellaneous and unclassified ..	—	—	34,347
Total ..	£1,013,582	£1,525,427	£2,068,756

£4,828 worth of specie was also imported in 1920.

68·9 per cent of imports into Cyprus during 1920 were from the United Kingdom and British Possessions, Colonies and Protectorates, as against 81·2 per cent. of the imports of the previous year. Of other countries, Italy came first in 1920 with 6·4 per cent., France second with 5·5 per cent., and the United States of America third with 5·3 per cent.

The total value of exports from Cyprus in 1920 was £1,200,449, a decrease, as compared with the previous year, of £170,000. £210 worth of specie was also exported. No change in the general direction of export trade occurred, the order of precedence of various countries according to the value of exports sent to them being the same as in 1918 and 1919. The figures for 1920 were :—

	£
1. British possessions, colonies and protectorates	434,550
2. United Kingdom	257,449
3. Greece	132,550
4. France	55,349
5. Italy	39,814
6. United States of America	36,298
7. All other countries	244,439

The excess of the value of imports over exports, amounting to some £800,000 during the year, is attributable mainly to the trade revival following on the depression of the war period, and to merchants replenishing somewhat lavishly their depleted stocks with the increased facilities of supply. In addition, the export trade was handicapped to a considerable extent by the restrictions on the exportation of foodstuffs, livestock, and other commodities, restrictions which it has now been found possible to remove to a great extent.

The tendency noticed in 1919 for the export trade with the United Kingdom to increase in a greater proportion than the total growth of exports was again remarked in 1920.

Shipping.

Two hundred and twelve steamships and 594 sailing-vessels engaged in foreign trade called at Cyprus ports, chiefly at Famagusta, Limassol, and Larnaca, during the year.

In the coasting trade over 1,300 sailing-vessels worked between the ports and anchorages of the Island.

Agriculture.

Cyprus is essentially an agricultural country and the majority of the population consists of peasant proprietors farming their own land. Farms (chiftliks) on a larger scale exist, but it is on the peasant proprietor that the agricultural prosperity of the Island mainly depends. About one-half of the total area of the Island is under cultivation, and one-fourth of the remainder is susceptible of cultivation. A model farm has been established and maintained for many years at Athalassa by the Government with dependent stud stables in various district centres. There is a Government

Agricultural school at Nicosia which was established with the object of training young peasants in modern agricultural methods and thus gradually raising the standard of agriculture in each viliage.

The outstanding feature of the year 1920 was the phenomenal yield of olives and olive-oil. The year will long be remembered in the Island as a record, the olive crop having far surpassed anything within the memory of living Cypriots. The quantity of oil produced was without precedent and is extremely difficult to estimate to any degree of accuracy. It was calculated, however, that some 19,000,000 okes (about 24,000 tons) of olives were gathered and 9,000,000 okes (about 2,000,000 gallons) of oil produced. This is more than twice the amount of any recorded crop or production during the past decade.

The cereal harvest was good and high prices were generally obtained. The caroub crop was also plentiful and up to the average.

The fruit trade has again been brisk with Egypt and all usual varieties of fruit bore well.

An outbreak of vine disease, *peronospora viticola*, attacked the vineyards in the Paphos district but active measures were taken to combat the disease, which at one time threatened to spread owing to the apathy or ignorance of the cultivators.

A small wine-making laboratory has been added to the buildings of the Agricultural Departmental Headquarters at Nicosia. This is in course of equipment and will shortly be ready for instructional and demonstrational purposes.

There has again been a lively demand for agricultural machinery and the Agricultural Department has imported motor tractors and ploughs, harrows and planters which have been very popular, and have been hired out to farmers throughout the sowing season. A corn-dressing machine was also imported and has been continuously on hire, giving great satisfaction. Several farmers have expressed their desire and intention to purchase implements and have only been deterred by the high prices at present prevailing.

A new departure this year has been a course of practical instruction by officials of the Agricultural Department in wine-making at the principal centres of the wine-producing districts of Limassol and Paphos. Practical demonstrations, illustrated by lantern slides, have been given of vine diseases and their effects on wine, and the use of improved apparatus has been tested by actual experiment. These lectures have been well attended and it is hoped that they will be productive of much benefit to viticulturists and wine manufacturers. The evils of adulteration, which are patent to all the more intelligent producers, are gradually becoming obvious to all, and it is hoped that Cyprus wines will in the near future show a marked improvement in quality.

Experiments have been made in the extracting of cotton seed-oil and in the manufacture of cotton-cake, and some good samples have been obtained. One private firm is engaged on trials in producing sesame-oil, and another in the manufacture of margarine, the main ingredient of which is soy-bean oil, more commonly known as " corn-oil." Extension in this direction is confidently anticipated.

One hundred tons of Irish seed potatoes were imported by merchants during the year. The cultivation of monkey-nuts was carried on on an increased scale.

Two varieties of Egyptian cotton, " Zagora " and " Ashmouni," introduced during the year were not successful. This may have been due to late arrival and sowing of the seed. A further trial will be made this season. Continued experiments in the production of Perilla seed-oil were carried out with favourable results ; the seed, which resembles, but is inferior to, linseed, yields a valuable drying oil which is utilised in the paint and varnish industries.

Gooseberry and raspberry plants were imported from England and have been planted under the care of the Agricultural Department in school gardens in the hill villages ; they are doing well. Almond-tree planting has increased, especially in the Paphos district.

Sugar-beet grown in Cyprus compares favourably with that of average quality grown elsewhere and is very similar in composition to Egyptian-grown beet. Samples were grown and sent to Egypt for analysis during the year.

Sericulture.

Silk-worm rearing is an important industry in the Island and the white mulberry-tree is grown for the breeding of silk-worms. Nicosia, Paphos and Karpass are the principal centres ; nearly all the silk cocoons are exported, mainly to France. During the year two sericultural stations were in operation for instructional purposes, one at Nicosia and one at Morphou. The cocoons produced were the finest for many years and the prospects of development of the industry in Cyprus were distinctly encouraging.

Essential oil was distilled from *Myrophora Stoechas*, and calcium citrate was manufactured from Cyprus lemons. Samples have been prepared for shipment to England for commercial valuation. A seed-testing apparatus was added during the year to the Research Laboratory of the Agricultural Department and 62 samples of different seeds were examined for germination. Origanum oil is produced in Cyprus and an encouraging report was received on specimens submitted to the Imperial Institute for analysis.

" Arbor " day was again celebrated and several thousand trees were planted in over 60 school gardens.

An active campaign has been conducted during the year against agricultural pests and good results have been achieved. Besides the outbreak of the vine disease referred to in a preceding section, the potato disease, *Lita Solanella*, again made its appearance, but in a less severe form than in the previous year. The systematic campaign that has been waged against it for the past three seasons met with an increased measure of success, and there is reason to believe that the disease is now well in hand. Steps were taken for the fourth year in succession to combat the Codlin Moth (*Carpocapsa pomonella*) and the almond pest (*Evrydoma amygdalis*). The usual awards were paid during the year for the destruction of hornets and rats and collection of sparrows' eggs.

Livestock.

The improvement of livestock in Cyprus continued to engage the close attention of the Government, and a Stock Committee has been formed to advise generally concerning the breeding of stock. During the year a thoroughbred and a Dale pony stallion, several Shorthorn and Devon bulls and heifers, boars, and poultry were purchased from England for service at the Government farm and stud stables. The number of animals served at the Government Stock Farm at Athalassa was as follows:—151 mares, 46 donkeys, 138 cows, and 55 sheep.

Outbreaks of anthrax, goat, and sheep pox and quarter-ill occurred during the year. As a preventive measure some 700 animals were inoculated against anthrax, 2,500 against goat and sheep pox, and 150 against quarter-ill.

Other Industries.

There are few industries in Cyprus at all comparable with agriculture for importance. Wine-making is a well-established and growing industry in the Limassol and Paphos districts. During the year, 1,250,000 gallons of wine were exported, principally to Egypt, of a value of £133,000, or about the same amount as was exported in 1919. 80,000 gallons of spirits were exported, a decrease on the preceding period. The increase in the export of terra umbra, alluded to in last year's report, was well maintained, and some 8,000 tons, to a value of £28,000, were exported, principally to the United States of America and Italy, as compared with 2,700 tons valued at £6,000 in 1919. Other exports of Island produce include silk and cotton manufactures, earthenware bricks, gypsum, asbestos, and sumac leaves.

Land.

The tenure of land in Cyprus is governed by the Ottoman Land Law. Agricultural land in general (Arazi Mirie) is held by a title deed (Qochan), which is issued by the Land Registry Office, the real ownership remaining with the State. It can be alienated by sale, in which case a new title deed is issued, and

the transaction registered by the Land Registry Office. It is transmissible by inheritance within certain specified degrees of relationship, but cannot be transmitted by will. If it becomes vacant by failure of heirs, it escheats to the State (mahlul).

Buildings, trees, gardens, vineyards, and wild grafted trees which have been granted are known as mulk (Arazi Memluke), and included in this category are building sites within or near a town or village. Immovable property held under this tenure belongs in full to the owner, is alienated and inherited like movable property, and the provisions of the land code do not apply to it.

Unowned or waste land is known as Hali (Arazi Mevat). This may, with permission of the Government and on payment of certain fees representing its equivalent value, be taken up and cultivated, the ownership, as in the case of Arazi Mirie, remaining with the State. Land left uncultivated for certain periods can be forfeited.

The charges on Arazi Mirie are (i) Verghi Kimat, a land tax at the rate of four per thousand, (ii) tithes of the produce of the land, and (iii) a fee on transfer by sale or inheritance.

Prices of land vary according to its adaptation to certain crops, its means of irrigation and its position in relation to towns and villages. Prices, therefore, vary from a few shillings per donum (one-third of an acre) to £30 or £40, while land in the vicinity of towns suitable for building sites may fetch over £200 a donum. The average size of a plot of land is about 1½ acres.

During the year under review 277 parcels of Hali (waste) land, comprising 1,319 donums (440 acres), were granted by Government for a payment of £521, the full estimated value being at an average price of 7*s*. 8*cp*. the donum (£1 3*s*. 6*cp*. the acre). In the same year 55 parcels of Hali (waste) land, comprising 572 donums (191 acres) were sold at auction, realising £412, an average price of 14*s*. 3*cp*. a donum (£2 3*s*. 0*cp*. the acre).

VI. INVESTIGATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES.

Forests.

Cyprus possesses valuable resources in its forests, for which, at one time, it was famous. During the Turkish administration it was practically denuded of its forests, but since the British occupation in 1878 there has been a considerable improvement, and artificial reafforestation has been carried out as far as funds permitted. During the late War the forests of Cyprus rendered great service to the Allied Armies in Egypt and Palestine in supplying them with a large proportion of their needs in the way of timber and fuel.

In the course of the year under review some 14,000 tons of firewood were delivered to the military authorities, and 4,000 tons were extracted for other purposes, a total of 18,000 tons as against 24,000 tons in 1919.

There was also a great demand for timber throughout the year, and in addition to the usual supplies to Government departments, such as the Railway and the Public Works, and to the Military authorities and to the general public, the Forest Department supplied timber to local Mining Companies.

The forest revenue collected during the year amounted to £90,200 as compared with £91,400 in 1919.

The number of forest fires during the year was reduced to almost half of those that occurred during the preceding period, viz., 57 as against 104. Some 30,000 pine-trees were burnt within the 3,600 acres of State Forest affected. The upkeep and extension of forest fire-paths was maintained during the year.

The reafforestation campaign was intensified principally in the Limassol district, and about double the number of seedlings were planted out as compared with the previous season.

Experiments in destructive distillation of forest produce for the extraction of pyroligneous acid were continued. A quantity of origanum oil shipped to London was favourably reported on and sold at a good price.

Mines.

There were signs during the year under review of increased activity and interest in Cyprus mining. Numerous enquiries were received from abroad and a number of consulting mining engineers representing influential companies and syndicates visited the Island. Generally the prospects seem favourably for the development of the Island's mineral resources.

The Cyprus Mines Corporation at Skouriotissa has been actively engaged in the installation of plant, completion of shipping facilities, and the organization of workings preparatory to intensive mining operations on a considerable scale. Some 2,000 tons of cupriferous pyrites were extracted during the year.

The rich asbestos mines at Amiandos on Troodos have been worked throughout the year on a more extended scale and regular shipments of fibre have been made to Switzerland and Trieste. Considerable development is to be anticipated in this direction.

The Lymni Mining Company have recommenced prospecting operations and experimental workings on their concession in the Paphos district where iron and copper pyrites are to be found.

Sponge Fishing.

The sponge fisheries in the territorial waters of Cyprus are fished almost exclusively by fishermen from the Greek islands. Attempts were made in 1903 and the following years to train

Cypriots in this industry, but without success. The fisheries are supervised by the Government Inspector of Fisheries who works the monopoly by sub-letting the right to fish.

During the year 1920 there was a noticeable slump in this industry due principally to the disturbed conditions prevailing in the Near East generally. Only two boats were licensed to fish, and the take was some 11,000 sponges, weighing about 70 lb.

VII. LEGISLATION.

Thirty bills were brought before the Legislative Council during its session of 1920, of which all but one were passed and became laws. The majority of these are of purely local interest, dealing with the appropriation of moneys and the establishment of Clearing Offices for Enemy Debts, etc.

Law III.—To Amend the Pensions Laws, provides that a public officer in the service of the Government of Cyprus shall retire on attaining the age of 60 years unless his period of service is extended by the High Commissioner with the approval of the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Law IV.—Provides for the granting of patents and for the appointment of a Registrar of Patents following in the main the procedure in vogue in the United Kingdom.

Law X.—To limit the number of ownerless dogs, provides for the registration of dogs, and the destruction of all dogs not found wearing the prescribed badge of registration.

Law XIII.—To Amend the Customs, Excise and Revenue Law, provides for preferential rates on import dues on goods shown to be consigned from, and grown, produced or manufactured within the British Empire.

Law XIV.—To Regulate the registration of firearms, prohibits the importation of rifles into Cyprus and provides for the registration of all firearms in the Island within six months of its coming into force.

Law XXII.—To Regulate and Control the Sanitation of the Summer Camp on Mount Troodos, delimits an area on Mount Troodos, to be called the Troodos Sanitary Area, and provides for the constitution of a Health Board to supervise sanitation within the area and to make regulations, with the approval of the High Commissioner for carrying out the provisions of the Law.

Law XXIII.—To Amend the Law relating to Customs, Excise and Revenue, is perhaps the most important legislative measure of the year. Under this law a new scale of customs duties, both export and import, with an increased tariff at *ad valorem* rates, was brought into force as from the 11th of September, 1920. The result has been a great increase in Customs revenue without the imposition of any appreciable burden on either consumers, producers or exporters.

Law XXIV.—To Consolidate and Amend the Laws relating to the establishment and management of Elementary Schools in Cyprus, other than Greek-Christian Schools, is also a measure of some moment. Under the provisions of the Law the management of the schools other than Greek-Christian is brought under the control of a Central Education Board for each community, presided over, in each instance, by the Chief Secretary to Government and composed of the leading, or elected, members of the community and the Chief Inspector of Schools. The function of these Boards is to make regulations, subject to the approval of the High Commissioner, for the management and general working of the schools of the various communities.

VIII. EDUCATIONAL PROGRESS.

Primary Education.

The special feature of the school year 1920 was the passing of the Elementary Education Law, alluded to in the preceding chapter, for schools other than Greek-Christian. In September, after repeated informal conferences, a New Education Law was introduced, in the form of a Bill, at a special Session of the Legislative Council. This measure was drafted to meet the demands repeated over many years for a change in the system of raising funds for educational purposes. In the Bill the method of local assessment "according to the means of each person" was superseded and replaced by a Central Education Fund raised by additions to the Verghi Kimat (Land Tax) and to the sheep and goat tax. The Bill provided that the teachers should be appointed on the recommendation to the High Commissioner of the Board of Education for each religious community, and that their salaries should be fixed by the Board. Of the total amount required to meet the expenditure on elementary education, the taxes referred to above were graduated so as to produce approximately one half, the remainder to be found by the Government out of general revenue.

After considerable discussion the measure in so far as it related to Greek-Christian Elementary Schools was, at the request of the Greek-Christian members of Council, not proceeded with, and the law as finally passed applied only to Elementary Schools other than those of the Greek-Christian community.

During the year under review there were 235 Moslem, 502 Greek-Christian and 11 other denominational schools open, giving a total of 748 as against 741 during the preceding year. About 43,000 scholars attended the schools, or rather more than a thousand in excess of those that attended in 1919. The progress of education under British administration may be gauged by a comparison of the returns for the years 1881 and 1920 :—

	Schools.	*Scholars.*	*Expenditure.*
1881 ..	170 ..	6,776 ..	£3,672
1920 ..	738 ..	43,120 ..	£70,000 (approx.)

The average attendance in village schools, while well maintained, was not quite so satisfactory as in previous years. This was due mainly to the prolonged and abundant harvesting of the olive crop in the autumn at which many school children assisted.

The number of teachers enrolled for elementary education during the year was 950.

The desire of village school committees to build suitable school buildings has again manifested itself strongly and 8 Moslem and 49 Greek villages completed or began new school buildings during the period under review. A special grant made for this purpose from general revenue proved of great value as a stimulant, while many loans were made to village committees by the Public Works Loan Commissioners.

Secondary Education.

There is no feature of particular interest to record under this heading during the past year. The Greek gymnasium in the town of Nicosia was partially destroyed by fire and is now in course of reconstruction on the original site at an estimated cost of £3,000.

The English school at Nicosia (undenominational), which is conducted on the lines of an English grammar school, and the American Academy at Larnaca (attached to the Reformed Presbyterian Mission) have continued their good work during the year. A commercial school, founded at Lemythou in 1912 by Mr. D. Mitsis, a native of that village, also continued its useful work.

Government Examinations.

The Government examinations in English, Turkish, and Greek, and the Civil Service qualifying examination, were as usual held during the year. About 150 boys presented themselves for the examinations in English of whom about two-thirds were successful and were awarded certificates.

Secondary and Technical Education.

The secondary schools are chiefly classical. The Moslem Idadi school's programme is arranged to prepare boys for higher education at Constantinople, and the Greek-Christian schools prepare their pupils for the University at Athens. A large number of the pupils, however, do not proceed so far. The secondary school at Larnaca is a Commerical Lyceum, paying special attention to languages and book-keeping, and has done excellent work.

The agricultural school, which is maintained by the Agricultural Department, has been already referred to. Lectures on Chemistry have been given for some years by the Government Analyst, the classes being attended principally by student compounders preparing for the pharmaceutical examination.

Apprentices are taken by the Government Railway and in the workshops of the Public Works Department, while in the Central Prison at Nicosia, boot-making, tailoring, and carpet-making are taught.

Athalassa Reformatory.

A reformatory for juvenile convicts on the lines of the Borstal Institutions was started at the Government stock farm at Athalassa. The boys, whose ages range from 14 to 18, are housed in quarters constructed almost entirely by their own labours during the year and are employed on various useful duties connected with the farm. Since the inauguration of the reformatory in April, 1920, 51 boys have been sent out from the Central Prison at Nicosia and the experiment has proved most successful. The employment on which the boys are engaged has been carpentry, on the maintenance of paddock fencing and on repairs to the woodwork of farm buildings, the harvesting of crops, ploughing, attendance on the stud animals and general farming. They are credited with a sum of 4*d*. for each day's work if of satisfactory conduct. The boys have worked extremely well, and their behaviour has, on the whole, been excellent.

IX. COMMUNICATIONS.

Railways.

The Cyprus Government Railway consists of a line running from the port of Famagusta, at the north-eastern end of the Island, to Morphou, near its north-western extremity. It traverses the Central Messaoria plain and passes through Nicosia, the capital. From Morphou there is an extension into the foothills of Mount Troodos to Evrykhou, a village situated in the wide and fertile Solea valley at an altitude of 1,500 feet above sea level. The total length of line open for traffic is 76 miles.

The year under review has again been marked by the increased rates of wages paid and the enhanced cost of all materials and of maintenance. As a consequence, while the working expenses amounted to £39,633, the gross earnings amounted to £32,702 only, a deficit of £6,931. The receipts were approximately equal to those of the preceding year. To obviate future losses it has been decided to increase the rates for passengers and goods. Passenger traffic receipts showed a slight increase of about 5 per cent., but this was counter-balanced by a corresponding decrease in those for goods traffic.

The permanent way suffered heavily from wash-outs, due to the heavy rains rushing down torrential streams, but no serious accidents actually occurred.

Roads.

The British administration of Cyprus may point with pride to the roads of the Island. During the year, 650 miles of main roads were maintained at a cost of £20,000, or £30 per mile. In addition to this, a sum of £18,000 was expended on foundations and metal

for other roads, including a sum of £2,300 for special maintenance due to military requirements. Fifteen bridges were constructed or reconstructed at a cost of £5,000, and £4,000 was expended from general revenue on village roads. The usual Government-constructed bridle-paths were maintained during the year. Motor traffic is possible on most of the roads of the island between the towns and principal villages and district centres.

Postal.

Foreign Mails.—There is a regular subsidized mail service between Cyprus and Egypt. Under their contract with the Government, renewed for a further period of five years as from the 1st of January, 1920, the Khedivial Steamship Company maintain sailings three times a month between Alexandria and Port Said and the ports of Famagusta, Larnaca, and Limassol. A sea post office works on board the mail steamer, greatly expediting the sorting and delivery of the incoming mails. During the year the Post Office received 3,378 inward mail-bags and despatched 727 outward mail-bags. 156 packets of mails were despatched by irregular opportunities to the Syrian coast and to Constantinople.

Internal Posts.—A number of fiscal changes were brought into effect during the year, of which the principal was an increase in the inland letter-post and parcel-post rates. Increases in commission on Money Orders and Postal Orders were imposed, and the foreign parcel-post rates revised. A fee was levied to cover the examination of parcels received by post from abroad.

A complete reorganization of the system of carriage of the local mails was effected during the year. All the principal towns are now served by a regular daily service of posts conveyed by a mail motor service which is maintained by local contractors; in addition, mail services, also by motor, two or three times a week, are carried out to many of the principal villages.

With a few minor exceptions, due mainly to floods, the motor mail services were most satisfactorily carried out during the year. The approximate local mail mileage amounted to upwards of 314,000 miles for the year, an increase of 5,000 miles over the preceding period.

The total number of articles posted within the Island was approximately 2,078,000, a decrease of 92,000 on last year's figures, while foreign correspondence received showed an increase of 74,500 articles. Notwithstanding the increased rates of postage introduced, correspondence posted for local delivery showed an increase of some 4,600 articles; that posted for delivery abroad, however, showed the rather abnormal decrease of about 90,000 articles, or 15 per cent. as compared with 1919. This is attributed to the return of the remainder of the Cypriot muleteers from service

in the Balkans, the withdrawal of a large proportion of the British garrison, and the departure of a large number of refugees from the Island.

The number of parcels dealt with was 78,000, an increase of 12,000 over the previous year. The increased rates had little, if any, effect upon the local parcel service. The number of parcels received from other countries showed the remarkable increase of 18,000 over 28,000 imported last year, or almost 60 per cent. This was due mainly to importers preferring to import their merchandize by parcel-post whenever possible, thus obviating the heavy freight charges for carriage by sea.

About 110,000 registered letters, etc., were handled during the year. It is to the credit of the local postal department that there was not a single case of loss of a registered letter while in the custody of the inland Post Office.

Stamps.—Postage stamps and stamped stationery sold during the year totalled £11,000, an increase of £2,000, due mainly to the increase of inland postage and parcel rates. Stamps sold to philatelists amounted to £132, a decrease of 50 per cent. on the preceding period. Revenue stamps to the value of £8,000 were sold, an increase of £2,000 as compared with those sold in 1919.

Six district post offices, four sub-offices (an increase of one) and one branch office, as well as 296 postal agencies (an increase of nine) were open during the year. Fourteen additional postal agencies were open for the sale of postal orders.

The year was one of great activity, and much was done to modernize the postal methods in vogue and to reorganize the Department.

Telegraphs.—The Eastern Telegraph Company maintains a telegraph cable between Larnaca and Alexandria, and land telegraphs between the six principal towns of the Island. During the summer season Platres and Mount Troodos are connected with the system. The only Government telegraph is a line along the railway, from Famagusta to Morphou and Evrykhou.

Telephones.—There are small telephone exchanges, connecting the various Government offices and the residences of certain Government officials, at Nicosia, Famagusta, and, during the summer season, at Troodos. There are also small systems at Larnaca and Limassol. Long lines connect Troodos with various stations on the railway and with the Nicosia and Famagusta exchanges, and lines have been added connecting Famagusta with Cape Andrea and Cape Greco. An extension of the system of trunk lines from Nicosia to Larnaca has been approved and will be undertaken in 1921. Telephones have assumed an importance in the conduct of Government business, but it has not yet been found possible to establish a system for the use of the general public.

External Communications.—In addition to the Khedivial Steamship Company, which, as above mentioned, maintains a service of mail steamers under contract with the Government between Cyprus and Egypt, the Lloyd Triestino Company maintains a service of passenger steamers which visit Larnaca and Limassol about three times a month on an itinerary which includes Egypt, the Syrian Coast, Cyprus, Constantinople, the Piræus, Venice and Trieste. Steamers of the Servizi Maritimi visit Cyprus two or three times monthly on an itinerary similar to that followed by the Lloyd Triestino vessels. Cargo steamers of the Prince Line are occasional visitors, plying with cargo from Egypt and Syria to Cyprus. Vessels of the Messageries Maritimes also call at Cyprus ports at infrequent intervals, as also cargo steamers of the Affreteurs Réunis.

Communication with abroad either by aeroplane or wireless telegraphy has not yet been established.

Colonial Reports, Etc.

The following recent reports, etc., relating to His Majesty's Colonial Possessions have been issued, and may be obtained from the sources indicated on the title page:—

ANNUAL.

No.	*Colony, etc.*	*Year.*
1058	Ashanti	1919
1059	Bahamas	1919–1920
1060	British Solomon Islands	,,
1061	Seychelles	,,
1062	Mauritius	,,
1063	St. Vincent	April–December 1919
1064	Nigeria	,,
1065	Sierra Leone	,,
1066	Gold Coast	,,
1067	Jamaica	1919–1920
1068	British Guiana	1919
1069	Trinidad and Tobago	,,
1070	British Honduras	,,
1071	Hong Kong	,,
1072	Barbados	1919–1920
1073	East Africa Protectorate	1918–1919
1074	Leeward Islands	1919–1920
1075	Nyasaland	,,
1076	Falkland Islands	1919
1077	Bermuda	1920
1078	Grenada	,,
1079	Uganda	1919–1920
1080	Fiji	1920
1081	Gibraltar	,,
1082	Northern Territories of the Gold Coast	1919
1083	Bechuanaland	1920–1921
1084	St. Helena	1920
1085	Basutoland	1920–1921
1086	Ceylon	1920
1087	Barbados	1920–1921
1088	Gilbert and Ellice Islands	1919–1920
1089	East Africa Protectorate	1920–1921
1090	Sierra Leone	1920
1091	Zanzibar	,,
1092	Cayman Islands	1918–1919

MISCELLANEOUS.

No.	*Colony, etc.*	*Subject.*
82	Imperial Institute	Rubber and Gutta-percha.
83	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1910.
84	West Indies	Preservation of Ancient Monuments, etc.
85	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1911.
86	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1912.
87	Ceylon	Mineral survey.
88	Imperial Institute	Oil seeds, Oils, etc.
89	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1913.
90	St. Vincent	Roads and Land Settlement.
91	East Africa Protectorate	Geology and Geography of the northern part of the Protectorate.
92	Colonies—General	Fishes of the Colonies.

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL.

No. 1117.

CYPRUS.

REPORT FOR 1921.

(For Report for 1920 see No. 1093.)

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No. 1117.

CYPRUS.

ANNUAL GENERAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1921.

I.—INTRODUCTION.

Geographical.

The Island of Cyprus, situated in the eastern Mediterranean between 34° 33′ and 35° 41′ N. latitude and between 32° 20′ and 34° 35′ E. longitude, is about 140 miles in greatest length from east to west, and about 40 miles in greatest breadth from north to south. A narrow range of limestone mountains, with an average height of 2,000 feet, extends along the northern coast, and an extensive group of mountains, culminating in Mount Troodos, 6,406 feet above the sea, fills the south-western part of the island. Between these ranges lies the fertile Messaoria plain.

Historical.

The early history of Cyprus is obscure. It was a centre of Ægean civilization two thousand years before our era, and Greek and Phœnician colonies were established there at a very early date. In the sixth century B.C. the island was conquered by Egypt, and fifty years later was absorbed in the Persian Empire. The famous Evagoras, a native king, succeeded in the fifth century B.C. in raising Cyprus to a position of independence, but on his death it again fell to the power of Persia and in due course to Alexander the Great. At the division of Alexander's empire, Cyprus passed to Egypt, until in 58 B.C. it became a Roman province, falling, on the division of the Roman Empire, under the Byzantine emperor.

In 1184 A.D. the Governor of Cyprus, Isaac Commenus, revolted, and maintained his independence until, in 1191, Richard Coeur de Lion of England, on his way to the Crusades, landed, and in a whirlwind campaign of a few weeks conquered the island. Richard sold it to Guy de Lusignan, the "King of Jerusalem," and the Lusignan dynasty ruled the island until A.D., 1489,

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although from 1373 to 1464 the Genoese Republic exercised a suzerainty over a part of the kingdom. In 1489 Cyprus fell to the Republic of Venice, who held it until it was wrested from them by the Turks in 1571, in the sultanate of Selim II.

In 1878 the island passed under the administration of Great Britain, and, on the outbreak of war with Turkey in 1914, was annexed to the British Crown by Order in Council of the 5th November, 1914.

II.—CLIMATIC AND METEOROLOGICAL CONDITIONS.

The climate of Cyprus is, generally speaking, temperate and healthy, though the excessive heat of the plains during the summer is trying to Europeans. The heat is, however, dry, except on the coast, while the winters are cold and bracing.

The mean temperature at Nicosia in 1921 was 64°·80 F., or 0°·85 below the average for the last fifteen years. The mean maximum temperature during the year was 75°·9 F., and the mean minimum 53°·7 F. The highest shade temperature recorded in 1921 was 105° F., and the lowest 30° F., the maximum and minimum recorded during the previous fifteen years having been 110° F. and 26° F., respectively.

The average rainfall for the last ten years was 20·18 inches per annum; at Nicosia during 1921 it was 20·78 inches, while the mean for the whole island was 22·44 inches.

The only exceptional meteorological phenomena recorded during the year 1921 were a heavy fall of snow throughout the island on the 23rd and 24th of February, and a slight earthquake shock felt at Limassol at about 11.50 a.m. on the 31st of December. A series of floods during the first week in June, 1921, caused considerable damage to roads and bridges, particularly in the Limassol and Paphos districts.

The experience of the last few years would seem to indicate that the climate of Cyprus is slowly but surely changing. While the excessive heat in the plains is still prevalent during mid-summer, the winters are tending to become colder and late rains to fall during May and June, or two months after the close of the normal rainy season.

III.—GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

Cyprus is, first and foremost, a country of agriculturists, or peasant farmers, and as such its prosperity depends almost entirely on its cereal and other crops. The success or failure of the harvest of any one year may therefore fairly be taken as the chief criterion of the well-being of the island and of its inhabitants. The harvest of 1921 was, generally speaking, satisfactory, and though the high expectations formed early in the year were not

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fully realized, the eventual production was sufficient to meet local demands, and to permit of the exportation of wheat and barley without giving rise to any shortage such as was experienced during the winter of 1919–1920. The caroub crop was plentiful, but the olive crop was below the average. The short supply did not, however, cause any local inconvenience, as, owing to the large production in 1920, the stocks of olive oil which had been accumulated were sufficiently large, not only to meet the deficiency, but to permit of export.

The trade of the Colony continued to be satisfactory, though there was a decrease in the value of both imports and exports. This decrease, however, was attributable mainly to the fall in the prices of almost all commodities, and not to any marked shrinkage in the volume of trade. The return to more normal conditions which had been disturbed by war and post-war considerations made it possible to withdraw the restrictions on the exportation of certain commodities which it had been found necessary to impose. The removal of these restrictions, and the increased facilities for shipping which are now enjoyed, will, it is hoped, lead to a considerable development in the export trade of the island.

The fall in the prices of commodities was very marked in the case of cereals, and this circumstance has affected appreciably the amount recovered on account of tithe dues, which form one of the main sources of the revenue of the Colony. Fortunately, there was an expansion in other directions, but the decrease in revenue from this source necessitated the exercise of strict economy and the curtailment of expenditure on many works of importance.

There was a noticeable fall in the price of bread and other staple foodstuffs, and a satisfactory general standard of comfort was maintained.

The importation of motor cars, chiefly of American manufacture, was again a marked feature. There are now about 250 private cars in regular use in the island, practically all of which are of post-war importation. In 1918, at the time of the Armistice, there were less than a dozen. The means of communication throughout the island are good, and particular attention, so far as funds permitted, was again paid to the maintenance of roads suitable for motor traffic.

Population.

A census was taken at midnight on the 24–25th of April, 1921.

The population, as shown in the return, is 310,709, as compared with 274,180 at the census of 1911, an increase of 36,529, or 13 per cent. Of this number 61,422, or approximately one-fifth, are Mohammedans, the bulk of the remainder being Greek-Christians of the Autocephalous Church of Cyprus.

Public Health and Vital Statistics.

The Public Health in 1921 was again good, the stringent quarantine regulations which were enforced having proved effectual in preventing the introduction into the country of plague, typhus, and other virulent diseases prevalent in most neighbouring countries of the Levant and Near East. Cyprus is also free from rabies, and the regulations prohibiting the importation of dogs from any destination were strictly enforced during the year.

The prevailing diseases were, as in the previous year, those of the digestive and respiratory systems, influenza, diseases of the skin, rheumatism, enteric fever, and malaria. As in previous years, an active campaign against malaria was conducted under the supervision of the Medical Officer of Health. It is of interest to note that, since the inauguration of the anti-malarial campaign in 1913, over 1,000 acres of marsh land have been reclaimed, of which some 500 acres are now under cultivation.

The total number of births registered during 1921 was 8,341, being 26·6 per thousand of the population, as against 9,060 in 1920, or 28·7 per thousand.

The total number of deaths was 6,213, being 19·8 per thousand, as against 7,330 in 1920, or 23·2 per thousand. The natural increase of population was thus 2,128, as against 1,730 in the preceding year. The rate of infant mortality was 130·4 per thousand, or almost the same as in the preceding year.

There are Government-maintained or aided hospitals in the six principal towns of the island, and fourteen rural medical officers, each with his headquarters and a Government dispensary at a central station, worked among the village population.

Nearly 1,200 patients were admitted to the Central Hospital at Nicosia, and the out-patients treated at that institution numbered 8,632. Over 200 surgical operations were performed. More than 15,000 persons received relief at the rural dispensaries.

The average number of inmates in the Lunatic Asylum at Nicosia was under 100, while the number of lepers at the Leper Farm averaged about 70. The number of admissions to the Farm was again very small, and there were five deaths, all of which were advanced cases of the disease. One leper was discharged under observation. The number of inmates, at the close of the year under report, is the lowest on record. The beneficial effect of segregation is beginning to tell, and there is good prospect of stamping out the disease in Cyprus before long.

The number of children, at the close of the year, in the home for healthy children of lepers was eleven, all of whom remained free from any sign of the disease. One girl was discharged.

Languages.

The language of the country is a local dialect, often very corrupt, of Modern Greek. Osmanli Turkish, somewhat archaic

and free from Persian and Arabic words, is spoken by the Moslems, who, however, as a general rule, are conversant with Greek. In a less degree English and French are spoken by the more educated classes. Arabic, Egyptian, or Syrian is not generally spoken or understood.

Emigration : Immigration.

Emigration from Cyprus during the past year has been directed principally to Egypt, but has again been much restricted by the regulations controlling entry into that country, while emigration to the United States of America has practically ceased owing to the restrictions which have been imposed on immigration there while the present lack of employment continues. A large number of Cypriots who went abroad during 1919 and 1920 in search of work became destitute in foreign countries and had to be repatriated, with the result that, in addition to the check on emigration imposed by the local Government, the villagers themselves have become more wary before venturing far from their native shores.

The only immigration on a large scale has been that of 3,000 Armenian refugees from Mersina who took refuge in Cyprus in November last. These persons are self-supporting, and of industrious habits.

There are still about 500 of the Russian refugees, who were referred to in last year's Report, remaining in the island. They are at the present time lodged in the Military Camp at Polemidia, near Limassol.

All the Armenian orphans who were brought to Cyprus from Adana in 1920 under the auspices of the Committee which administered the Lord Mayor's Fund for Armenian Refugees left the island during the course of the year under review.

Labour.

Unskilled labour in Cyprus is, on the whole, plentiful except during harvest time, but skilled native labourers and artisans are difficult to obtain. Wages, which had reached a very high level at the end of 1920, fell during the spring of 1921, and remained fairly stationary for the rest of the year. The average rates paid for unskilled labour were from 2*s.* to 3*s.* per diem for males, and from 1*s.* to 1*s.* 6*d.* for females.

Public Works.

In addition to the usual works connected with the maintenance of Government buildings, roads, and bridges, an extensive programme of public works was carried out, though a curtailment of expenditure towards the close of the year became necessary in consequence of a decrease in the estimated revenue due to low prices realized for tithe grain. At Nicosia the five residences for Government officials, commenced during 1920, were finished,

while three more houses were constructed and a fourth commenced. A new strong-room was added to the Treasury, and certain other extensions made at that office. A new operating theatre was built at the Nicosia Central Hospital.

At Famagusta considerable alterations were effected to the Police Barracks, and the works undertaken in 1920 to improve the water supply of that town were continued. A new jetty was built at Koma-tou-Yialou, an anchorage of importance in the Karpass.

At Limassol the construction of the new hospital, which is to cost in all some £13,000, was proceeded with. It is anticipated that the hospital will be equipped and opened during the summer of 1922.

At Paphos and at Polis new Government offices were constructed and occupied. Considerable improvements were made to the water supply of Ktima (Paphos), the work being carried out under the supervision of the Public Works Department.

On Mount Troodos quarters were built for the Government clerks stationed there during the summer season, and new stables were built at the Government offices.

Considerable work was done in the way of road construction, the most important works undertaken in this connection being the road from Kythrea to Lefkoniko and the Akhna-Xylotymbo-Xylophago road, both of which were nearing completion at the end of the year under review. The completion of the former will permit of direct communication between Nicosia and the villages of the Karpass division, while the latter will shorten by about six miles the distance between Larnaca and Famagusta, between which towns there is considerable traffic.

The reconstruction of wooden bridges and the building of new bridges was carried out on as large a scale as funds permitted. The rebuilding of the old wooden Polis bridge with cross steel troughs, longitudinal girders, etc., which had been started in 1920, was completed. A large new stone bridge of nine spans of from 12 feet to 25 feet was built over the Elia River on the Morphou-Karavostassi road. The Petra Bridge, which was washed away by the heavy floods of June, 1921, was rebuilt in reinforced concrete by a bridge of five spans, three of 20 feet and two of 27 feet. This is the first reinforced concrete bridge in the island. Several other new bridges and a large number of culverts were built on the principal roads. Altogether 843½ miles of road were maintained by the Public Works Department during the year at a cost of £23,352, or approximately £27 13*s.* per mile.

Telephones.

The telephone lines were, as usual, maintained by the Public Works Department. In Nicosia the former single-line overhead system was replaced by a complete metallic system, part of which

is underground and part overhead. An entirely new single line was constructed between Nicosia and Larnaca, a distance of 26 miles. The total length of the telephone lines now open is 244 miles.

Irrigation.

The usual works connected with the maintenance and repair of the irrigation reservoirs and channels were carried out satisfactorily under the supervision of the Irrigation Superintendent. Unfortunately much damage to most of the works was sustained by the heavy floods which were experienced in February and December, and the repairs necessitated have entailed considerable expenditure.

The question how far the development of irrigation works in Cyprus is feasible has for some time engaged the earnest consideration of the Government, and arrangements were made in the early part of the year to secure the services of an expert to advise in the matter. Colonel W. M. Ellis, C.I E., R.E., formerly Chief Engineer of the Madras Presidency, who was selected for this task, arrived in Cyprus in August last, since when he has been engaged in investigating the position, and it is anticipated that his report will be completed shortly.

There has been a steady development of the system of raising water from wells by means of air motors and other mechanical devices. This system is largely in vogue for the irrigation of fruit and vegetable gardens, especially such as are planted with orange trees and potatoes. This development has been most marked in the neighbourhood of Famagusta, from which port there is a rapidly increasing export trade in oranges and potatoes.

Ancient Monuments.

Cyprus is very rich in matters of archæological and antiquarian interest. Of the monuments and historic buildings still standing, the most numerous, most beautiful, and the best preserved are those of the Lusignan and Venetian eras of the thirteenth to the sixteenth century. There are also scattered throughout the island remains of temples, tombs, and cities of the classical and pre-classical periods.

The maintenance and supervision of the ancient monuments and historic buildings in Cyprus are undertaken by the Curator of Ancient Monuments, but the amount of money available for this service is unfortunately very small. The number of historic buildings, ruins, etc., now scheduled as ancient monuments is thirty-eight.

During the year under review the most important work which was undertaken was the extension of the sea wall on the eastern side of Kyrenia Castle, to protect it from encroachment by the

sea. This famous castle, which probably dates from Byzantine days, is, like many mediæval buildings, very deficient in the matter of adequate foundations, and it is to be hoped that the construction of the present apron of stone will prove effectual in preventing the sea from undermining the castle wall.

IV.—GOVERNMENT FINANCE.

The local revenue of Cyprus collected during the calendar year 1921 amounted to £682,374, to which should be added the sum of £26,000 in respect of that portion of the Grant-in-Aid from Imperial funds brought to account during the financial period, making a total revenue from all sources of £708,374, as against £718,518 collected during 1920.

The expenditure amounted to £678,273, which, with the payment of £92,800 as the Cyprus share of the Turkish debt charge, makes a total of £771,073, as against £784,580 during 1920.

Corresponding figures of revenue and expenditure for previous years are as follows :—

Year.	Revenue.	Grant-in-aid.	Total.	Expenditure.	Turkish Debt.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1918–19	610,499	50,000	660,499	494,675	92,800	587,475
1919–20	602,927	50,000	652,927	485,400	92,800	578,200
1920	668,518	50,000	718,518	691,780	92,800	784,580

The principal increases of revenue which have been recorded are under the various items of Customs Receipts, due to the revision of the tariff. A very large decrease occurred under Forest Department Receipts, attributable to the decrease in extraction of timber and fuel consequent on the cessation of the supply of these commodities to His Majesty's Forces in Egypt. Railway Department Receipts suffered similarly through the cessation of this traffic ; and the interest received on account of Government investments showed a decline consequent on the reduction of cash balances and the fall in the Bank rate.

Increases of expenditure occurred under Public Works in consequence of the large programme which was undertaken. There was a large decrease in the expenditure of the Forest Department following on the decrease in the quantity of timber and fuel extracted.

The collection of the taxes was again most satisfactory, and there were no arrears at the end of the year.

The total of Revenue and Expenditure from the date of the British occupation in 1878 up to the 31st of December, 1921, is as follows:—

	£
Revenue—collected locally	11,444,954
Grant-in-Aid from Imperial Funds ..	1,572,085
	£13,017,039
	£
Expenditure—current..	8,823,557
Turkish Debt Charge	3,956,136
	£12,779,693
Showing a surplus of	£237,346

The gross balance of Assets over Liabilities on the 31st of December, 1921, exclusive of the Reserve Fund of £90,000, and the depreciation accounts on investments of the Reserve Fund, Savings Bank, and Note Currency Fund, amounted to £107,556, but this is subject to a charge of £69,600 on account of the share of Cyprus of the Turkish Debt Charge for the nine months ended on the 31st of December, 1921.

Currency notes of denominations of £10, £5, £1, 10*s*., 5*s*., 2*s*., and 1*s*. were again in circulation during the year. The maximum amount of the currency note issues is limited to £700,000, and the maximum value of the notes actually current at any one time was £632,169 4*s*. During the year the issue was much reduced, and stood at £524,122 11*s*. at the close of the year.

The cereal tithe assessment of 1921 was on the whole satisfactory. The wheat tithe was the third best in the last ten years, and above the average for that period. The barley tithe, however, was below the average, and not so good as in the previous year. The vetches, oats, rye, and other tithes were somewhat disappointing.

During 1921 £55,000 worth of silver coin was minted at the Imperial mint and imported, and £50,000 had been put into circulation by the 31st of December. The denominations of these coins were 18 piastres, 9 piastres, and 4½ piastres, equivalent to 2*s*., 1*s*., and 6*d*. respectively.

Banks.

The Imperial Ottoman Bank has branches in Nicosia, Larnaca, Famagusta, Limassol, and Paphos. The Bank of Athens has branches in Nicosia and Limassol. The Bank of Cyprus, established in 1912 under the provisions of the Ottoman Commercial Code, has its head office in Nicosia, with a branch at Limassol, and agencies at Larnaca, Famagusta, Paphos, Kyrenia, and Morphou.

A Government Savings Bank was opened, under Law 16 of 1900, on the 1st of January, 1903. Interest at 2½ per cent. per annum is allowed. The number of depositors on the 31st of December, 1921, was 313. Deposits during the year amounted to £3,700 and withdrawals to £5,500 approximately; the balance in hand at the end of the year was about £18,000.

V.—ANNUAL PROGRESS OF TRADE, AGRICULTURE, AND INDUSTRY.

The total value of imports of merchandise during 1921 was £1,449,247, as against £2,068,756 during 1920, a decrease of £619,509. The following table shows the imports for each of the last three years under the main heads of classification :—

	1919.	1920.	1921.
	£	£	£
Food, drink, and tobacco	432,275	661,907	363,477
Raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured	107,620	128,651	141,577
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured	984,532	1,243,851	942,935
Miscellaneous and unclassified ..	—	34,347	1,258
Total .. ..£	1,525,427	2,068,756	1,449,247

£63,041 of specie was also imported during the year, including £55,000 worth of silver coin imported by Government.

Rather more than 63 per cent. of imports into Cyprus during 1921 were from the United Kingdom, Egypt, and other parts of the British Empire, as against 68·9 per cent. of the imports of the previous year. Of other countries Italy came first with 6·2 per cent., Greece second with 5·0 per cent., France third with 4·7 per cent., and the United States of America fourth with 3·8 per cent.

The total value of exports from Cyprus in 1921 was £917,609, as against £1,200,449 during 1920, a decrease of £282,840. £3,258 worth of specie was also exported. The following table shows the direction of exports during the year :—

	£
1. United Kingdom	207,796
2. Egypt and other parts of the British Empire	276,925
3. France	37,414
4. Greece	18,443
5. Italy	22,651
6. Spain	82,330
7. Switzerland	22,150
8. Turkey	40,558
9. United States of America	23,579
10. Other countries	185,763
Total	£917,609

As against the figures for 1920 :—

	£
1. Egypt and other parts of the British Empire	434,550
2. United Kingdom	257,449
3. Greece	132,550
4. France	55,349
5. Italy	39,814
6. United States of America	36,298
7. All other countries	244,439

The excess of the value of imports over exports amounted to £531,638 during the year, as compared with £868,307 in 1920. This slight improvement is due to the removal of almost all the restrictions on exportation and to the consequent trade with neighbouring countries in live-stock and local produce, and, with increasing exportation, it is hoped that the balance will soon be restored. The difference is probably to some extent due to under-valuation of exports and, to a considerable extent, to the holding up of certain products such as cotton, owing to the temporary difficulty in finding markets. Formerly the bulk of the cotton was shipped to Syra by sailing vessels, but, owing to the depreciation of Greek credit, there is at present no market there.

The heavy importation during the last two years is to a large extent due to the fact that all merchants are now replen' ing their stocks, which were practically exhausted during the War.

Trade with the United Kingdom was well maintained during the year. A noticeable feature is the increase of exports, principally caroubs, to Spain.

Shipping.

Some two hundred and fifty steamships and over eight hundred sailing vessels engaged in foreign trade called at Cyprus ports, chiefly at Famagusta, Limassol, and Larnaca, during the year, an increase of about 25 per cent. over the previous year. In the coastal trade nearly 3,000 calls were made by sailing ships working between the ports and anchorages of the island.

It is noteworthy that the number of cargo steamers which call at Cyprus is steadily increasing, while the island enjoys an excellent service of regular passenger steamers which keep it in close touch with the ports of Egypt, Palestine, Syria, Asia Minor, and Europe.

The steamers of the Khedivial Mail Steamship Company, the Lloyd Triestino, the Servizi Marittimi, and the Messageries Maritimes provide an average total service of a dozen steamers a month.

Agriculture.

Cyprus is essentially an agricultural country, and the majority of the population consists of peasant proprietors farming their own lands. Farms (chiftliks) on a larger scale exist, but it is on

the peasant proprietor that the agricultural prosperity of the island mainly depends. About one-half of the total area of the island is under cultivation, and of the remainder about one-fourth is susceptible of cultivation.

The cereal harvest during 1921 was good, though it perhaps failed quite to realize the high expectations entertained of it early in the year. The wheat yield was above the average, and sufficient in quantity to permit of exportation. The barley yield was slightly below the average, while that of minor crops such as oats, rye, etc., as in preceding years, was negligible.

As was anticipated after the phenomenal season experienced in 1920, the olive crop was but meagre, but owing to the large stocks of olives and oil remaining no hardship was caused; it was, in fact, possible totally to remove the restrictions on the exportation of olive oil. The caroub crop was again plentiful, but the market was slack, and low prices prevailed.

The fruit trade with Egypt was well maintained, but here again prices suffered a considerable fall. The production of raisins was up to the average, but the market was poor, due largely to the depreciation of the Greek drachma, the bulk of the export trade in this commodity being to Greece. Approximately the same quantity of raisins was sent out of the island in 1921 as in 1920, viz., about 35,000 cwt., valued at £42,000.

The year may in general be set down as a good average year.

Agricultural Pests.

The vine disease, *peronospora viticola*, the outbreak of which in the vineyards of the Paphos district was alluded to in last year's Report, continued in that district, and also unfortunately spread over the border into the Limassol villages, despite the energetic measures taken by the Agricultural Department. Weather conditions greatly interfered with the spraying operations undertaken at the critical time, and difficulty was again experienced in inducing the vineyard owners to co-operate. The matter is being carefully watched, and further action will be taken this season to keep the pest in check.

A campaign was also conducted against the *Zyaena ampelophaga*, which attacked the vines in the Larnaca district, and some thousands of apple and plum trees at the hill villages of Galata, Kakopetria, and Prodromos, which were attacked by the Ermin moth, were sprayed under the supervision of the Department.

The potato pest, *Lita Solonella*, was again combated on the same lines as in previous years. The systematic campaign waged against this disease has borne excellent results, and the area affected by it was much reduced.

The usual awards were paid during the year for the destruction of hornets and rats, and for the collection of sparrows' eggs.

Agricultural Experiments and Education.

As in previous years the Agricultural Department has continued to import agricultural machinery for demonstration purposes, and also for resale to farmers on easy terms of payment and without interest. In addition to the ordinary importations, a special supply of new machinery and implements of the value of £2,000 was obtained from England during the closing months of the year. This consignment included tractors, ploughs, reapers, corn-dressing machines, a wine-still, vine and tree sprayers, and various improved implements of general use, for which there is considerable demand.

The small wine laboratory at Nicosia attached to the headquarters of the Agricultural Department, the establishment of which was referred to in last year's Report, rendered useful service in the way of instruction and demonstration during the year, and the course of lectures in practical wine-making given in the villages of the wine-producing districts was well attended.

The seed-testing plant added to the equipment of the Agricultural Department in April, 1920, proved its usefulness, and more than 150 samples of seed were tested for germination. It is hoped that farmers will in time come to appreciate the benefit of having their seeds tested, and thus lessen their losses from the sowing of dead seed.

The distillation of Otto of Rose is attracting considerable attention, and the cultivation of the proper rose plant for this purpose was much increased. The departmental still was used for the production of some 350 grammes of rose oil during the year, and a portion of this was sent to England for sale and commercial valuation.

Experiments were continued in the production of Perilla seed oil, the grafting of imported fruit trees, and the general improvement of local varieties of trees and plants of all kinds. Samples of ground-nuts grown locally and sent to England for analysis and commercial valuation were well reported upon.

Three native-born students were under training abroad during 1921—one in England studying dairy work and poultry-keeping; another at the Veterinary College, Cairo; and a third at Constantinople completing a veterinary course interrupted during the War.

The Agricultural School at Nicosia continued its work, and it was possible, owing to the opening of the model dairy and the wine-making laboratory and to the arrival of various new agricultural implements, to give the course a more practical character than heretofore.

Arbor Day, when the school children of village schools are encouraged to plant seedlings supplied by the Department, was again celebrated with success, and the educational work undertaken in connection with the cultivation of school gardens again bore good results during the year.

Sericulture.

Silk-worm rearing is an important industry in the island, and the white-mulberry tree is grown for the breeding of silk-worms. Nicosia, Paphos, and the Karpass are the principal centres; nearly all the silk cocoons are exported, mainly to France. During the year the Agricultural Department's sericultural stations were engaged, as in previous years, in producing eggs and rearing silk-worms for instructional purposes, and the usual inspections of the industry were carried out in the districts.

Livestock.

The improvement of the island's livestock continued to engage the earnest attention of the Government. At Athalassa, three miles from Nicosia, the Government possesses a large stock farm which is under the immediate supervision of an experienced manager who is also a member of the Cyprus Stock Committee, a body which advises the Government on all matters relating to stock-breeding. At this farm stock are raised for sale throughout the country, and, in addition, thoroughbred stallions, donkeys, bulls, and boars stand for service at nominal fees. Poultry of various kinds are bred in large numbers, and these, as well as eggs for hatching, are sold in different parts of the island. During the year the stock at Athalassa was further increased by the importation from England of two thoroughbred stallions, two bulls, twenty-four cows, one boar, four sows, and a considerable number of poultry.

During the year the following services were effected by the stud animals:—

Mares, 178; donkeys, 93; cows, 253; sows, 22.

The farm lands, amounting in all to some 1,800 acres, were under cultivation as a model farm for the production of cereals, lucerne, etc., and good crops were raised. Reafforestation on the less fertile part has been undertaken. There is a good permanent water supply.

Labour has been plentiful during the year; the reformatory, run in connection with the farm on the lines of a Borstal Institution, as described in another chapter, having made available an average of about 45 youths, of ages ranging from fourteen to eighteen, daily throughout the year.

During the year a fine stud stable was opened at Famagusta, where a thoroughbred stallion, a bull, a donkey, and a boar stand for service. Poultry-breeding has also been started at this centre.

In addition, there are stud stables at Limassol, Paphos, and Yialousa, and similar stables will be opened at Larnaca and Kyrenia as soon as the necessary animals are available.

The post of Veterinary Surgeon, which had been vacant for over four years, has now been filled. This officer reports that his inspections in various parts of the island have shown him that the

health of the animals in this country is particularly good, especially when the somewhat backward and unhygienic conditions in which they are kept in the villages are considered.

Cases of the usual indigenous contagious diseases were reported during the year, but the island has been free from other animal diseases which cause severe losses in neighbouring countries. Outbreaks of anthrax, goat and sheep pox, and one outbreak of quarter-ill occurred during the year. Over 1,500 animals were inoculated against anthrax, and the usual methods of quarantine and vaccination were employed to combat the outbreak of this and other diseases.

Co-operative Credit Societies.

Five Co-operative Credit Societies are now operating in various villages of the island, mainly in the Nicosia and Famagusta districts, and five more are registered, but have not yet found the necessary capital to start work. A thorough enquiry into the working of the societies was held during the year, and the general result was satisfactory. The principal obstacle in the way of development in this direction is lack of capital, and if funds were available many more societies would be formed, as the villagers are keenly alive to the mutual benefits to be gained from this form of co-operation. Small loans have been made from time to time by the Loans Commissioners, but the amount that can be set aside for this purpose is unfortunately very limited. An annual official audit is made of the transactions of each society, and there are signs that in the matter of accounting greater regularity and accuracy are observed.

Other Industries.

There are few industries in Cyprus at all comparable with agriculture for importance, though wine-making is a well-established industry in the Limassol and Paphos districts. The vintage of 1921 was rather below the average in quantity and of inferior quality. About 1,100,000 gallons of wine, and 50,000 gallons of spirits, principally native brandy, to a total value of approximately £100,000, were exported during the year, a falling off as compared with previous years. Other exports of island products included asbestos, terra umbra, silk, gypsum, cotton, and fruit. The making of lace at Lefkara, of a design closely related to Venetian point lace, is a thriving business, and the itinerant lace-sellers from that place have penetrated with their wares to all corners of Europe, and as far afield as the continent of America.

Land.

The tenure of land in Cyprus is governed by the Ottoman Land Law. Agricultural land in general (Arazi Mirie) is held by a title deed (Qochan), which is issued by the Land Registry Office,

the real ownership remaining with the State. It can be alienated by sale, in which case a new title deed is issued, and the transaction registered by the Land Registry Office. It is transmissible by inheritance within certain specified degrees of relationship, but cannot be transmitted by will. If it becomes vacant by failure of heirs, it escheats to the State (mahlul).

Buildings, trees, gardens, vineyards, and wild grafted trees which have been granted are known as mulk (Arazi Memluke), and included in this category are building sites within or near a town or village. Immovable property held under this tenure belongs in full to the owner, is alienated and inherited like movable property, and the provisions of the land code do not apply to it.

Unowned or waste land is known as Hali (Arazi Mevat). This may, with permission of the Government and on payment of certain fees representing its equivalent value, be taken up and cultivated, the ownership, as in the case of Arazi Mirie, remaining with the State. Land left uncultivated for certain periods can be forfeited.

The charges on Arazi Mirie are (i) Verghi Kimat, a land tax at the rate of four per thousand of the capital value, (ii) tithes of the produce of the land, and (iii) a fee on transfer by sale or inheritance.

Prices of land vary according to its adaptation to certain crops, its means of irrigation and its position in relation to towns and villages. Prices, therefore, vary from a few shillings per donum (one-third of an acre) to £30 or £40, while land in the vicinity of towns suitable for building sites may fetch over £200 a donum. The average size of a plot of land is about 1½ acres.

During the year under review 147 parcels of Hali (waste) land, comprising 1,064 donums (354 acres), were granted by Government for a payment of £298, the full estimated value being at an average price of 5*s*. 5*cp*. per donum (16*s*. 7*cp*. the acre). In the same year 79 parcels of Hali (waste) land, comprising 686 donums (228 acres), were sold at auction, realizing £479, an average price of 13*s*. 8*cp*. a donum (£2 2*s*. the acre).

VI.—INVESTIGATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES.

Forests.

Cyprus possesses valuable resources in its forests, for which, at one time, it was famous. During the Turkish administration it was practically denuded of its forests, but since the British occupation in 1878 there has been a considerable improvement, and artificial reafforestation has been carried out as far as funds permitted. During the late War the forests of Cyprus rendered great service to the Allied Armies in Egypt and Palestine in supplying them with a large proportion of their needs in the way of timber and fuel.

The year under review marked a return to normal conditions after the War period, during which the extraction of timber and firewood for military purposes had caused an abnormal exploitation of the forests. Enumeration surveys were commenced to ascertain the existing resources, and so provide a sound basis for future working and development. Despite the amount of timber extracted from the forests during the past five years the general condition of the forests was shown to be satisfactory, and there yet remains a considerable quantity of mature, and even overmature, timber ready for cutting. Enquiries were made as to the possibility of finding foreign markets for Cyprus timber, and samples have been sent to England and elsewhere to be tested and valued. It would, however, appear that the principal importance of the forests to the island will continue to be, not their revenue-earning potentiality, but rather their effect on the climate and the rainfall and the increasing part which they play in the preservation of the water supply. This consideration has not been overlooked, and, as in preceding years, attention was paid to plantations and to reafforestation generally. The planting of the Limassol and Famagusta lakes was continued, and the reafforestation of a large area at Dikellia, near Larnaca, was proceeded with. More than 500,000 seedlings were planted out in various localities, and some twenty miles of roadside planting carried out. There was an active demand for timber from the Forest Department during the year, though foreign timber began to make its reappearance on the market.

The forest revenue collected during the year amounted to £45,000, as compared with £90,000 in the previous year. The main cause of this decrease was the cessation of the military fuel supply, while rather less timber than in the previous year was sold to the general public. A greatly increased quantity was supplied at cost price to the Public Works Department and to the Railway Department.

The number of forest fires that occurred during the year was 63, as compared with 57 in 1920 and 104 in 1919; the improvement noticed in this direction in last year's Report has thus been maintained satisfactorily. Many of these fires were of small extent and quickly extinguished. Some 21,000 pine trees were burnt, as against 30,000 in 1920, and the total damage done was estimated at £1,350.

Mining.

The indications recorded in last year's Report of increased activity and interest in the development of the island's mineral resources were again remarked during the year. The rich asbestos mines at Amiandos, on Troodos, were transferred from the local company to a new company, which has been formed under the auspices of the Anglo-French Middle East Development

Corporation, Limited, with a capital of £300,000, and plans have been drawn up for the extension of the workings of this deposit on a large scale.

The Cyprus Mines Corporation at Skouriotissa commenced to extract ore during the year, and more than 11,000 tons of cupriferous iron pyrites were won, but, owing to the difficulties of shipment and of the market, none of this ore was actually exported.

A mining lease was granted to a local prospector for the exploitation of magnesite in the Akamas Hills, and so far about 300 tons of magnesite have been extracted.

The Lymni Mining Company continued operations on their concession in the Paphos district for iron and copper pyrites.

Sixteen new licences to prospect for various minerals were granted to companies and individuals during the year.

Sponge Fishing.

The sponge fisheries in the territorial waters of Cyprus are supervised by the Government Inspector of Fisheries, who works the monopoly by sub-letting the right to fish. The slump in this industry noticed in 1920 was again observed in 1921. Only three licences were issued to fish, and the total catch was about 300 lb., valued at £210. It is a matter for regret that the Cyprus sponge fishery is at present passing through a period of depression. The sponges are of a good quality, but the Cypriot does not take kindly to the industry, and the sponge fishers from the Greek islands, who used previously to come to Cyprus, prefer to fish around the neighbouring coasts of Asia Minor.

VII.—LEGISLATURE.

Twenty-seven bills were brought before the Legislative Council during its session of 1921, all of which became laws.

The majority of these are of purely local interest, dealing with the appropriation of moneys, and with various minor amendments to existing laws. Of the remainder the most noteworthy or interesting are the following :—

Law VIII.—Makes further provision with regard to the law relating to aliens, and enacts, *inter alia*, that no alien shall hold a pilot licence in Cyprus, or shall be appointed to any office or place in the Civil Service of Cyprus.

Law XIV.—To facilitate the suppression of seditious publications, and to provide for the temporary suspension of newspapers containing seditious matter.

Law XVIII.—To facilitate the enforcement in Cyprus of Maintenance Orders made in England or Ireland and vice versa.

Law XX.—Prohibits the melting or improper use of gold and silver coins, whether of local, Imperial, or foreign currency.

Law XXV.—Provides for the reciprocal enforcement of Judgments in Cyprus and in other parts of His Majesty's dominions.

Law XXVII.—Provides for the establishment of a Clearing Office for Hungarian debts in Cyprus.

VIII.—EDUCATIONAL PROGRESS.

Primary Education.

The school year 1921 was unmarked by any special feature, and the Education Department was not called upon to meet any problems other than those of the usual order. The schools of the Greek-Christian community continued to work under the Law of 1905. The Moslem and other denominational schools, other than Greek-Christian, were in operation under the new law enacted in 1920, and the results of the first year's working have been encouraging.

During the year under review there were 241 Moslem, 508 Greek-Christian, and 13 other denominational schools open, giving a total of 762, as against 748 during the preceding year. Nearly 44,000 scholars attended the schools, or about a thousand in excess of those that attended in 1920.

The progress of education under British administration may be gauged by a comparison of the returns for the years 1881 and 1921 :—

	Schools.	*Scholars.*	*Expenditure.*
			£
1881 ..	170 ..	6,776 ..	3,672
1921 ..	762 ..	43,700 . ..	75,800

The average attendance in village schools was well maintained, and was up to the average of previous years.

The number of teachers enrolled for elementary education during the year was 962.

The desire of village school committees to build suitable school buildings was further demonstrated during the year, and an increasingly large number of applications for loans to be applied for this purpose was received by the Public Works Loan Commissioners, so much so that the funds available were unfortunately not sufficient to meet all demands. Particular activity in this direction is to be observed at Nicosia, where the newly-elected School Committee has shown a praiseworthy desire to improve and extend the school buildings of the island's capital.

Secondary Education.

No particular development is to be signalled under this heading during the past year. The Greek Gymnasium at Nicosia, which was partially destroyed by fire in 1920, has now been entirely rebuilt through the generosity of Mr. J. Vergopoulos, a well-known local benefactor, and plans have been drawn up for the completion of the new building outside the city walls.

Increased interest has been taken in the teaching of English, and the Larnaca School Committee have brought out from England at their own expense an English master with an Oxford degree to teach in their schools. An annual grant of £1,000 is made by Government from general revenue for the encouragement of English teaching generally.

The English School at Nicosia (undenominational), which is conducted on the lines of an English Grammar school, and the American Academy at Larnaca (attached to the Reformed Presbyterian Mission) have continued their good work during the year. A commercial school, founded at Lemythou in 1912 by Mr. D. Mitsis, a native of that village, also continued its useful work.

The total expenditure on Moslem and Greek-Christian Secondary Education amounted to about £17,000, collected mainly from grants by religious authorities and from entrance fees.

Government Examinations.

The Government examinations in English, Turkish, and Greek, and the Civil Service Qualifying Examination, were, as usual, held during the year. About 180 boys presented themselves for the examinations in English, of whom about three-quarters were successful and were awarded certificates.

Secondary and Technical Education.

The secondary schools are chiefly classical. The programme of the Moslem Idadi School is arranged to prepare boys for higher education at Constantinople, and the Greek-Christian schools prepare their pupils for the University at Athens. A large number of the pupils, however, do not proceed so far. The secondary school at Larnaca is a Commerical Lyceum, paying special attention to languages and book-keeping, and has done excellent work.

The agricultural school, which is maintained by the Agricultural Department, has continued its work during the year. Lectures on chemistry have been given for some years by the Government Analyst, the classes being attended principally by student compounders preparing for the pharmaceutical examination. Apprentices are taken by the Government Railway and in the workshops of the Public Works Department, while in the Central Prison at Nicosia boot-making, tailoring, and carpet-making are taught.

Athalassa Reformatory.

The reformatory for juvenile convicts, started in 1920 at the Government stock farm at Athalassa, is run on the lines of a Borstal Institution, and the boys, whose ages range from fourteen to eighteen, are employed on various useful duties connected with the farm. During 1921 the daily average of juvenile convicts at Athalassa was 44–45. The employments on which they were principally engaged were carpentry, the maintenance of paddock fencing, repairs to the woodwork of farm buildings, harvesting of crops, ploughing, attendance on the stud animals, and general farming. The boys have again worked well, and their general behaviour has been excellent.

IX.—COMMUNICATIONS.

Railways.

The Cyprus Government Railway consists of a line running from the Port of Famagusta, at the north-eastern end of the island, to Morphou, near its north-western extremity. It traverses the Central Messaoria plain, and passes through Nicosia, the capital. From Morphou there is an extension into the foothills of Mount Troodos to Evrykhou, a village situated in the wide and fertile Solea valley at an altitude of 1,500 feet above sea level. The total length of line open for traffic is 76 miles.

A private line working as a branch of the Government Railway runs from the Skouriotissa mines, situated in the Solea valley below Evrykhou, down to the sea at Karavostassi, south of Morphou, where the Cyprus Mines Corporation have constructed a pier for the shipment of ore; the length of this line is about five miles.

High wages and enhanced cost of materials and maintenance have again to be recorded during the year under review. The rates for passengers and goods traffic were increased by 50 per cent. as from the 1st of April, 1921, but the working expenses amounted to considerably more than the earnings, which amounted, in the gross, to £29,255, as against £34,468 during 1920, a decrease due to the cessation of the military fuel traffic to which previous reference has been made.

The working expenses amounted to £36,633, showing a deficit on the year of £7,378. The price of coal was appreciably lower during the last half of the year, and there is some prospect of increased traffic being secured if the Cyprus Mines Corporation commence to ship ore from Famagusta, as has been proposed. It may then be possible to make the railway pay as a commercial undertaking.

The embankments and ballast of the permanent way suffered heavily from washouts, due to the heavy rains running down the torrential streams after a prolonged period of drought, but no serious accident occurred, and no permanent structure was damaged.

Roads.

Cyprus is to be congratulated on the excellent roads which it possesses. Before the British occupation in 1878 there was only one road along which a carriage could be taken, namely, that connecting Nicosia and Larnaca, and this was neither metalled nor kept in proper repair. Now over 840 miles of good main and secondary roads are open, and these were maintained in 1921 at a cost of £23,000, or £27 per mile, as against £30 per mile in 1920. In view of the increase in motor-car traffic, caution signals and speed-limit posts were placed at dangerous points and at the entrances of towns and villages on the principal roads.

During the year sixty miles of minor and village roads were constructed, and forty-five miles surfaced with foundation metal or paved.

Motor-car transport is now possible between all the towns and principal villages.

Postal.

Foreign Mails.—There is a regular subsidized mail service between Cyprus and Egypt. Under their contract with the Government, renewed for a further period of five years as from the 1st of January, 1921, the Khedivial Steamship Company maintain sailings three times a month between Alexandria and Port Said and the ports of Famagusta, Larnaca, and Limassol. A sea post office works on board the mail steamer, greatly expediting the sorting and delivery of the incoming mails. During the year the Post Office received 4,252 inward mail-bags and despatched 750 outward mail-bags, an increase of 874 and 23 bags respectively, as compared with the previous year.

Mails for the Syrian Coast, Smyrna, and Constantinople were despatched and received regularly at fortnightly intervals by the steamers of the Lloyd-Triestino Steamship Company; 125 bags and 42 packets were despatched and 138 bags received.

Internal Posts.—The daily motor mail services carried out under contract between the various towns of the island were efficiently performed during the year, and the branch post sections to the villages were well maintained. Improvements and extensions were effected where possible, and much was again done to modernize the postal methods in vogue and to complete the reorganization of the Postal Department. The estimated number of miles travelled in the conveyance of mails for the year was 322,000, as against 314,000 miles in the preceding year.

Fiscal Changes.—The increased rates of foreign postage, in accordance with the decisions of the Madrid Postal Conference, were brought into effect locally as from the 1st of December, 1921. The Imperial rate of postage on letters to the United Kingdom and to all British possessions was increased from the 1st of June. A general revision and increase in the rates upon parcels

was effected, and a fee levied to cover the examination of parce received by post from abroad. A telegraphic money order servic between Cyprus and the United Kingdom was arranged an brought into operation.

Statistics.—The total number of articles dealt with by the loca Post Office amounted to 2,849,382, a decrease of 93,848 as com pared with 1920; 1,491,487 articles were posted in the island, decrease of 16,838 in posting, and 229,334 articles were receive from abroad, a decrease of 77,010. The total correspondenc posted for local delivery shows a decrease of 54,853 items, o 6 per cent. as compared with 1920, while that posted for abroa shows an increase of 44,486 items. The large decrease in the num ber of locally posted letters and postcards may be attributed t depression in local trade experienced during part of the year unde review. On the other hand, the increase in the number of letter posted for abroad was due to the reopening of trade relations wit Central Europe. Correspondence received from abroad show a net decrease of [illegible] 507 articles, or 8 per cent. when compared wit the figures for [illegible] due, in some measure, to the general increas of postage r[illegible] other countries brought into effect during th year in accordance with the decisions arrived at by the Madri Conference.

Parcels.—The total number of parcels handled was 63,474 a decrease of 14,974 on the previous year. Parcels posted fo delivery in the island showed a decrease of 6,449, but those poste for overseas numbered 4,641, or practically the same number a in 1920. This was very satisfactory in view of the prevailing trade conditions in the island, and of the general increase in al parcel post rates for abroad. The number of parcels received from overseas totalled 37,056, a decrease of 8,503 as compared with the previous year, but an increase as compared with the numbe received in preceding years. Consequent on the reopening of the Central European markets, the parcels received from othe countries show a slight increase of 1,273 as compared with 1920. The direct regular parcel mail from France was suspended in April. A " Duty Collection Fee " of 2 *cp.* per parcel was imposed as from the 7th February upon all parcels from abroad upon which Customs Duties were payable. The revenue derived from this source to the end of the year was £289 16*s.* 2*cp.*

Stamps.—Postage stamps and stamped stationery sold during the year amounted to £12,883, an increase of £1,926 on the last financial year. This increase is mainly due to the increased postage and parcel post rates. Stamps sold to philatelists during 1921 amounted to £205, an increase of £73 as compared with the last financial year. The increased demand was largely due to the issue of four denominations of stamps with a new water-mark. Revenue stamps to the value of £7,955 were sold, a slight decrease of £375 as compared with 1920–21.

Six district post offices, six sub-offices (an increase of two), and one branch office, as well as 294 postal agencies were open

during the year, and postal and money order facilities were extended to six additional main village centres.

Telegraphs.—The Eastern Telegraph Company maintains a telegraph cable between Larnaca and Alexandria, and land telegraphs between the six principal towns of the island. During the summer season Platres and Mount Troodos are connected with the system. The only Government telegraph is a line along the railway, from Famagusta to Morphou and Evrykhou.

Telephones.—There are small telephone exchanges, connecting the various Government offices and the residences of certain Government officials, at Nicosia, Famagusta, Larnaca, and, during the summer season, at Troodos. Trunk lines connect Troodos with various stations on the railway, and through the central exchange at Nicosia with Famagusta and Larnaca. Lines have also been added connecting Famagusta with Cape Andrea and Cape Greco. The extension of the system of trunk lines from Nicosia to Larnaca, a distance of 26 miles, was carried out during the year. Telephones have assumed an importance in the conduct of Government business, but it has not yet been practicable to establish a system for the use of the general public.

External Communications.—In addition to the Khedivial Steamship Company, which, as above mentioned, maintains a service of mail steamers under contract with the Government between Cyprus and Egypt, the Lloyd Triestino Company maintains a service of passenger steamers which visit Larnaca and Limassol about four times a month on an itinerary which includes Egypt, the Syrian Coast, Cyprus, Constantinople, the Piraeus, Venice, and Trieste. Steamers of the Servizi Marittimi visit Cyprus two or three times monthly on an itinerary similar to that followed by the Lloyd Triestino vessels. Cargo steamers of the Prince Line are occasional visitors, plying with cargo from Egypt and Syria to Cyprus. Vessels of the Messageries Maritimes also call at Cyprus ports at infrequent intervals, as also cargo steamers of the Affreteurs Réunis.

Communication with abroad either by aeroplane or wireless telegraphy has not yet been established.

The following recent reports, etc., relating to His Maj
Colonial Possessions have been issued, and may be obt
from the sources indicated on the title page:—

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85	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1911.
86	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1912.
87	Ceylon	Mineral Survey.
88	Imperial Institute	Oil-seeds, Oils, etc.
89	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1913.
90	St. Vincent	Roads and Land Settleme
91	East Africa Protectorate	Geology and Geography of northern part of the Pro torate.
92	Colonies—General	Fishes of the Colonies.
93	Pitcairn Island	Visit by the High Commissi for the Western Pacific.

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COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL

No. 1159.

CYPRUS.

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(For Report for 1921 see No. 1117.)

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ANNUAL GENERAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1922.

I.—INTRODUCTION.

Geographical.

The Island of Cyprus, situated in the eastern Mediterranean between 34° 33′ and 35° 41′ N. latitude and between 32° 20′ and 34° 35′ E. longitude, is about 140 miles in greatest length from east to west, and about 40 miles in greatest breadth from north to south. A narrow range of limestone mountains, with an average height of 2,000 ft., extends along the northern coast, and an extensive group of mountains, culminating in Mount Troodos, 6,406 ft. above the sea, fills the south-western part of the island. Between these ranges lies the fertile Messaoria plain.

Historical.

The early history of Cyprus is obscure. It was a centre of Ægean civilization two thousand years before our era, and Greek and Phœnician colonies were established there at a very early date. In the sixth century B.C. the island was conquered by Egypt, and fifty years later was absorbed in the Persian Empire. The famous Evagoras, a native king, succeeded in the fifth century B.C. in raising Cyprus to a position of independence, but on his death it again fell to the power of Persia, and in due course to Alexander the Great. At the division of Alexander's empire, Cyprus passed to Egypt, until in 58 B.C. it became a Roman province, falling, on the division of the Roman Empire, under the Byzantine emperor.

In A.D. 1184 the Governor of Cyprus, Isaac Commenus, revolted, and maintained his independence until, in 1191, Richard Cœur de Lion of England, on his way to the Crusades, landed, and in a whirlwind campaign of a few weeks conquered the island. Richard sold it to Guy de Lusignan, the "King of

Jerusalem," and the Lusignan dynasty ruled the island until A.D., 1489, although from 1373 to 1464 the Genoese Republic exercised a suzerainty over a part of the kingdom. In 1489 Cyprus fell to the Republic of Venice, who held it until it was wrested from them by the Turks in 1571, in the sultanate of Selim II.

In 1878 the island passed under the administration of Great Britain, and, on the outbreak of war with Turkey in 1914, was annexed to the British Crown by Order in Council of 5th November, 1914.

II.—CLIMATIC AND METEOROLOGICAL CONDITIONS.

The climate of Cyprus is, generally speaking, temperate and healthy, though the excessive heat of the plains during the summer is trying to Europeans. The heat is, however, dry, except on the coast, while the winters are cold and invigorating.

The most noteworthy feature of the year 1922 was the unusually prolonged summer, which began early in March, and, attended by exceptional heat during the months of July and August, lasted unbroken save by occasional storms of rare occurrence until the middle of November. It is to be remarked that, although scarcely any rain fell throughout the island after the end of February, the earlier rains had fortunately been sufficient to save the cereal crops, including wheat, from failure.

The absolute mean temperature for the year at Nicosia was 66°·90 F., as against 64°·80 for 1921, and the average of 65°·80 for the last fifteen years. The mean maximum temperature during the year was 78°·60 F., and the mean minimum 55°·20 F. The highest shade temperature recorded was 104° F., and the lowest 33° F., showing a range of 71° F., the maximum and minimum recorded during the previous fifteen years having been 110° F. and 26° F. respectively.

The rainfall for the last ten years has averaged 20·09 in. per annum; in 1922 the mean for the whole island was 18·41 in., as against 22·44 in. in 1921. The highest rainfall during the year was recorded at Halevga, in the northern range of mountains, namely, 45·70 in., and the lowest at Strongylo, in the Famagusta district, namely, 6·97 in. The heaviest fall in any one day was also at Halevga, where 4·50 in. fell on 27th May.

The only exceptional meteorological phenomena during 1922 were two slight earthquake shocks felt at Nicosia on 2nd April, and two at Limassol, one on 2nd June and another on 3rd June, both equally of slight character.

The experience of the last decade would seem to show that the climate of Cyprus tends slowly but surely to change. While the excessive heat in the plains still prevails during midsummer, the winters are colder, and late rains not infrequently fall, even up to

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the months of May and June, a circumstance attributed principally to the conservation and extension of the island's forests. Save as regards the winter cold, however, this tendency was not so marked in 1922 as in the years immediately preceding.

III.—GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

Cyprus is first and foremost a country of agriculturists, or peasant farmers, and, as such, its prosperity depends almost entirely on its cereal and other crops and on the market prices prevailing for its products. The success or failure of the harvest and the external demand for local commodities, may, therefore, fairly be taken as the criterion of the well-being of the island and of its inhabitants.

The harvest of 1922 was, generally speaking, up to the average, despite the failure of the latter rains, which partially affected the yield of wheat and other cereal crops except barley. The caroub crop was again plentiful, but the demand was poor and prices were low. The olive yield was only moderate, but accumulated stocks sufficed to prevent any shortage of olive oil. The production of wine and spirits was below the average of the preceding years, but that of raisins showed an increase.

While the actual yield was, as has been stated, on the whole satisfactory, prices realised were disappointing, and considerable difficulty was experienced in disposing of the caroub crop, one of the island's principal exports. The result was a sharp fall in the value of agricultural property, and the consequent distress of the farming class, who had in many cases bought lands with borrowed money at enhanced prices during the years of wartime prosperity. A large number of mortgages were foreclosed and forced sales of property carried out at the instance of the creditors, with the result that the debtors were not infrequently expropriated or reduced to a condition of absolute dependence. There is, in fact, a marked tendency at the present time for land in Cyprus to pass into the hands or control of the few, to the exclusion or subordination of the small proprietor. To what extent this is an inevitable stage of economic development, or how far it can be actively resisted, is the problem confronting those responsible for the administration and welfare of the country.

It is significant that flour imported from Australia, and of a superior quality, can at times be purchased in Cyprus at a cheaper rate than locally-milled flour. The remedy for this unsatisfactory state of affairs, to which the Government is fully alive, may perhaps lie in more modern and more economical methods of cultivation, but the fact must be faced that the unorganised efforts of individual peasants, however industrious, cannot compete with collective production on an intensive scale. And it is precisely in this lack of co-operative sense that the danger is to be found. This side of the problem has not been overlooked,

and the endeavours which are being made to inculcate the principles of self-help and to encourage the formation of Credit Co-operative Societies are dealt with in another chapter of this Report.

The trade of the Colony continued to be, on the whole, satisfactory, when world-wide commercial conditions are taken into account. The value of goods imported into the island, however, was again in excess of the value of those exported, but there is no doubt that exports have been undervalued in many instances. It must also be remembered that, since the outbreak of the War, there has been an almost complete absence of movement of specie from and to the island, and, with the introduction of paper currency, the movement of specie has been replaced by credit. Thus, in 1922, the total value of Bank remittances, telegraphic transfers and postal and money orders drawn on Cyprus from abroad was approximately £450,000. These remittances of credit, which increased the purchasing power of the island to that extent, naturally diminished the unfavourable trade balance by a corresponding amount. Generally speaking, the remittances from abroad have been from mining companies for wages of employés, and also from Cypriot emigrants, particularly the oversea vendors of Lefkara lace. Moreover, there have been large importations of machinery, etc., for the development of the mines, duly recorded in the Customs Import Statistics, but paid for by English capital. These further tend to diminish the adverse trade balance.

The fall in the value of cereals and other agricultural products, and the depression in trade were not without their natural reaction upon the public finances of the Colony, the receipts on account of tithe dues, which form one of the principal sources of the revenue, being considerably diminished. The cost of essential services was, however, by the exercise of the strictest economy, so reduced as to permit of a small surplus of revenue over expenditure being shown on the year's transactions, although the programme of works was of necessity considerably curtailed.

The cost of living, particularly in respect to the staple foodstuffs such as bread, again fell during the year, and the standard of comfort noticed in last year's Report was satisfactorily maintained.

The continued importation of motor cars, chiefly of American manufacture, was, as in 1921, a marked feature. About 100 cars were brought into Cyprus during the year, and there are now upwards of 300 motor cars and motor cycles in regular use throughout the island. Practically all of these have been imported since 1918, when at the time of the Armistice there were less than a dozen. The revolutionising influence of the motor car upon general conditions of life in Cyprus during the past five years can scarcely be over-estimated, and there are indications that the lead of modernisation set in this direction is being followed in others.

Population.

The population of Cyprus, as shown in the census return taken in 1921, was 310,709, of which number 61,422, or approximately one-fifth, are Mohammedans, the bulk of the remainder being Greek-Christians of the Autocephalous Church of Cyprus. The estimated population at the close of 1922 was about 317,000.

Public Health and Vital Statistics.

Public Health in 1922, except for a severe epidemic of measles throughout the island, was again good, the stringent quarantine regulations in force proving effectual in preventing the introduction into the country of plague, typhus and other virulent diseases prevalent in most neighbouring countries of the Levant and the Near East. This complete immunity is the more satisfactory when it is considered that several thousands of refugees, many of the poorest class, found asylum in Cyprus from Smyrna, Cilicia and Asia Minor. An outbreak of smallpox, which was brought into the island by Armenian refugees from Mersina, in Cilicia, at the beginning of the year, was immediately detected and suppressed. Eighty-six cases in all were recorded, of which sixteen were fatal; some 50,000 vaccinations were carried out. Cyprus continued to be free from rabies, and the regulations prohibiting the importation of dogs from any destination were again strictly enforced during the year.

The prevailing diseases were, as in the previous year, those of the digestive and respiratory system, influenza, diseases of the skin, rheumatism, malaria and enteric fever. The anti-malaria campaign was, as usual, conducted under the supervision of the Medical Officer of Health, though the spleen rate, which is regarded as the index of malaria in a country, showed a tendency to rise, a circumstance attributed to the rains which fell exceptionally late in the spring and early summer of 1920 and 1921. The customary anti-malaria works were executed during the year, and included the cleaning and drainage of streams and marshes, the filling up of pools, and the oiling of the surfaces of disused wells and stagnant waters during the breeding season of mosquitos. The fresh water lake near Famagusta, a source of considerable trouble in past years, was pumped dry, and measures taken to clear its bed from weeds and other growth. It is of interest to note that, since the inauguration of the campaign in 1913, over 1,000 acres of marsh land have been reclaimed, of which some 500 acres are now under cultivation.

The total number of births registered during 1921 was 8,982, being 28·0 per thousand of the population, as against 8,341 in 1921, or 26·6 per thousand.

The total number of deaths was 9,294, being 29·0 per thousand, as against 6,213 or 19·8 per thousand in 1921. The natural decrease of the population was thus 312, as against an

increase of 2,128 in the preceding year. The marked increase in the death-rate is attributed to the severe epidemic of measles referred to above, which caused a greatly increased mortality among children and infants, the death-rate for the latter under one year being 167·6 per thousand, as compared with 130·4 per thousand in 1921. The climatic conditions generally during the prolonged summer were exceptionally exhausting, and the great heat and excessive dryness proved fatal in many cases of old age and chronic sickness. The total population at the close of the year, however, showed a net increase of about 3,000, due to the excess of immigrants, almost exclusively from Asia Minor, over emigrants.

There were Government-maintained or aided hospitals in operation in the six principal towns of the island throughout the year, and sixteen rural medical officers, each with his head-quarters and a Government dispensary at a central station, worked among the village population. The construction of the new hospital at Limassol was nearly completed at the close of the year, and this institution has since actually been opened and is now in operation.

Over 1,300 patients were admitted to the Central Hospital at Nicosia, which is fitted with 56 beds, and the out-patients treated numbered rather more than 8,000. Some 150 surgical operations were performed. More than 18,500 persons received relief at the rural dispensaries.

The average number of inmates in the Lunatic Asylum at Nicosia was between ninety and a hundred; nothing of interest is to be recorded in this connection.

The number of lepers detained in the Leper Farm at the close of the year under review is the lowest on record, i.e., 69, as against 90 in 1916 and 102 in 1909. The admissions to the Farm were again very few, five, as against nine in the two previous years, and there were nine deaths, all of which were advanced cases of the disease. Some of the inmates were treated internally with Chaulmaugra oil with good results, though no actual cure can yet be reported. The beneficial effect of segregation is beginning to tell, and leprosy in Cyprus is now well in hand, hopes being entertained that it may be possible entirely to eradicate it from the island.

The number of children, at the close of the year, in the home for the healthy children of lepers was ten, all of whom remained free from any sign of the disease. One girl was discharged.

Languages.

The language of the country is a local dialect, often very corrupt, of Modern Greek. Osmanli Turkish, somewhat archaic and free from Persian and Arabic words, is spoken by the Moslems, who, however, as a general rule, are conversant with Greek. In a less degree, French is spoken by the more educated

classes, but Arabic, Egyptian or Syrian, is not generally spoken or understood. The knowledge of English is becoming more and more widely diffused, and, save in the more remote villages, there is usually to be found some one who can speak and even read and write that language.

Emigration—Immigration.

Emigration from Cyprus during 1922 was again directed principally to Egypt, and the number of Cypriots who ventured further afield in search of employment was small. Emigration to the United States of America has practically ceased, owing to the restrictions imposed on immigrants into that country, while access to the nearer shores of Asia Minor, which before the War received a steady flow of emigrants from Cyprus, has been all but precluded by the military and political situation.

It is of interest to observe that no single instance occurred during the past year of a Cypriot becoming destitute in Egypt and having to be repatriated at the expense of the Government. The Cypriot community in Egypt is large and flourishing, and is being constantly reinforced by the younger members of families who have elder brothers, uncles, or cousins established in business or situations in Cairo, Port Said or Alexandria. A large proportion of these emigrants are in consequence minors, who proceed to join their relations as apprenticed shop assistants, hotel waiters, etc.

The remaining 500 refugees from among those who arrived from South Russia in 1919 left Cyprus for Bulgaria in May, 1922, under the auspices of the League of Nations. About thirty, who had established themselves in professions or trades in the island, were permitted to remain.

As in the preceding year, immigration on a large scale has been confined to the reception of refugees from Smyrna, Cilicia and Asia Minor. From the time of the evacuation of Smyrna by the Greek Army in August, 1922, up to the end of the year, approximately 2,400 fugitives were landed at Larnaca. It was, unfortunately, impossible to admit a greater number of those who sought asylum in Cyprus, owing to the lack of sufficient quarantine and housing accommodation. About 200 of these were British subjects, having no connection with the island, the expenses of whose maintenance have been defrayed by the Imperial and Maltese Governments; upwards of 800 were Cypriots, and of the remainder 900 were Greeks domiciled in Turkey, and 500 Armenians, who have been cared for by their respective communities.

Labour.

Unskilled labour in Cyprus is, on the whole, plentiful except during harvest time, but skilled native labourers and artisans are difficult to obtain. The cost of labour during 1922 was

slightly less than in 1921, and was fairly constant throughout the year in all districts. The average wages paid for unskilled labour were about 2s. per diem for males, and 1s. 3d. for females. Skilled labourers such as carpenters or masons commanded a considerably higher wage, 5s. per diem being an average rate for a good craftsman.

Public Works.

The programme of Public Works had to be curtailed considerably through lack of funds, the expenditure on this account being limited to some £60,000, or about one-half of that incurred in 1921. It was, however, found possible to carry out several works of urgency or importance in addition to the annual maintenance of Government buildings, roads, bridges and harbours.

At Nicosia the principal undertaking was the construction of a retaining wall on the sharp bend taken by the Pedeas river near the Government offices to the south of the town. It is hoped that by the construction of this wall the danger has been averted of the recurrence of a serious flood, such as that which was experienced in 1918, through the river overflowing its banks at this point.

The works in connection with the improvement of the Nicosia water supply were continued under the supervision of the Public Works Department. The cleaning and repairing of the aqueducts was proceeded with and a new well was sunk, with the object of increasing the supply, which has been found to run short during the summer months. The expenditure in this connection was met from a grant made from surplus Verghi Kimat funds. A small additional guard-room was built at the Police depôt, Nicosia, and repairs of a minor nature were effected at the Central Hospital.

The electric power plant, which supplies the principal Government offices and residences with electric light, was improved by the addition of new machinery brought from Egypt at a cost of over £1,100 at the commencement of the year, and the supply of current was extended to the Central Prison, where its want had been much felt.

One new Government residence of the bungalow type was built at Nicosia, and the house commenced at Larnaca in the preceding year was completed and handed over for occupation. Improvements were also effected to the water supplies of Government House and of the various Government residences at Nicosia.

At Morphou, at the western end of the Nicosia district, considerable care was devoted by the engineers of the department to the preparation of a scheme for improving the water supply of this increasingly important township; work was finally commenced towards the end of November and had made favourable

progress at the close of the year. Funds for this purpose have been granted by a vote of the Legislative Council out of surplus Verghi Kimat.

At Larnaca a sea wall some 400 ft. in length has been built, mainly by prison labour, to the north of the pier, and the land behind has been filled in and retained so as to provide additional storage accommodation for the Customs Department. Some doubt had been entertained as to the stability of the sheltering arm to the pier, but a report received from the consulting engineers indicated that there was no urgent need of repair work for the present.

At Famagusta the usual work was carried out in connection with the maintenance of the harbour; the bell buoy at the entrance to the harbour was washed ashore from its moorings early in the year, but was with some difficulty repaired and replaced in position by the department.

Over £2,000 was expended, again out of surplus Verghi Kimat funds, on the improvement of the water supply. The cleaning of the aqueduct outside the town was completed and nearly 3,000 ft. of piping laid; two pumps and oil engines were purchased, and the wells south of the town were deepened and enlarged. Minor additions were made to the stud stables at Famagusta, and at Yialoussa in the Karpass.

At Limassol the new Government hospital, which had been built at a total cost of about £15,000, was almost completed, and has now been taken over by the Medical Department. This fine building, which has taken about two years to construct, reflects great credit on the engineers of the department by whom it was designed and erected. The house standing in the Nursery Garden has been converted into a Government residence, and a new barrack room was constructed at the Police Station.

At Paphos the new Konak (Government Offices) was completed and occupied by the Commissioner and his staff. Further improvements to the water supply were also effected.

At Kyrenia a sea wall was built on a low rock reef close to the harbour, and a considerable area of foreshore reclaimed for use as a promenade, the object in this instance being not so much one of utility as of amenity.

Investigations were conducted into the water supplies of seventeen villages in various parts of the island, and improvements were carried out, where possible, in conjunction with the Commissioner of the district.

The usual maintenance of existing main and secondary roads was carried out by the Public Works Department so far as the funds permitted, and to a limited degree the construction or improvement of other roads was undertaken. Further repairs were executed to the direct road from Nicosia to the Karpass via Kythræa, which is now passable by motor traffic throughout its entire length, except in very wet weather, and the work of laying

foundations and re-metalling was continued on the sections between Kythræa and Lefkoniko and Lefkoniko and Trikomo, the junction with the main Famagusta-Karpass road. The reconstruction of the old road from Famagusta to Larnaca via Xylotymbo, which shortens the distance between these two towns by about six miles, was completed, and the road was opened for traffic in April.

As in previous years, a further section of the Nicosia-Troodos road was surfaced or laid with foundation metal, and the branch road from Astromeriti to Morphou was put in good order so as to permit of regular motor car traffic during the winter season. Work was also continued on the Morphou-Karavostassi, Nicosia-Kophinou and Nicosia-Deftera-Papoutsa roads. The bridle tracks in the Pitsillia district were considerably widened and improved. In all 804 miles of road were maintained by the Public Works Department during the year, at a cost of £22,629, or approximately £28 3s. per mile.

The construction of a motor road from Rizokarpass to the monastery of Apostolos Andreas, on the extreme north-eastern promontory of the island, was proceeded with by the Public Works Department on behalf of the monastery, which is one of the wealthiest in Cyprus and is providing the necessary funds for this work in annual instalments, augmented by a proportional contribution from the Government.

Experiments were made at Nicosia during the year in connection with the tarring of road surfaces with a small spraying machine imported for the purpose. The results were good, and a much improved surface was obtained; the cost of the tar, however, which had also to be imported, was high, and a larger quantity of material than usual was required for satisfactory work on first application. It is anticipated that subsequent applications will prove less costly, and it is calculated that it might eventually pay to tar all the principal motor roads through the plains.

Sixty-two miles of village roads were constructed and 178 miles repaired under the supervision of the district Commisioners; in addition, over ninety miles were surfaced, and four small bridges and thirty-eight culverts were built.

No new bridge of importance was constructed on the main roads. The Potami bridge on the Nicosia-Troodos road, which was carried away by a flood in January, was rebuilt and enlarged. Some damage done to the Mansoura bridge was repaired, and a 12 ft. span bridge on the Polis-Pomos road and the collapsed wing wall of the Limnati bridge were restored. Considerable work was carried out on the Pyroi bridge on the Nicosia-Larnaca road, where some small rollers were put in under the western end of the bridge to prevent the expansion of the girders from cracking the masonry, as had frequently happened in the past. A number of smaller bridges and culverts were built and repaired.

Telephones.

The telephone lines were, as usual, maintained by the Public Works Department, and the total length of the line now open is 244 miles. The conversion of the overhead system at Nicosia, and the construction of the new trunk line between Nicosia and Larnaca, referred to in the Report for 1921, were completed early in the year. Apart from minor extensions and improvements to the existing local system in the various towns no other new works were undertaken in this direction.

Irrigation.

The usual works connected with the maintenance and repair of the irrigation reservoirs and channels, which are situated in the Eastern Messaoria, near to Famagusta, were satisfactorily carried out under the supervision of the Irrigation Superintendent. All the irrigation banks and works damaged by the severe floods in 1921 were repaired. A new spillway was constructed at the Acheritou reservoir, in place of the previous one, which was destroyed, and the spillway at the Prastio reservoir was repaired and strengthened. Unfortunately, further damage was caused to the newly-made bank at Vatili by the Kathouliari river, which came down in exceptionally heavy flood at the end of November; no other serious damage, however, was sustained elsewhere in the irrigation system.

The report of Colonel W. M. Ellis, C.I.E., R.E., formerly Chief Engineer of the Madras Presidency, who conducted an investigation into the entire question of irrigation in Cyprus in 1921, was published during the year. The report, which is of great interest, serves but to confirm opinions previously expressed, namely, that the configuration of the country is unfavourable to the construction of cheap reservoirs, and that, in most cases, the cost of construction of reservoirs for irrigation would be out of all proportion to the revenue leviable for the use of the water. Colonel Ellis advises that the best method of conserving the water supply of the country for irrigation is by afforestation, and, as will be observed in a following chapter, this recommendation has not been overlooked. It is of interest to remark that he expresses himself as most impressed by the extent to which all water available from direct flow irrigation, as contrasted with reservoir irrigation, is utilised locally, and that, in his opinion, the popular belief throughout the island that very large quantities of water are lost in the sea is not, relatively with other countries, correct.

In summarising his conclusions, he states that there is no scope for extending irrigation by direct flow except by such minor extensions as may be effected by petty improvements to existing works, or greater economy in the use of water, and that the best

means of bringing about the extension of irrigation is by encouraging the sinking of wells for this purpose. This opinion is certainly supported by local experience and has been adopted by the Government, which does not, for the present, at any rate, contemplate the construction of further irrigation works.

In the meantime, it is satisfactory to record that the development, noticed in last year's Report, of the system of raising water from wells by mechanical means has made good progress, and that a large number of air motors was again imported during the year for the owners of gardens and orchards, particularly at Famagusta, from which port there is a considerable export trade in oranges, and fruit and vegetables in general.

Ancient Monuments.

Cyprus is very rich in matters of archæological and antiquarian interest. Of the monuments and historic buildings still standing, the most numerous, most beautiful, and the best preserved are those of the Lusignan and Venetian eras of the thirteenth to the sixteenth century. There are also scattered throughout the island remains of temples, tombs and cities of the classical and pre-classical periods.

The maintenance and supervision of the ancient monuments and historic buildings in Cyprus are undertaken by the Curator of Ancient Monuments, but the amount of money available for this service is unfortunately very small. The number of historic buildings, ruins, etc., now scheduled as ancient monuments is forty-one, as compared with thirty-eight during the preceding year.

The three new ruins which have been added are the sites of the temple of Apollo Mylates at the ancient Curium on the south coast of the island, near Limassol, the Roman temple above the port of Nea Paphos, and the Tomb of the Kings at Ktima, Paphos. Each of these remains is of considerable archæological importance in view of the reviving interest now shown in the monuments of the Roman Empire, although until quite recently they had been passed over as belonging to a relatively late period of archæological history. Other works carried out under the supervision of the Curator of Ancient Monuments included the excavation of the remains of an interesting mediæval castle on the hilltop of Leondari Vouno, near Nicosia, repairs to the Kyrenia gateway in the town of Nicosia, and the planning of the site of Salamis, near Famagusta, once the capital of Cyprus. Steps were taken also for the better preservation of the historic buildings within the old mediæval town of Famagusta.

The measures taken in 1921, and referred to in last year's Report, for the protection of Kyrenia Castle proved effectual in preserving this famous castle from further encroachment by the sea.

IV.—GOVERNMENT FINANCE.

The local revenue of Cyprus collected during the calendar year 1922 amounted to £668,294, to which should be added the sum of £50,000 on account of the Grant-in-Aid from Imperial funds, making a total revenue from all sources of £718,294, as against £708,374 collected during 1921.

The expenditure amounted to £557,353, which, with the payment of £162,399 in respect to the Cyprus share of the Turkish debt charge, makes a total of £719,752, as against £771,072 in 1921. The apparent increase of £69,599 over the usual annual payment of £92,800 on account of the Turkish debt charge is due to an alteration effected in the dates of payment and to the consequent inclusion in the accounts for the year of an instalment which would otherwise have been shown in the accounts for 1921.

Corresponding figures of revenue and expenditure for previous years are as follows :—

Year.	Revenue.	Grant-in-Aid.	Total.	Expenditure.	Turkish Debt.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1918–19	610,499	50,000	660,499	494,675	92,800	587,475
1919–20	602,927	50,000	652,927	485,400	92,800	578,200
1920	668,518	50,000	718,518	691,780	92,800	784,580
1921	682,374	26,000	708,374	678,273	92,800	771,073

The local revenue was, on the whole, satisfactory, for, though it fell somewhat below the estimate, this was due to the restricted extraction of forest produce, whereby a substantial saving on expenditure was effected. The principal increases recorded are under import dues, owing to the increased tariff; salt, due to larger exportation; stamps, due to increased rates of Court fees; railway receipts, due to revised fares; and post office receipts, due to an increase in the sale of stamps and in parcel post transactions.

Apart from the decrease in revenue under the receipts for the sale of forest produce referred to above, decreases are also to be noticed under Interest on Government Moneys, due to the fall in the rate of interest, and tithes collected on exportations owing to the difficulty, alluded to in a previous chapter, in disposing of the caroub crop on the foreign market.

No increases of expenditure occurred worthy of special remark. There was a large decrease under Public Works, consequent on the reduced programme undertaken, and decreases were also recorded under the votes for Police and Prisons, and the Railway, owing to the fall in the cost of supplies and materials, as well as in the vote of the Forest Department, consequent on reduced extraction.

The collection of the taxes was, as in preceding years, most satisfactory, and the total amount of arrears outstanding at 31st December, 1922, was approximately £15 only. No arrears were written off during the year.

The total of Revenue and Expenditure from the date of the British occupation in 1878 up to the 31st December, 1922, is as follows :—

	£
Revenue—collected locally	12,113,249
Grant-in-Aid from Imperial Funds ..	1,622,085
	£13,735,334

	£
Expenditure—current..	9,380,912
Turkish Debt Charge	4,118,534
	£13,499,446
Showing a surplus of	£235,888

The gross balance of Assets over Liabilities on 31st December, 1922, exclusive of the Reserve Fund of £90,000, and the depreciation accounts on investments of the Reserve Fund, Savings Bank, and Note Currency Fund, amounted to £123,389, against which must be set an outstanding liability of approximately £26,000 due to Imperial funds on account of moneys advanced during the War for the relief of distressed Cypriots in Turkey.

Currency notes of denominations of £10, £1, and 10s. were in circulation throughout the year, the issues of the lower denominations of 5s., 2s., and 1s. having been demonetised by 1st May. The maximum amount of the currency note issues continues to be limited to £700,000, and the maximum value of the notes actually current at any one time was £532,870. The issue was constant throughout the year, and the circulation stood at £520,232 on 31st December, 1922.

The cereal tithe assessment of 1922 was satisfactory. The wheat tithe was good and above the average for the last ten years, while the barley tithe was also up to the average for that period. As in 1921, the vetches, oats, rye and other tithes were disappointing.

No further currency in coin was put into circulation during the year, and £4,000 worth of silver coin from the consignment received in 1921 is still retained from circulation. A gold reserve of £18,000 is held by the Imperial Ottoman Bank on behalf of the Government.

Banks.

The Imperial Ottoman Bank has branches in Nicosia, Larnaca, Famagusta, Limassol and Paphos. The Bank of Athens has branches in Nicosia and Limassol. The Bank of

Cyprus, established in 1912 under the provisions of the Ottoman Commercial Code, has its head office in Nicosia, with a branch at Limassol and agencies at Larnaca, Famagusta, Paphos, Kyrenia and Morphou.

A Government Savings Bank was opened, under Law 16 of 1900, on 1st January, 1903. Interest at 2½ per cent. per annum is allowed. The number of depositors at the end of the year was 160, and the balance in hand was approximately £7,000.

V.—ANNUAL PROGRESS OF TRADE, AGRICULTURE, AND INDUSTRY.

Imports.

The total value of imports of merchandise during 1922 was £1,411,697, as against £1,449,247 during 1921, a decrease of £37,550. The following table shows the imports for each of the last three years under the main heads of classification :—

	1920.	1921.	1922.
	£	£	£
Food, drink, and tobacco	661,907	363,477	335,544
Raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured	128,651	141,577	152,928
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured	1,243,851	942,935	922,024
Miscellaneous and unclassified ..	34,347	1,258	1,201
Total	£2,068,756	1,449,247	1,411,697

The following table shows whence imports are received :—

	Value.	Percentage.
	£	
United Kingdom and other parts of the British Empire	516,794	36·6
Austria	17,594	1·2
Belgium	35,326	2·5
Egypt	249,251	17·7
France	53,752	3·8
Germany	102,223	7·2
Greece	84,224	6·0
Holland	20,051	1·5
Italy	127,501	9·0
Turkey	45,078	3·2
United States of America	60,070	4·2
Other Countries	99,833	7·1
Total	£1,411,697	100·0

Exports.

The total value of exports of merchandise was £871,211, as against £917,609 in 1921, a decrease of £46,398. The following table shows the exports during the last three years under the main heads of classification :—

	1220	1921	1922
	£	£	£
Food, drink, and tobacco	865,937	676,749	567,993
Raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured	241,951	108,316	161,954
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured	90,416	90,082	79,362
Miscellaneous and unclassified ..	2,145	42,462	61,902
Total .. .. £	1,200,449	917,609	871,211

The following table shows the direction of exports during 1922 :—

	Value.	Percentage.
	£	
United Kingdom	161,190	18·5
Other parts of the British Empire ..	47,631	5·5
Egypt	256,746	29·5
France	137,212	15·7
Greece	36,359	4·2
Italy	4,557	0·5
Spain	12,059	1·4
Switzerland	1,730	0·2
Turkey	39,399	4·5
United States of America	32,350	3·7
Other countries	141,978	16·3
Total	£871,211	100·0

The excess of the value of imports over exports amounted to £540,486 during the year, as compared with £531,638 during 1921. There has been considerable over-importation by local merchants during the last two years, and until peace is finally made with the Ottoman Empire, by whose territories Cyprus is largely surrounded, the general trade of the island cannot properly recover. The difference in the value of imports and exports, which is, in fact, not quite so serious as would at first sight appear, has been explained in an earlier part of this Report. A falling off in the exportation of caroubs owing to the low prices offered to exporters has been one of the most marked features affecting the island's trade. The exports of this product were less by 30,000 tons than in the preceding year, and the prices

obtained fell very materially. The export of spirits was considerably reduced; this important local industry is suffering from the high import tariff payable on entry into Egypt, and from the closing of the Turkish market.

Local markets are at present over-stocked and lifeless, and the merchants are experiencing considerable difficulty in disposing of their goods. With an improvement, however, of the political situation in Europe and in the Near East prices may be expected to advance and Cyprus trade to revive.

Trade with the United Kingdom shows some falling off during the year, a circumstance attributable to the depression of home markets and to the increased importation of merchandise from Germany, Italy and Greece, in consequence of the debased rates of exchange for the currencies of these countries; the considerable decline in the figures for other parts of the British Empire is due in the main to the fact that returns of trade with Egypt are now shown separately.

The value of specie imported during 1922 was £7,410, and that of specie exported £4,006.

Shipping.

Two hundred and seventy steamships and about one thousand sailing vessels engaged in foreign trade called at Cyprus ports, chiefly at Famagusta, Limassol and Larnaca, during the year, showing a steady increase over the figures for the previous year. The number of sailing vessels engaged in coastal trade between the ports and anchorages of the island was approximately the same as in 1921.

The number of cargo steamers that visited Cyprus was well maintained, and the island continued to enjoy the excellent service of regular passenger steamers which keep it in close touch with the ports of Egypt, Palestine, Syria, Asia Minor, and Europe, the steamers of the Khedivial Mail Steamship Company, the Lloyd Triestino, the Servizi Maritimi, and the Messageries Maritimes providing, as in the previous year, a total average service of a dozen sailings a month.

Agriculture.

Cyprus is essentially an agricultural country, and the majority of the population consists of peasant proprietors or tenants, farming their own lands or on their own account. Farms, known locally as chiftliks, on a larger scale exist, but it is on the peasant proprietor or small-holder that the agricultural prosperity of the island mainly depends. About one-half of the total area of Cyprus is under cultivation, and, of the remainder, about one-fourth is susceptible of cultivation.

Visitors to the island are often heard to comment adversely on the primitive conditions under which agriculture is carried on

locally as compared with those obtaining in European countries, or in more highly developed parts of the Empire. Such standards of comparison, however, cannot in fairness be applied, and the progress made in this direction since the British occupation, and more particularly in the last twenty years, is a more equitable criterion.

During the year under review the Department of Agriculture completed its twenty-fifth year of existence, and it is, perhaps, opportune briefly to consider the work that it has accomplished in the face of ignorance, distrust, and often of active opposition. Modern appliances, both tools and machinery, have been introduced and improved methods inculcated; insect pests have been combated, and the use of fertilisers popularised; the manufacture of wines and olive oil has been greatly extended, and the quality of those products has been raised so as to permit of their exportation and sale on foreign markets; model gardens have been established, and fruit trees imported from England, while the cultivation of potatoes and vegetable crops has been widely developed.

On the educational side an agricultural school has been opened and is now a permanent institution, through which some 200 students have passed. A number of the more promising members of the junior departmental staff have received technical training, at Government expense or assistance, in England and in Europe, and are proving themselves to be of considerable value.

The Silk Industry has received special attention and tends to become increasingly important, while the veterinary staff, working under the Director of Agriculture, have done much to ensure the generally healthy condition of the animals of the island.

A model stock farm is maintained, and the breeds of local stock have been greatly strengthened and improved by the importation of stud animals from the United Kingdom.

Demonstrations and lectures are given regularly by the staff of the Department, and agricultural shows are held annually. The Department publishes a quarterly magazine under the title of "The Cyprus Agricultural Journal," which enjoys a good circulation.

The cereal harvest of 1922 was, on the whole, satisfactory, the yield of wheat being above the average for the last ten years, and the barley up to the average for the same period. The oats and vetches crops were poor, on account of the failure of the late rains, on which they depend. Prices realised for grain again fell sharply.

The caroub crop and the raisin output were both above the average for the past five years, but, with the slump on the market, prices fell still lower, and large stocks remained on the hands of the producers and the export merchants at the close of the year.

The cotton yield was disappointing, and the need was felt of the introduction of fresh seed. The olive crop, though better than in the preceding year, was below the average, a circumstance also attributable to the lack of rain after the month of February.

The grape harvest was not entirely satisfactory. The period of growth and blooming gave promise of a good yield, but unfavourable weather conditions which followed the flowering upset expectations. The prolonged drought and excessive heat caused a large percentage of the grapes to mature early, and the quality of the fruit so gathered was poor. Occasional hail-storms further damaged the vineyards in some of the hill villages.

The production of wine suffered both in quality and quantity, and the partial closing of the Egyptian market by reason of the prohibitive import tariff greatly restricted exportation.

The usual fruit crops were produced, but no exceptional feature is to be noticed in this connection. Trade with Egypt in vegetables, grapes, pomegranates and other fruits was maintained, and experimental shipment of oranges made to England. The Cyprus orange, and in particular that grown at Famagusta, and at Lefka, in the western part of the Nicosia district, compares favourably with the better grade of Jaffa orange, and hopes are entertained of development in this direction.

The year may, in general, be set down as a fair average year from the purely agricultural aspect; financially, however, it was disappointing, as the farmers experienced considerable difficulty in disposing of their products, even at low prices.

Agricultural Pests.

The principal source of anxiety in this direction during the year was the potato pest, *lita solanella*. Continual vigilance on the part of the Agricultural staff was necessary to prevent it from spreading, and, although it was not possible completely to eradicate the disease, it is satisfactory to remark that its ravages were over a less extent than in the previous year.

The vine disease, *peronospora viticola*, which, as stated in last year's Report, assumed somewhat alarming proportions during 1921, was, happily, not apparent in 1922. This is attributed to the unusually dry weather experienced during the critical season of the disease. Measures were taken, so far as funds permitted, against the caroub midge and the Mediterranean fruit fly (*Ceratitis Hispanica*) on the same lines as in previous years.

The campaign against rats, whose attacks on the caroub trees are the cause of serious damage, was the subject of much consideration during the year. The annual provision of £500 from general revenue for this campaign having proved insufficient, legislation was enacted providing for the imposition of a special tax of 2cp. per cantar on exported caroubs, the proceeds from which are paid into a fund devoted exclusively to the extermina-

tion of rats. It is hoped that, with the increased funds in this way made available, it will be possible so to intensify and reorganise the campaign against rats as to afford effective protection to the caroub producers against the losses hitherto sustained by them.

Agricultural Experiments and Education.

As in previous years, the Agricultural Department effected numerous sales of agricultural tools and implements on the hire-purchase system without interest. A threshing machine, a reaping machine, corn-dressing machines, as well as ploughs, spraying pumps and various garden implements were imported and resold. The Department continued to hire out to farmers a certain number of implements on easy terms, and endeavours, supported by practical demonstrations, were made generally to induce agriculturists to adopt modern methods and machinery. It is encouraging to note in this connection that 17 tractors, 8 seeding drills, 8 disc harrows, about 150 ploughs of European make, and upwards of 50 windmills were introduced by private importers during the year.

Consequent on the passing of a law to provide for the control of fertilisers, the Department has been busily occupied in analysing and sampling the supplies imported. The quantity of fertilisers used locally during the year was far in excess of that consumed in the past, a circumstance attributable in great part to the sense of security afforded by the law which was recently passed to provide for the protection of agricultural fertilisers against adulteration, and to the efforts of the Department to popularise their application.

The wine laboratory at Nicosia continued to render useful service, and well-attended lectures in wine-making were again given in two of the principal villages in the wine-producing districts during the vintage season. The model dairy attached to the headquarters of the Department afforded practical instruction to the students of the agricultural school in the manufacture of cheese and bu r and in cow-keeping. Classes in bee-keeping were again held, and over 300 inspections of private apiaries were carried out.

The cultivation of groundnuts was further extended, especially in the Kyrenia district, and a sample of locally-grown nuts sent to the Imperial Institute for examination received an encouragingly favourable report. A number of young plants of the Arabian date palm were obtained from Jeddah through the kind offices of the King of the Hedjaz, and show promise of thriving. It is hoped that their introduction, should it succeed, will be of appreciable value in improving the local species of the date palm.

The distillation of otto of rose continued to engage attention, and a French still was imported by the Department, with the

object of modernising native methods of production. A considerable area has now been planted with the rose plant proper for this purpose, and further extension of this industry may be anticipated.

Special attention was paid to the cultivation and preparation of flax, which is grown over a large area in the western Messaoria around Morphou, and in the Famagusta district, and samples sent to the Imperial Institute for report received an exceptionally good mention. Practical endeavours are being made by the Government to bring this potential industry into actual being, and hopes are entertained of developing on a considerable scale, with improved methods of scutching, a new and profitable industry.

The Agricultural School at Nicosia, to which reference has been made above, has to record a successful year's working, the number of students that attended the school being in excess of those previously entered in any one year. The standard of intelligence and of training reached a higher level than had previously been attained. A new system inaugurated for housing and boarding the students in a hostel rented for the purpose gave satisfactory results.

As in previous years, village schools throughout the island were encouraged, under the immediate supervision of the Department and in co-operation with the Education Department, to cultivate and maintain gardens, and prizes in money and in tools were distributed to the most successful. During the school year ninety-two school gardens were in operation to which plants and seedlings were issued free of charge, while numerous applications to start new gardens were received. Arbor Day was again successfully celebrated, and several thousands of seedlings and young trees were planted by the school children.

Two native-born members of the departmental staff were under training abroad during the year—one in France studying silk-worm rearing and silk-reeling by machinery, and the other in Greece undergoing a course in the preparation of olive oil and in wine and spirit manufacture.

Sericulture.

Cyprus is the second most important silk-producing country in the British Empire, and the rearing of silk-worms is an important and growing local industry. The principal centres are Nicosia, Paphos, and the Karpass division of the Famagusta district, where the white mulberry tree is extensively cultivated for the breeding of silk-worms; nearly all the cocoons produced are exported, mainly to France. Special attention is paid by the Government to the industry, which is under the close supervision of the Agricultural Department, and egg raising for reproduction purposes is permitted only by special licence to a limited number of persons, who are subject to periodical inspection.

Samples of silk reeled from Cyprus cocoons, sent to the Imperial Institute for examination, were very favouraby reported

upon, and a filature is being established by the Government, which should go far to encourage local producers.

The usual work of instruction and supervision was carried out by the Agricultural Department during the year under review, and a law was enacted for the protection of the Silk-worm Industry, which provides that only eggs certified and passed by the Department as free from disease can be imported or sold. It is hoped by the exercise of strict control further to develop and improve the silk industry in the island.

Livestock.

The improvement of the island's livestock continued to engage the earnest attention of the Government. At Athalassa, three miles from Nicosia, the Government possesses a large stock farm which is under the immediate supervision of an experienced manager, who is also a member of the Cyprus Stock Committee, a body which advises the Government on all matters relating to stock-breeding. At this farm stock are raised for sale throughout the country, and, in addition, thoroughbred stallions, donkeys, bulls and boars stand for service at nominal fees. Poultry of various kinds are bred in large numbers, and these, as well as eggs for hatching, are sold in different parts of the island. During the year the stock at Athalassa was increased by the importation of a thoroughbred stallion. Auction sales of stock reared on the farm were conducted at Nicosia and at various centres in the districts.

During the year the following services were effected by the stud animals :—

Mares, 105; donkeys, 113; cows, 236; sows, 48.

The farm lands, amounting in all to some 1,800 acres, were again under cultivation as a model farm for the production of cereals, lucerne, etc., and the usual crops were raised. Re-afforestation on the less fertile part has been undertaken. There is a good permanent water supply.

Labour was plentiful, as in the preceding year, and the reformatory, run in connection with the farm on the lines of a Borstal Institution, as described in another chapter, continued to make available an average number of upwards of forty youths, of ages ranging from fourteen to eighteen, daily throughout the year.

In addition, the stud stables at Famagusta, Yialoussa, Limassol and Paphos were again in operation, and the stock kept there was increased as far as was possible.

The health of animals in Cyprus is particularly good, especially when the somewhat backward and unhygienic conditions in which they are kept in the villages are considered, and the island is surprisingly free from serious contagious disease. The Veterinary Surgeon and his staff carried out frequent inspections in all parts of the island, and more than two hundred villages were visited during the year.

Cases of the usual indigenous diseases such as quarter-ill, goat and sheep-pox, and strangles occurred during the year, and the same methods of quarantine and vaccination were again employed in combating them.

Sporadic outbreaks of anthrax were of not infrequent occurrence, and isolated cases were brought to light throughout the Colony. The apparent increase, however, in the number of cases of this disease reported and treated is attributed to an improvement in detection, and to the fact that stock owners are beginning to appreciate the dangers of concealment. The measures adopted to deal with the disease included, as in former years, the use of double anthrax vaccine in addition to the compulsory inoculation of flocks and herds in infected areas.

Cyprus mules and donkeys are highly prized abroad on account of their powers of endurance and of their immunity from disease. A large number were exported, principally to Egypt and Palestine, during 1922. The improvement in the breed of poultry within the last few years has been very marked, and Cyprus poultry and eggs are acquiring a high reputation in Egypt and the Levant.

Co-operative Credit Societies.

During the year under review special attention has been given to the question of improving in some measure the financial position of the agriculturists of the island through the encouragement of Co-operative Credit Societies. As in the preceding year, five of these societies were in operation in the Nicosia, Famagusta and Kyrenia districts, and continued to do useful work so far as their funds permitted. Five other societies previously registered were still unable to start work by reason of the lack of necessary capital. The usual inspections of the societies were carried out, and the official annual audit conducted into their working. It is satisfactory to note that reserve funds are gradually being built up and that the accounting is, generally speaking, on regular and accurate lines. The rate of interest charged is in many cases high, but this is due to the high rates at which the societies themselves are obliged to borrow.

There are indications that the benefits of co-operation are being more and more appreciated, and preliminary measures towards the formation of two new societies were undertaken during the year. The principal obstacle in the way of development in this direction has been lack of capital, and, though small loans have been made from time to time by the Loans Commissioners, the amounts that it has been possible to set aside for this purpose have, unfortunately, been very limited. This difficulty has made itself forcibly realised under present economic conditions, but the Government hopes to be in a position to render greatly increased assistance in 1923 and future years.

The formation of Co-operative Trading Societies has also received considerable study, and it is confidently anticipated that a start in this direction will be made during 1923, when the necessary legislation has been passed by the Legislative Council.

Other Industries.

There are few industries in Cyprus at all comparable with agriculture for importance, although the manufacture of wine and of raisins is a well-established industry in the Limassol and Paphos districts. The vintage of 1922 was below the average of the preceding five years, both as regards quantity and quality, and the difficulties experienced in placing Cyprus wines on the Egyptian market, which are referred to in a previous chapter, have reacted prejudicially on the industry as a whole. About 1,000,000 gallons of wine and 20,000 gallons of spirit, principally native brandy, were exported during the year, to a total value of approximately £70,000, a further falling off of about £30,000 as compared with 1921. The production of raisins was considerably above the average, and almost double that of the previous year, but the same difficulty was experienced in disposing of stocks, a circumstance in some measure attributable to the depreciation of the Greek and French currencies. Thirty-six thousand cwts. of raisins were exported, to a value of £42,000.

The manufacture of cigarettes is a thriving local industry; there are eight tobacco factories in the island, three of which are equipped with modern machinery. The tobacco consumed is imported chiefly from Greece, the locally-grown tobacco being used only in cigarettes of inferior quality. Cyprus cigarettes are sent all over the world, and enjoy an excellent reputation. Tobacco for blending with American pipe tobacco is now being grown from Latakia seed in the Limassol district, and the experiment appears likely to prove successful.

Other exports of island products include asbestos, pyrites, magnesite, terra umbra, gypsum, salt, cheese, silk and fruit. The making of lace at Lefkara, of a design closely related to Venetian point lace, is a prosperous business, and the itinerant lace-sellers have penetrated with their wares to all corners of Europe, and as far afield as the continent of America.

Land.

The tenure of land in Cyprus is governed by the Ottoman Land Law. Agricultural land in general (*Arazi Mirie*) is held by a title deed (*Qochan*), which is issued by the Land Registry Office, the real ownership remaining with the State. It can be alienated by sale, in which case a new title deed is issued and the transaction registered by the Land Registry Office. It is transmissible by inheritance within certain specified degrees of relationship, but cannot be transmitted by will. If it becomes vacant by failure of heirs, it escheats to the State (*mahlul*).

Buildings, trees, gardens, vineyards and wild grafted trees which have been granted are known as mulk (*Arazi Memluke*), and included in this category are building sites within or near a town or village. Immovable property held under this tenure belongs in full to the owner, is alienated and inherited like movable property, and the provisions of the land code do not apply to it.

Unowned or waste land is known as Hali (*Arazi Mevat*). This may, with permission of the Government, and on payment of certain fees representing its equivalent value, be taken up and cultivated, the ownership, as in the case of Arazi Mirie, remaining with the State. Land left uncultivated for certain periods can be forfeited.

The charges on Arazi Mirie are: (i) Verghi Kimat, a land tax at the rate of four per thousand of the capital value, (ii) tithes of the produce of land, and (iii) a fee on transfer by sale or inheritance.

Prices of land vary according to its adaptation to certain crops, its means of irrigation, and its position in relation to towns and villages. Prices, therefore, vary from a few shillings per donum (one-third of an acre) to £30 or £40, while land in the vicinity of towns suitable for building sites may fetch over £200 a donum. The average size of a plot of land is about 1½ acres.

During the year under review 173 parcels of Hali (waste) land, comprising 1,103 donums (368 acres), were granted by Government for a payment of £199, the full estimated value being at an average price of 3s. 5cp. per donum (10s. 7d. the acre). In the same year 45 parcels of Hali land, comprising 382 donums (127 acres), were sold at auction, realising £215, an average price of 11s. 2cp. a donum (£1 13s. 7d. the acre). Consequent on agricultural depression, and on the distress of the poorer class of farmers, the value of land fell sharply during the year, and the selling price of agricultural properties was frequently as low as one-fourth or one-fifth of its nominal registered value. There was a marked increase in the number of forced sales of immovable property resultant on the foreclosing of mortgages and for the satisfaction of debts, and the Land Registry Department was busily engaged throughout the year. Land in Cyprus tends rapidly to pass into the hands or the control of a limited circle of capitalist money-lenders, and the protection of the peasant proprietors against this alienation from the land has occupied, and continues to occupy, the earnest attention of the Government.

VI.—INVESTIGATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES.

Forests.

Cyprus possesses valuable resources in its forests, for which, at one time, it was famous. During the Turkish administration it was practically denuded of its forests, but since the British occupation in 1878 there has been a considerable improvement,

and artificial reafforestation has been carried out as far as funds permitted. During the late War the forests of Cyprus rendered great service to the Allied Armies in Egypt and Palestine in supplying them with a large proportion of their needs in the way of timber and fuel.

The effects of the universal post-war depression were experienced during the year under review by the Forest Administration in common with other Government departments. It was found necessary early in the year considerably to curtail forest expenditure, and to restrict the activities of the Department, while the timber extracted and worked up locally was subjected to severe competition from imported timber, coming principally from Trieste and Roumania. Endeavours were made to open up new markets for local timber abroad, notably in England and in Egypt, but the results proved disappointing, and prospects of development in this direction for the present cannot be regarded as encouraging. It would appear that Cyprus pine and other timber does not compare favourably in quality with that grown in Scandinavia and America, and that the cost of production is relatively high. Exploitation of the forests on a commercial basis has been shown to be impracticable, and it cannot be hoped in present circumstances to do more than to supply local needs in the way of timber and firewood, and by gradual development to meet as far as possible the cost to the local revenues of the forest staff and administration. It must not be forgotten that the principal value to the island of its forests is indirect, depending not so much on their revenue-earning potentiality as on their climatic effect, and their importance should be gauged rather by the part they play in increasing the rainfall and in preserving the sources of water supply than by the material worth of the produce that is extracted from them.

The general condition of the forests continued to be good, and natural regeneration has commenced to repair the health of those areas which were cut over during the War. There still remains, more especially in the less accessible reserves, a considerable quantity of mature, and even over-mature, timber ready for cutting. Enumeration and general surveys were carried on in accordance with programme so far as funds permitted. The total area of the delimited State forests, which comprise practically all the forests in the island, is about 415,000 acres; it has not yet been possible to estimate the cubic capacity of the timber standing in this area. Attention has, as in former years, been given to silviculture and to reafforestation. Existing plantations have been maintained and roadside planting continued. A large number of seedlings have been planted by officials of the Forest Department, and by school children in the school gardens and on Arbor Day.

A successful exhibition of Cyprus timber and forest products, the first of its kind, was held in Nicosia by the Department, at which more than 300 specimens of wood, both natural and worked, were on view.

The forest revenue collected during the year amounted to about £30,000, as compared with £45,000 in 1921 and £90,000 in 1920. This decrease is to be attributed to the cessation of the supply of fuel to the armies in Palestine and Egypt, to the competition experienced from imported timber and the lower prices realised, and to the drastic curtailment of expenditure to which previous reference has been made.

The number of forest fires that occurred during the year was 65, as compared with 63 in 1921, 57 in 1920, and 104 in 1919. The improvement in this direction noticed during the last two years was thus well maintained, particularly when it is remembered that 1922 was one of the hottest and driest years since the occupation of the island.

Mining.

The indications recorded in the Reports for the past two years of increased activity and interest in the development of the island's mineral resources were again remarked in 1922. The rich asbestos mines at Amiandos, on Troodos, continued to be worked on an intensive scale by the new company, which has been formed under the auspices of the Anglo-French Middle East Development Corporation, Limited, and a considerable quantity of asbestos was exported.

The Cyprus Mines Corporation at Skouriotissa further extended their workings during the year, and nearly 30,000 tons of cupriferous iron pyrites were won. An encouraging start was made in the export of ore, which had not previously been possible owing to the difficulties of shipment and of the market.

The exploitation of magnesite by a local syndicate in the Akamas Hills shows promise of favourable development, and over 800 tons of this mineral were extracted during the year.

The Cyprus Sulphur and Copper Company, Limited, continued operations on their concession at Lymni, in the Paphos district, for iron and copper pyrites.

Sixteen new licences to prospect for various minerals were granted to companies and individuals during the year.

Sponge Fishing.

The sponge fisheries in the territorial waters of Cyprus are supervised by the Government Inspector of Fisheries, who works the monopoly by sub-letting the right to fish.

Some improvement in this industry is to be noticed during 1922 as compared with the years immediately preceding; the activity, however, shown in this direction during the period coincident with the beginning and early years of the late War is no longer apparent, and the Cyprus sponge fishery has yet to develop appreciably before its condition can be regarded as satisfactory. The sponges obtained locally are of good quality, but the Cypriot does not take kindly to the industry, and the sponge

fishers from the Greek islands, who previously came to Cyprus, prefer to fish around the neighbouring coasts of Asia Minor and off the north coast of Africa. During 1922 eight licences to fish were granted, and some 50,000 sponges taken of an assessed value of £3,000.

VII.—LEGISLATION.

Forty-three bills were brought before the Legislative Council during its session of 1922, all of which became laws. The majority of these are of purely local interest, dealing with the appropriation of moneys, with alterations in the Customs tariff, and with various amendments of minor importance to existing laws. Of the remainder, the most noteworthy or interesting are the following :—

Law V.—To provide for the registration of ships in Cyprus, and to authorise ships when so registered to fly a red ensign defaced by the Cyprus badge.

Law VII.—To provide for the construction of an aerial ropeway by the Cyprus Asbestos Company, Limited, from the asbestos mines at Amiandos on Troodos to the port of Limassol.

Law IX.—To provide for the establishment, maintenance and regulation of oyster beds and oyster fisheries in Cyprus.

Law XII.—To make further provision with respect to wireless telegraphy on ships registered in Cyprus or calling at Cyprus ports.

Law XVIII.—To provide for the formation and legal existence in Cyprus of limited liability companies.

Law XXII.—To encourage the development and improvement of the silk industry.

Law XXXI.—To provide for the issue of Cyprus Treasury Bills in London.

VIII.—EDUCATIONAL PROGRESS.

Primary Education.

Education in Cyprus is not compulsory, and the control of the schools is left in the hands of the various religious communities which have their several governing bodies operating under the supervision of the Education Department. The school year 1922 was void of any feature worthy of special remark, and the Education Department was not called upon to meet any administrative problem of an exceptional nature.

The schools of the Moslem community and of the remaining denominations, other than Greek-Christian, continued to work with satisfactory results under the law enacted in 1920, the only complaints received being from the larger property and flock owners, who now pay more by way of school fees than under the old system to the relief of the poorer classes of tax payers. The

schools of the Greek-Christian community remained in operation under the Education Law of 1905, but an increasing desire was manifested on the part of the village school committees and of the teachers to come into line with the other communities, principally on account of financial considerations. The whole question of Greek-Christian education is at the present time engaging the most earnest attention of the Government.

During the year under review there were 242 Moslem, 508 Greek-Christian, and 14 other denominational schools open, giving a total of 764, or an increase of 2 as compared with the preceding year. Nearly 45,000 scholars attended the schools, with an average attendance of 38,000, a figure slightly in excess of that for 1921. The total expenditure on elementary education was £76,700, and the number of teachers employed 979.

The progress of education under the British Administration may be gauged by a comparison of the returns for the years 1881 and 1922 :—

	Schools.	*Scholars.*	*Expenditure.*
			£
1881 ..	170 ..	6,776 ..	3,672
1922 ..	764 ..	44,850 ..	76,693

Satisfactory progress was made in the construction and improvement of school buildings. Thirty new school buildings were completed and twenty-five others commenced, while additions and repairs to existing buildings were carried out in some seventy instances.

Secondary Education.

The work under this heading proceeded during the past year on the accustomed lines, and the increased interest recently taken in the teaching of English was well maintained.

The secondary schools are mainly classical. In each town there are advanced classes attached to the Moslem schools, the programme of which is arranged to prepare boys for higher education at Constantinople ; the Greek-Christians have Gymnasia or High Schools which prepare their pupils for the University of Athens ; a large number, however, do not proceed so far.

The English School at Nicosia (undenominational) which is conducted on the lines of an English Grammar School, and the American Academy at Larnaca (attached to the Reformed Presbyterian Mission) continued their good work during the year. The Commercial Lyceum at Larnaca, which must now be reckoned amongst the foremost secondary schools in the island, continued to record marked progress, due to the energy and enterprise of the Committee. Special attention is paid in the curriculum of the Lyceum to languages and book-keeping, and the English master, brought out on the initiative of the Committee in 1921, has done much to increase efficiency in the teaching of English. A commercial school, founded at Lemythou in 1912 by Mr. D. Mitsis, a native of that village, also continued its

valuable work, while a private girls' school started at Limassol has found a useful opening. The total expenditure on Moslem and Greek-Christian Secondary Education during the year amounted to about £24,000, as against £17,000 in 1921, collected mainly from entrance fees and from grants by religious authorities. The Government grant towards the cost of English teaching was £1,500, as compared with £1,000 during the preceding year.

Government Examinations.

The Government examinations in English, Turkish, and Greek, and the Civil Service Qualifying Examination, were, as usual, held during the year. About 240 candidates presented themselves for the examinations in English, of whom rather more than one half were successful and were awarded certificates.

Technical Education.

There are no technical schools proper in Cyprus apart from the advance secondary schools to which reference has been made in a preceding section.

The agricultural school, which is maintained by the Agricultural Department, has continued its work during the year. Lectures on chemistry have been given for some years by the Government Analyst, the classes being attended principally by student compounders preparing for the pharmaceutical examination. Apprentices are taken by the Government Railway and in the workshops of the Public Works Department, while in the Central Prison at Nicosia boot-making, tailoring and carpet-making are taught.

Athalassa Reformatory.

The reformatory for juvenile convicts, started in 1920 at the Government stock farm at Athalassa, is run on the lines of a Borstal Institution, and the boys, whose ages range from fourteen to eighteen, are employed on various useful duties connected with the farm. During 1922 the daily average of juvenile convicts was 46, and the health of the settlement was excellent. The employments on which they were principally engaged include, as in previous years, construction of prison quarters, maintenance of and repairs to the farm buildings, harvesting of crops, attendance on the stud animals, and general farming. The work performed by the boys has again been satisfactory and their behaviour good.

IX.—COMMUNICATIONS.

Railways.

The Cyprus Government Railway consists of a line running from the Port of Famagusta, at the north-eastern end of the island, to Morphou, near its north-western extremity. It traverses the Central Messaoria plain, and passes through Nicosia, the capital. From Morphou there is an extension into the foothills

of Mount Troodos to Evrykhou, a village situated in the wide and fertile Solea valley at an altitude of 1,500 ft. above sea level. The total length of line open for traffic is 76 miles.

A private line working as a branch of the Government Railway runs from the Skouriotissa mines, situated in the Solea valley below Evrykhou, down to the sea at Karavostassi, south of Morphou, where the Cyprus Mines Corporation has constructed a pier for the shipment of ore; the length of this line is about five miles.

The year under review cannot be deemed a very successful one financially, but, having regard to all the circumstances attendant on the working of the railway, and in particular the general trade depression and competition from private motor transport, the result is not altogether unsatisfactory. Some reduction was effected in the rates of wages paid, but the cost of materials and maintenance remained high. A slight increase is to be observed in the value of the goods traffic carried, but passenger receipts again showed a decrease, attributable largely to the great competition from road motor traffic. With the object of combating this adverse competition as far as possible, cheap return fares for passengers were introduced towards the end of the year, and it is hoped that this concession will result in increased passenger traffic.

The gross earnings of the year amounted to £31,574, against an expenditure of £33,303, the working expenses thus being £1,729 in excess of the receipts. This apparent deficit is, however, explained by an outstanding charge of £2,300 paid in 1922 on account of freight on coal actually received and issued in 1921, to the accounts for which year it more properly belongs; had it not been for this charge there would have been an excess of receipts over expenditure of £571. As compared with the preceding year, these figures reveal a considerable relative improvement; in 1921 the earnings amounted in the gross to £29,255, as against working expenses totalling £36,633, a deficit of £7,378. It is perhaps optimistic to expect the railway to pay as a commercial undertaking, but it is nevertheless encouraging to remark that during the past year it succeeded at least in paying its own way. There is some indication moreover of an increased import trade through Famagusta, at which port the steamers of certain lines are commencing to call regularly, and this, if continued, will prove of benefit to the railway.

The embankments and ballast of the permanent way suffered less than in recent years from washouts, and no damage of consequence was sustained by any permanent structure. The year under review was again free from serious accidents.

Roads.

Cyprus is to be congratulated on the excellent roads which it possesses. Before the British occupation in 1878 there was only one road along which a carriage could be taken, namely, that

connecting Nicosia and Larnaca, and this was neither metalled or kept in proper repair. Now over 800 miles of good main and secondary roads are open to motor traffic throughout the year, and mechanical transport is possible between all the towns and principal villages. During the summer motor cars can travel over minor roads and tracks practically everywhere in the island. The further extension of the system of main roads is under consideration as funds for this service become available.

Postal.

Foreign Mails.—There is a regular subsidized mail service between Cyprus and Egypt. Under their contract with the Government, renewed for a further period of five years as from the 1st January, 1921, the Khedivial Steamship Company maintain sailings three times a month between Alexandria and Port Said and the ports of Famagusta, Larnaca, and Limassol. A sea post office works on board the mail steamer, greatly expediting the sorting and delivery of the incoming mails. During the year the Post Office received 4,452 inward mail bags, and despatched 724 outward mail bags, an increase of 200 and a decrease of 26 respectively as compared with the figures for 1921. The direct parcel mail service with France by the steamers of the Messageries Maritimes was resumed, and 59 receptacles were landed at Larnaca.

Mails for the Syrian Coast, Smyrna, and Constantinople were despatched and received regularly at fortnightly intervals by the steamers of the Lloyd-Triestino and Servizi Maritimi Companies; 180 bags and 106 packets being despatched and 341 bags and 39 packets received.

Internal Posts.—The daily motor mail services carried out under contract between the various towns of the island were again efficiently performed during the year, and the branch post sections to the villages were well maintained. Further improvements and extensions were effected where possible, and the present condition of postal communications generally in the island may be regarded as highly satisfactory. The estimated number of miles travelled in the conveyance of inland mails during the year is 326,650, an increase of over 4,000 miles as compared with the previous year.

Six district post offices, six sub-offices, and three branch offices, open during the summer only, as well as 314 postal agencies (an increase of 20) were working during the year.

Fiscal Changes.—No fiscal change of importance or interest was introduced during the year. In addition to various small increases and reductions in the parcel post rates to certain countries, the fee payable in respect of *remboursement* parcels posted in Cyprus was revised.

Statistics.—The total number of articles dealt with by the local post office amounted to 2,935,584, an increase of 86,202 as compared with 1921; 2,121,032 articles were posted in the island, an increase of 60,111, and 714,552 articles were received from abroad, an increase of 26,091. The total correspondence posted for local delivery shows an increase of 113,105 items, or 7 per cent. as compared with the figures for the previous year, while that posted for abroad shows a decrease of 52,994 items. The increase in the number of letters and postal packets for local delivery may be attributed to the improved facilities offered to the public during the year consequent on the reorganisation of the Postal Department during the two years immediately preceding, while, on the other hand, the decrease in the number of letters posted for abroad is due to the depression in foreign trade. Correspondence received from overseas shows a net increase of 26,091 articles, principally in newspapers and printed matter.

Parcels.—The total number of parcels handled was 60,712, a decrease of 2,762 on the previous year. Parcels posted for delivery in the island showed a decrease of 4,329, but those posted for delivery abroad numbered 6,459, as against 4,641 in 1921. This increase of 1818 is most satisfactory in view of the trade conditions prevalent locally. It is of interest to notice that the approximate value of commodities exported by parcel post was upwards of £17,000; the principal articles exported in this manner were cigarettes and Lefkara lace and embroidery. The decrease in the number of parcels posted for local delivery is due to the increased rates and to the competition from motor traffic plying between the various towns.

The number of parcels received from overseas totalled 36,805, or 251 less than in 1921. About 12,000 were received from the United Kingdom, 10,000 from Egypt, and 2,500 from France. The direct parcel mail service with the latter country, which was suspended in April, 1921, was resumed during the summer.

Stamps.—Postage stamps and stamped stationery sold during the year realised £15,598, as against £12,883 during the previous year, an increase of £2,715 due to increased postage rates. Stamps sold to philatelists amounted to £856, an increase of £651. The increased demand was largely due to the issue of further denominations of high value with the new script watermark. Revenue stamps to the value of £10,403 were sold, an increase of £2,450 as compared with 1921.

General.—The year in general may be set down as satisfactory, but as free from any circumstances of exceptional note. The Postal Department paid its way, the total revenue exceeding the total expenditure by some £300.

A commencement of the system of house-to-house delivery was made at Paphos, but some difficulty has been experienced through correspondents failing adequately to address their letters. It is hoped, however, gradually to popularise the system, and to extend it in due course to other towns.

Telegraphs.

The Eastern Telegraph Company maintains a telegraph cable between Larnaca and Alexandria, and land telegraphs between the six principal towns of the island. During the summer season Platres and Mount Troodos are connected with the system. The only Government telegraph is a line along the railway from Famagusta to Morphou and Evrykhou.

Telephones.

There are small telephone exchanges, connecting the various Government offices and the residences of certain Government officials, at Nicosia, Famagusta, Larnaca, and, during the summer season, at Troodos. Trunk lines connect Troodos with various stations on the railway, and through the central exchange at Nicosia with Famagusta and Larnaca. Lines have also been added connecting Famagusta with Cape Andrea and Cape Greco. The extension of the system of trunk lines from Nicosia to Larnaca, a distance of 26 miles, was completed during the year. Telephones have assumed an importance in the conduct of Government business, but it has not yet been practicable to establish a system for the use of the general public.

External Communications.

In addition to the Khedivial Steamship Company, which, as above mentioned, maintains a service of mail steamers under contract with the Government between Cyprus and Egypt, the Lloyd Triestino Company maintains a service of passenger steamers which visit Larnaca and Limassol about four times a month on an itinerary which includes Egypt, the Syrian Coast, Cyprus, Constantinople, the Piræus, Venice, and Trieste. Steamers of the Servizi Maritimi visit Cyprus two or three times monthly on an itinerary similar to that followed by the Lloyd Triestino vessels. Cargo steamers of the Prince Line are occasional visitors, plying with cargo from Egypt and Syria to Cyprus. Vessels of the Messageries Maritimes also call at Cyprus at infrequent intervals, as also cargo steamers of the Affreteurs Réunis and other lines.

Communication with abroad either by aeroplane or wireless telegraphy has not yet been established.

Colonial Reports, Etc.

The following recent reports, etc., relating to His Majesty's Colonial Possessions have been issued, and may be obtained from the sources indicated on the title page:—

ANNUAL.

No.	*Colony, etc.*	*Year*
1123	British Guiana	1921
1124	Grenada	,,
1125	Zanzibar	,,
1126	Northern Territories of the Gold Coast	,,
1127	Gibraltar	,,
1128	St. Vincent	,,
1129	St. Helena	,,
1130	Fiji	,,
1131	Basutoland	1921–1922
1132	Bermuda	1921
1133	Bechuanaland Protectorate	1921–1922
1134	Barbados	,,
1135	Trinidad and Tobago	1921
1136	British Honduras	,,
1137	Ceylon	,,
1138	Swaziland	,,
1139	Hongkong	,,
1140	Straits Settlements	,,
1141	St. Lucia	,,
1142	Ashanti	,,
1143	Jamaica	,,
1144	Falkland Islands	1920
1145	Bahamas	1921–1922
1146	Seychelles	1921
1147	Turks and Caicos Islands	,,
1148	British Solomon Islands Protectorate	1921–1922
1149	Mauritius	1921
1150	Sierra Leone	,,
1151	Uganda	,,
1152	Somaliland	,,
1153	Kenya Colony and Protectorate (April–December)	,,
1154	Gold Coast	,,
1155	Nigeria	1922
1156	Nyasaland	1921
1157	Falkland Islands	,,
1158	Weihaiwei	1922

MISCELLANEOUS.

No.	*Colony, etc.*	*Subject.*
83	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1910.
84	West Indies	Preservation of Ancient Monuments, etc.
85	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1911.
86	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1912.
87	Ceylon	Mineral Survey.
88	Imperial Institute	Oil-seeds, Oils, etc.
89	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1913.
90	St. Vincent	Roads and Land Settlement.
91	East Africa Protectorate	Geology and Geography of the northern part of the Protectorate.
92	Colonies—General	Fishes of the Colonies.
93	Pitcairn Island	Visit to the Island by the High Commissioner for the Western Pacific.

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL.

No. 1206.

CYPRUS.

REPORT FOR 1923.

(For Report for 1922, see No. 1159.)

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No. 1206.

CYPRUS.

ANNUAL GENERAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1923.

I.—INTRODUCTION.

Geographical.

The Island of Cyprus, situated in the eastern Mediterranean between 34° 33′ and 35° 41′ N. latitude and between 32° 20′ and 34° 35′ E. longitude, is about 140 miles in greatest length from east to west, and about 40 miles in greatest breadth from north to south. A narrow range of limestone mountains, with an average height of 2,000 ft., extends along the northern coast, and an extensive group of mountains, culminating in Mount Troodos, 6,406 ft. above the sea, fills the south-western part of the island. Between these ranges lies the fertile Messaoria plain.

Historical.

The early history of Cyprus is obscure. It was a centre of Ægean civilization two thousand years before our era, and Greek and Phœnician colonies were established there at a very early date. In the sixth century B.C. the island was conquered by Egypt, and fifty years later was absorbed in the Persian Empire. The famous Evagoras, a native king, succeeded in the fifth century B.C. in raising Cyprus to a position of independence, but on his death it again fell to the power of Persia, and in due course to Alexander the Great. At the division of Alexander's empire, Cyprus passed to Egypt, until in 58 B.C. it became a Roman province, falling, on the division of the Roman Empire, under the Byzantine emperor.

In A.D. 1184 the Governor of Cyprus, Isaac Commenus, revolted, and maintained his independence until, in 1191, Richard Cœur de Lion of England, on his way to the Crusades, landed, and in a whirlwind campaign of a few weeks conquered the island. Richard sold it to Guy de Lusignan, the "King of

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Jerusalem," and the Lusignan dynasty ruled the island until A.D., 1489, although from 1373 to 1464 the Genoese Republic exercised a suzerainty over a part of the kingdom. In 1489 Cyprus fell to the Republic of Venice, who held it until it was wrested from them by the Turks in 1571, in the sultanate of Selim II.

In 1878 the island passed under the administration of Great Britain, and, on the outbreak of war with Turkey in 1914, was annexed to the British Crown by Order in Council of 5th November, 1914.

II.—CLIMATIC AND METEOROLOGICAL CONDITIONS.

The climate of Cyprus is, generally speaking, temperate and healthy, though the excessive heat of the plains during the summer is trying to Europeans. The heat is, however, dry, except on the coast, while the winters are cold and invigorating.

The year 1923 was free from any remarkable climatic feature, but the summer was, as in 1922, long and dry. The heat, however, was not exceptional and the rainfall, though somewhat less than the average, was sufficient to ensure the production of an unusually good cereal harvest.

The absolute mean temperature for the year at Nicosia was 67° F., as against 66°·90 F. for 1922, and the average of 65°·90 F. for the last fifteen years. The mean maximum temperature during the year was 78°·80 F., and the mean minimum 55°·20 F. The highest shade temperature recorded was 106° F., and the lowest 34° F., showing a range of 72° F., the maximum and minimum recorded during the previous fifteen years having been 110° F. and 26° F. respectively.

The rainfall for the last ten years has averaged 19·08 inches per annum; in 1923 the mean for the whole island was 18·57 inches, as against 18·41 inches in 1922. The highest rainfall during the year was recorded at Kykkos Monastery, on the Troodos range of mountains, namely 51·08 inches, and the heaviest fall in any one day was on the occasion of a cloudburst at Paphos, where 3·80 inches fell in about two hours on the 5th of December.

Several earthquake shocks, the majority of a slight character, were felt at Limassol, particularly during the month of September, while one was also felt at Nicosia. There were no other meteorological phenomena of an exceptional nature.

The experience of the last decade would seem to show that the climate of Cyprus tends slowly but surely to change. While the excessive heat in the plains continues to prevail during mid-summer, the winters are damper and colder, and late rains not infrequently fall, a circumstance attributable principally to the

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conservation and extension of the island's forests. The latter tendency was, however, not so marked in 1923 as in preceding years.

III.—GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

Cyprus is first and foremost a country of agriculturists, or peasant farmers, and, as such, its prosperity depends almost entirely on its cereal and other crops and on the market prices prevailing for its products. The success or failure of the harvest and the external demand for local commodities, may, therefore, fairly be taken as the criterion of the well-being of the island and of its inhabitants.

The cereal harvest of 1923 was well above the average, and the yield of wheat exceptionally good, being the third highest on record. The grape and orange crops were also good, but the other crops, in particular caroubs and cotton, failed to come up to expectation. The olive yield was, as in the preceding year, moderate; the production of wine, spirits and raisins was plentiful. The actual yield was, it will be seen, on the whole satisfactory, but prices during the greater part of the year were very low. A sudden demand for cereals from Greece and Macedonia in September and October caused a sharp rise in the prices realised for grain and afforded considerable relief in disposing of stocks. Prices obtained for caroubs and raisins were poor and the demand lacking until the close of the year when market conditions improved appreciably. All accumulated stocks from 1922 as well as the produce of 1923 have now been sold, and prospects for the coming harvest are more optimistically regarded than at one time appeared probable.

The position of the peasant farmer, to which reference was made in last year's report, unfortunately showed no improvement during the year. The value of agricultural property remained the same, and an increasing number of farmers were forcibly sold up in satisfaction of debts. The tendency for the land to pass into the hands of the few with the consequent expropriation of the many was still further emphasised during the year, and continued to exercise the earnest attention of the Government. The endeavours made to inculcate the principle of self-help through the extension of the system of Credit Co-operative and Co-operative Societies are dealt with in another chapter of this report. The question of the establishment of an Agricultural Bank, the main function of which would be to finance and facilitate the business of such Societies, was under consideration throughout the year. Negotiations commenced in one direction having proved abortive, another opening was attempted with, it is hoped, greater prospect of a definite outcome.

The trade of the island showed some improvement as compared with 1922, and the position, though not wholly satisfactory, is more encouraging as regards the future. The value of goods

imported again exceeded the value of those exported but the excess was reduced from £540,486 in 1922 to £178,840. For the first time for many years the value of the exports exceeded that of the imports for the two last quarters of that year. This is largely due to the brisk demand for cereals from Greece referred to earlier in this chapter, and to the large exportation of animals, in particular mules, donkeys and cattle, also for the most part to Greece.

The boom in mining noticed in last year's report continued undiminished; the increased production of the iron pyrites mine at Skouriotissa was especially marked, and extensive developments are under contemplation. Two fresh leases to work magnesite and chrome have been granted to British companies, and there are indications that the rich mineral deposits of the island have an increasing attraction for capital from abroad.

The administration was severely handicapped on the contructive side by depleted revenues. Despite the imposition of additional taxation the original estimate of revenue was with difficulty realised, and prior to the unexpected revival in export trade during the closing months of the year the situation was not promising. A net excess of £33,000 of expenditure over revenue was incurred on the year's working, and the estimates for the current year provide for a similar excess of £39,000. The strictest economy was observed on all services, but the reduced expenditure on the maintenance of roads, and of public works and buildings was not without some prejudice to efficiency.

The cost of living was about the same as during 1922, subject to market fluctuations in the price of certain staple foodstuffs. The standard of comfort was satisfactorily maintained in the villages as well as in the towns in spite of the economic conditions prevailing.

Law and order was well maintained and the public peace was at no time during the year in danger of disturbance. The substitution of the old fieldwatchmen appointed by the villagers themselves from their own members by a force of Rural Constables under the control of the Chief Commandant of Police was effected during the year at the express desire of the elective members of the Legislative Council. The increased protection afforded under the new system to farmers has already been most marked and it is anticipated that the new force will prove of very great value to the community.

The importation of motor cars continued as during previous years though on a somewhat smaller scale. At the end of the year there were upwards of 400 motor cars and vehicles, mostly of American manufacture, in use on the island roads.

A number of motor tractors for agricultural purposes were again imported, and the trend of modernisation in this and in other directions recorded a steady progress.

Population.

The population of Cyprus, as shown in the census return taken in 1921, was 310,709, of which number 61,422, or approximately one-fifth, are Mohammedans, the bulk of the remainder being Greek-Christians of the Autocephalous Church of Cyprus. The estimated population at the close of 1923 was about 322,000.

Public Health and Vital Statistics.

Public Health in 1923 was again good, except for an epidemic of measles as in 1922, which caused many deaths among children. The stringent quarantine measures which continued to be in force effectually prevented the introduction into the island of plague, typhus, and other virulent diseases prevalent in all the neighbouring countries of the Levant and the Near East. This complete immunity cannot but be regarded as eloquently testifying to the efficacy of the medical services responsible when it is considered that several thousands of refugees, many of the poorest class, have been received in Cyprus during the past two years from Smyrna, Cilicia, and the coasts of Asia Minor generally. Only one case of smallpox occurred during the year, and over 19,000 vaccinations were carried out. Cyprus continued to be free from rabies and the regulations prohibiting the importation of dogs from any destination were again strictly enforced.

The prevailing diseases were, as in previous years, those of the digestive and respiratory system, influenza, diseases of the skin, rheumatism, malaria and enteric fever. The anti-malaria campaign was, as usual, conducted under the supervision of the Medical Officer of Health, and the incidence of malaria was less heavy than in 1922. This is, however, not reflected by a corresponding decline in the spleen rate which is commonly regarded as indicative of the prevalence of malaria in a country and stood at 12 per cent. as in 1922, a circumstance attributable, however, to a more thorough check, and to a more accurate rendition of returns by medical officers in the districts. It is encouraging to remark in this connection that the spleen rate for the towns as a whole showed a decrease. The customary anti-malaria works were executed during the year, and included the cleaning and drainage of streams and marshes, the filling up of pools, the maintenance of existing works, and the oiling of the surfaces of disused wells and stagnant waters during the breeding season of mosquitoes. It is hoped to set apart further funds during the coming year for this service, and to carry on with the anti-malaria campaign on an extended and intensified scale. It is of interest to note that since the inauguration of the campaign in 1913 over 1,000 acres of marsh land have been reclaimed, of which some 500 acres are now under cultivation.

The total number of births registered during 1923 was 8,096, being 25·1 per thousand of the population, as against 8,982 in 1922, or 28·0 per thousand.

The total number of deaths was 5,715, being 17·7 per thousand, as against 9,294 or 29·0 per thousand in 1922. The natural increase of the population was thus 2,381, as against a decrease of 312 in 1922, and in increase of 2,128 in 1921. The death-rate among infants under one year of age was 149·7 per thousand, as compared with 167·6 per thousand in 1922. The year generally was more healthy than the previous one, and climatic conditions were not so exhausting as those to which reference is made in the report for 1922.

There were Government-maintained or aided hospitals in operation in the six principal towns of the island throughout the year, and sixteen rural medical officers, each with his headquarters and a Government dispensary at a central station, worked among the village population. In addition there were eight branch dispensaries working. The hospital recently constructed at Limassol was opened in February and is now in full operation.

Over 900 patients were admitted to the Central Hospital at Nicosia, which is fitted with 56 beds, and the out-patients treated numbered about 8,200. 130 surgical operations were performed. More than 17,000 persons obtained relief at the rural dispensaries.

At the close of the year 105 inmates were detained at the Lunatic Asylum, as against 94 at the commencement. Thirty-four new cases were admitted, seven died, and 16 were discharged as cured. The accommodation available was ample, and there is nothing of interest to be recorded in this connection.

The number of lepers detained in the Leper Farm at the close of the year under review showed an increase to 75, as against 69 at the close of 1922. There were 13 admissions to the Farm, as compared with five during the previous year. This increase is largely attributable to the fact that patients are voluntarily presenting themselves for treatment in consequence of the excellent results that have been attained by the use of Chaulmoogra oil and preparations of antimony. Leprosy in Cyprus is now well under control, and hopes are entertained that it may be possible in time entirely to eradicate it from the island.

The number of children at the close of the year in the home for the healthy children of lepers was ten, all of whom remained free from any sign of the disease.

Languages.

The language of the country is a local dialect, often very corrupt, of Modern Greek. Osmanli Turkish, somewhat archaic and free from Persian and Arabic words, is spoken by the Moslems, who, however, as a general rule, are conversant with Greek. In a less degree, French is spoken by the more educated classes, but Arabic, Egyptian or Syrian, is not generally spoken or

understood. The knowledge of English is becoming more and more widely diffused, and, save in the more remote villages, there is usually to be found some one who can speak and even read and write that language.

Emigration—Immigration.

During 1923, there was no marked change either in the extent or the direction of emigration from Cyprus. Egypt remains first by a wide margin on the list of countries which nurse a Cypriot community. The United States of America maintain the policy of the closed door towards intending immigrants from the Near East, and only those natives of Cyprus who were already established in America and had returned to the island on a short visit obtained visas locally to enter the United States.

It is anticipated that the gradual resumption of normal relations with Turkey will restore Asia Minor to the position it held before the War as the most accessible field of opportunity for Cypriots who desired, or were driven by circumstances, to seek their fortune and settle abroad. Intercourse between Cyprus and such ports across the Strait as Mersina and Adalia is at present extending perceptibly; and expeditions undertaken by individuals of the Moslem section of the population, ostensibly in pursuit of trade, but partially, no doubt, in order to examine conditions of life in that quarter, have already, in some instances, resulted in actual settlement.

Immigration has once again been almost entirely contingent on the situation in Turkey and confined to the reception of refugees. Parties of fugitives of Greek race from Asia Minor, numbering upwards of a hundred persons in the first half of the year, but diminishing considerably in the later months, arrived monthly and were allowed to land on the strength of some previous connection with Cyprus and to join relatives who had guaranteed to support them. Most of these had found a temporary asylum in Greece or elsewhere in 1922. Many families have come to swell the Armenian communities at Nicosia and Larnaca in the course of the year.

It will be interesting to see how many of these exiles from neighbouring territory remain in Cyprus. Judging from experience in the past there is good reason to suppose that the majority of the Armenian refugees will make the island their permanent home.

Labour.

Unskilled labour in Cyprus is plentiful except during harvest time, and there is on the whole an adequate supply of skilled native labourers and craftsmen. Labour rates during 1923 fell sharply as compared with those paid in 1922, and employment generally was not easy to obtain. The average wages paid for

unskilled labourers were about 1s. 8d. per diem for males, and 1s. per diem for females, as compared with 2s. per diem, and 1s. 3d. per diem, respectively, in 1922. Skilled labourers such as carpenters or masons received about 4s. per diem, as against 5s. per diem in 1922.

Public Works.

The programme of public works carried out during 1923 had again considerably to be curtailed owing to the shortage of available funds, the expenditure on this head amounting to £52,000, as against £61,000 during 1922.

The maintenance of existing main and secondary roads, bridges and culverts was continued so far as was possible with the reduced means at the disposal of the Public Works Department. Eight hundred and nineteen miles of main and secondary roads were maintained in addition to the usual Government constructed bridle paths. Assistance was also afforded to the district Commissioners in the construction and improvement of village roads. The average cost of maintenance was approximately £24 per mile, as compared with £28 per mile in 1922, the difference being due to cheaper labour rates.

The Kiti and Ayia Anna bridges in Larnaca district, which were carried away by floods in 1921, were reconstructed and a new bridge was built over the river at Menico in the Nicosia district. Eleven other bridges in the Limassol and Paphos districts, two in the Nicosia district, as well as the Lefka causeway were repaired, and a training wall built at Khalassa on the Limassol–Troodos road.

A new road, eleven miles in length, was constructed between Lefkara in the Larnaca district, and Korno on the Nicosia–Limassol road, and some four miles of road between Arsos and Ayios Nicola in the Limassol district were completed. A diversion was made to the existing road through Platraes at a cost of some £300, and improvements were effected to the roads between Khalassa and Lophos, and Limassol through Messayitonia to Ayios Athanassios. The laying of foundations on the roads between Tricomo and Lefkoniko, and Leonarisso and Ayios Symeon in the Famagusta district was continued, and the existing bridle track from Kakopetria to Troodos cleared of falls. An experimental length of reinforced concrete road was constructed at a low-lying point on one of the principal roads leading out of Nicosia town which had long been a source of trouble in wet weather. The cost of this work was high, but it is hoped that it will last for many years and thus justify the original outlay.

The usual maintenance work was carried out on Government works and buildings, as well as on Famagusta harbour, and the piers and jetties throughout the island. A new salt store was

constructed by the adaptation of an existing building at Yialoussa in the Famagusta district, and the Customs' export shed at the port of Famagusta was improved by the addition of a concrete floor. A motor crane purchased from the United Kingdom was erected on the pier at Larnaca, and certain necessary repairs were carried out to the sheltering arm. Extensions were effected to the buildings of the Agricultural Department at Nicosia, where shops for silk reeling and for leather curing were constructed. A new house was built at Athalassa for the Chairman of the Stock Committee and two others commenced for the Veterinary Surgeon and for the farm foreman. The labour employed on these buildings was supplied almost entirely from the Athalassa Juvenile Reformatory, to which reference is made in another chapter, and from the Central Prison at Nicosia, while much of the material used in their construction, e.g., bricks, tiles, and lime, was produced on the farm.

Additional generating plant was installed in the electric power house at Nicosia from which current is supplied to Government House and to Government offices and residences at Nicosia. A new [illegible]ing set was also obtained to replace that on Troodos which [illegible] become unfit for further economical service.

A public garden was laid out at Morphou in conjunction with the Agricultural Department at a cost of some £500, which was met by a grant from surplus Verghi Kimat funds.

The improvement of the water supply of this town, commenced during the previous year, was completed at a total cost of approximately £2,000, again provided out of surplus Verghi Kimat funds. The results obtained from the construction of a chain of wells, exceeding two and a half miles in length, have surpassed the most optimistic expectations. An abundant supply of drinking water has been assured to the town, and a very considerable surplus is available for irrigation purposes.

Satisfactory schemes for the improvement of the water supply were also carried out at Lefka, Kalopanayioti, and Pedoula in the Nicosia district as well as at Lefkara in the Larnaca district, Omodhos in the Limassol district, Symou in the Paphos district, and Trypimeni and Gastria in the Famagusta district; the necessary expenditure was in each instance met in part by a grant from surplus Verghi Kimat, and in part by contributions from the villagers themselves.

In addition, an examination was conducted into the water supplies of more than twenty villages in different parts of the island, and six further grants towards their improvement received the sanction of the Legislative Council for the execution during the current year of the schemes drawn up by the Public Works Department in consultation with the Medical Officer of Health.

Telephones.

The telephone lines were, as usual, maintained by the Public Works Department, and the total length of the line now open is about 250 miles. A new junction line was constructed from Nicosia to Athalassa to connect up the Government Stock Farm, and the official residences adjacent thereto; new branch lines were also added at Larnaca and Famagusta between certain Government offices. Over 31,000 calls were made on the central exchange at Nicosia during the year.

Irrigation.

The usual works connected with the maintenance and repair of the irrigation reservoirs and channels, which are situated in the Eastern Messaoria, near to Famagusta, were satisfactorily carried out under the supervision of the Irrigation Superintendent.

The year was free from incident and no damage was sustained by the irrigation works, on account of the absence of floods.

It is now generally accepted that Cyprus is by natural configuration unsuited for the construction of irrigation works on a large scale, and that the best method of conserving the water supply of the country is by afforestation. Due attention is being paid, so far as funds permit, to this service, and a report dealing with this subject will be found in a following chapter. Encouragement is also afforded to the extension of irrigation by the sinking of chains of wells, and by the use of mechanical means to raise to the surface subterranean water of which a sufficient quantity is available in most parts of the island. The gardens and orchards at Famagusta, from which port there is a considerable export trade in oranges, and fruit and vegetables in general, is an instructive example of the results that can be attained by the employment of air motors, which are steadily increasing in popularity.

Ancient Monuments.

Cyprus is very rich in matters of archæological and antiquarian interest. Of the monuments and historic buildings still standing, the most numerous, most beautiful, and the best preserved are those of the Lusignan and Venetian eras of the thirteenth to the sixteenth century. There are also scattered throughout the island remains of temples, tombs and cities of the classical and pre-classical periods.

The maintenance and supervision of the ancient monuments and historic buildings in Cyprus is undertaken by the Curator of Ancient Monuments, but the amount of money available for

this service is unfortunately very small. The number of historic buildings, ruins, etc., now scheduled as ancient monuments is forty-one.

The principal object of attention during the year was the recovery of the great Roman forum at Salamis, near Famagusta, from the condition in which it was abandoned after certain preliminary explorations in 1890. This great monument of Roman commerce in the Levant is considered to have been built in the first century before Christ and is exactly similar in plan to the forum preserved by the ashes of Vesuvius at Pompeii. It is the largest of such buildings of which any records can be traced, being about 750 feet in length from north to south, and 180 feet in breadth from east to west; it is bounded on the sides by colonnades with houses and shops behind them and at the ends by a great temple on the south, and on the north by a wall which still survives to a great height and forms one side of an immense reservoir. The work of clearing the site, of opening roads, and of re-erecting fragments of fallen columns was carried on with energy, and it is hoped that it may still be possible to trace the outlines of the important buildings which must once have lined the side walls of such a magnificent market place.

Investigations were conducted on the site of the temple of Apollo Mylates at the ancient Curium, near Limassol, which was referred to in last year's report, and an underground chamber has been discovered which seems likely to prove an interesting subject for exploration. Certain necessary repairs were completed to the entrances of the tombs at Pera-Politico, near Nicosia, which are in excellent preservation and are happily regarded with due respect by the inhabitants of the neighbouring villages. Steps were also taken for the better preservation of the Commandery of St. John at Kolossi, near Limassol, and of various monuments within the walls of the mediæval town of Famagusta.

IV.—GOVERNMENT FINANCE.

The local revenue of Cyprus collected during the year 1923 amounted to £567,389, to which should be added the sum of £75,000 on account of the Grant-in-Aid from Imperial funds, making a total revenue from all sources of £642,389, as against £718,294 collected during 1922. £75,000 was received on account of the Grant-in-Aid instead of the usual £50,000, owing to the payment in January, 1923, of an instalment of £25,000, normally payable in the previous December.

The expenditure amounted to £582,699, which, with the payment of £92,800 in respect of the Cyprus share of the Turkish debt charge, makes a total of £675,499, as against £719,752 in 1922. The excess on the year's working of expenditure over revenue is thus £33,110.

Corresponding figures of revenue and expenditure for previous years are as follows :—

Year.	Revenue.	Grant-in-Aid.	Total.	Expenditure.	Turkish Debt.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1919–20	602,927	50,000	652,927	485,400	92,800	578,200
1920	668,518	50,000	718,518	691,780	92,800	784,580
1921	682,374	26,000	708,374	678,273	92,800	771,073
1922	668,294	50,000	718,294	557,353	162,399	719,752

The local revenue exceeded the original estimate by £339, but cannot be regarded as entirely satisfactory. Increased Customs tariffs imposed during the year failed to produce the additional revenue anticipated, though this is largely to be attributed to the general depression of trade, and to the great falling off in imports particularly during the last six months of the year. The principal increases recorded are under the sale of Forest produce, due to increased sales consequent on reduction of prices and heavier duty on imported timber; stamps, due to increased rates of Court fees and stamp duties generally; post office, mainly owing to abnormal sales of new issues of postage stamps to philatelists; and Interest on Government Moneys, due to the re-investment of Note Security funds in British War Loan.

The principal decreases are to be noticed under Customs receipts, more especially those from import dues on matches and excise duties on tobacco; and Railway receipts, owing mainly to decrease in the volume of imports, and to the increased competition from road motor traffic.

A considerable increase in expenditure was incurred under the vote for the Relief of Distressed Cypriots abroad, owing to the payment of over £25,000 to the Foreign Office on account of relief accorded to Cypriots at Constantinople and elsewhere during the War.

Decreases in expenditure are observed under the Railway, due to economical working, but counterbalanced by the falling off in receipts referred to above; and under Public Works, owing to the reduced programme undertaken.

The collection of the taxes was, as in preceding years, most satisfactory except in the Limassol district, where some difficulty was experienced owing to numerous and unavoidable changes of staff. All arrears of taxes outstanding on 1st January, 1923, were collected, the arrears outstanding as at 31st December, 1923, amounted to £346, of which sum £332 is recoverable from tax-payers in the Limassol district.

The total of revenue and expenditure from the date of the British occupation in 1878 up to 31st December, 1923, is as follows:—

	£
Revenue—collected locally	12,680,638
Grant-in-Aid from Imperial Funds ..	1,697,085
	£14,377,723
	£
Expenditure—current..	9,963,611
Turkish Debt Charge	4,211,334
	£14,174,945
Showing a surplus of	£202,778

The gross balance of Assets over Liabilities on 31st December, 1923, exclusive of the Reserve Fund of £90,000, and the depreciation accounts on investments of the Reserve Fund and the Savings Bank, amounted to £90,888, which figure is reduced to £73,888 when certain supplementary assets and liabilities are taken into consideration.

Currency notes of denominations of £10, £1, and 10s. were in circulation throughout the year, all other denominations having been demonetized. The maximum amount of the currency note issues continues to be limited to £700,000, and the maximum value of notes actually in circulation at any one time during 1923 was £520,232, on 1st January. Early in the year a considerable reduction in the issue was effected, and on 31st December, 1923, the circulation stood at £410,170.

The cereal tithe assessment of 1923 was exceptionally good, the wheat crop being the third biggest on record, and the barley crop being well above the average. The vetches, oats, and favetta tithes were also satisfactory.

No further currency in coin was put into circulation during the year, and £4,000 worth of silver coin continued to be held in reserve. In addition, a gold reserve of £18,000 is held by the Imperial Ottoman Bank on behalf of the Government.

Banks.

The Imperial Ottoman Bank has branches in Nicosia, Larnaca, Famagusta, Limassol and Paphos. The Bank of Athens has branches in Nicosia and Limassol. The Bank of Cyprus, established in 1912 under the provisions of the Ottoman Commercial Code, has its head office in Nicosia, with a branch at Limassol and agencies at Larnaca, Famagusta, Paphos, Kyrenia and Morphou.

A Government Savings Bank was opened, under Law 16 of 1900, on 1st January, 1903. Interest at 2½ per cent. per annum is allowed. The number of depositors at the end of the year was 162, and the balance in hand was £7,173.

V.—ANNUAL PROGRESS OF TRADE, AGRICULTURE, AND INDUSTRY.

Imports.

The total value of imports of merchandise during 1923 was £1,072,573, as against £1,411,697 for the year 1922, a decrease of £339,124. The following table shows the imports for each of the last three years under the main heads of classification :—

	1921.	1922.	1923.
	£	£	£
Food, drink, and tobacco	363,477	335,544	263,080
Raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured	141,577	152,928	124,696
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured	942,935	922,024	684,221
Miscellaneous and unclassified ..	1,258	1,201	576
Total	£1,449,247	1,411,697	1,072,573

The following table shows whence imports are received :—

	Value.	Percentage.
	£	
United Kingdom and other parts of the British Empire	392,139	36·6
Austria	20,067	1·9
Belgium	20,713	1·9
Egypt	136,131	12·7
France	56,266	5·2
Germany	82,513	7·7
Greece	56,949	5·3
Holland	13,173	1·2
Italy	98,398	9·2
Turkey	24,633	2·3
United States of America	36,434	3·4
Other Countries	135,157	12·6
Total	£1,072,573	100·0

Exports.

The total value of exports of merchandise was £893,733, as against £871,211 in 1922, an increase of £22,522. The following table shows the exports during the last three years under the main heads of classification :—

	1921	1922	1923
	£	£	£
Food, drink, and tobacco	676,749	567,993	506,671
Raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured	108,316	161,954	293,091
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured	90,082	79,362	61,276
Miscellaneous and unclassified ..	42,462	61,902	32,695
Total .. .. £	917,609	871,211	893,733

The following table shows the direction of exports during 1923 :—

	Value.	Percentage.
	£	
United Kingdom	212,504	23·8
Other parts of the British Empire ..	14,810	1·7
Egypt	247,153	27·6
France	75,528	8·4
Greece	89,862	10·1
Italy	86,317	9·7
Spain	19,188	2·1
Switzerland	8,221	0·9
Turkey	13,301	1·5
United States of America	11,808	1·3
Other countries	115,041	12·9
Total	£893,733	100·0

The excess of the value of imports over exports amounted to £178,840, as compared with a similar excess of £540,486 in 1922, and of £531,638 in 1921. This adjustment in the balance of the island's trade is satisfactory, and it is encouraging to record that for the first time for some years the returns for the September and December quarters in 1923 showed an excess, however slight, in the value of exports over imports. The over-importation by local merchants referred to in last year's report combined with the reduced purchasing power of the inhabitants, particularly in the villages, resulted of necessity in accumulated stocks which needed no replenishment, thus accounting for the decreased value of the imports. The principal items thus affected

were cotton and woollen goods, haberdashery and millinery, iron and steel manufactures, glass and glassware, motor cars, cycles and accessories, and unmanufactured tobacco, while the import of wheat meal and flour declined by approximately £20,000 by reason of the good local harvest.

The increase in the value of exports amounting to £22,522 is largely to be attributed to the sudden demand for cereals from Greece which enabled merchants to dispose of their stocks at enhanced prices. In addition, a large number of animals, principally cattle and pigs, were purchased for shipment to Macedonia and those parts of Greece where the refugees from Asia Minor are being settled in consequence of the exchange of populations under the Treaty of Lausanne. The price obtained for Cyprus cotton in the United Kingdom was satisfactory, and considerable increases are to be remarked under minerals, asbestos and iron pyrites, as well as under hides and skins, and silk cocoons. The market for raisins and caroubs was difficult throughout the greater part of the year, but indications of an improvement in this direction were observed towards the end of the year and are still maintained. Trade with Asia Minor is re-opening and the prospects generally at the close of 1923 appear much brighter than at the close of the preceding year. Local markets are, however, lifeless, and there is considerable shortage of ready money. It is to be hoped that the year 1924 will mark the transition to more prosperous conditions after the inevitable period of post-war depression, but much depends on the cereal harvest and on the conditions prevailing in the neighbouring countries of the Near East. Trade with the United Kingdom showed a tendency to improve during the year, the value of the exports being £212,504, as compared with £161,190 in 1922, an increase of £51,314. The value of goods imported from the United Kingdom and other parts of the British Empire was, however, £124,655 less than in 1922, although the percentage of the total imports remained the same, viz., 36·6 per cent. Cyprus is participating actively in the British Empire Exhibition, and it is hoped that in this manner a stimulus will be given to Imperial trade with the island.

The value of specie imported during 1923 was £4,822, and of specie exported £2,322, as compared with £7,410 and £4,006, respectively, in the previous year.

Shipping.

Two hundred and eighty steamships and 1,150 sailing vessels engaged in foreign trade called at Cyprus ports, chiefly at Famagusta, Limassol and Larnaca, during the year, again showing an increase, considerable in the case of sailing vessels, over the figures for the previous year. The number of sailing vessels engaged in coastal trade between the ports and anchorages of the island was approximately the same as in 1921 and 1922.

The number of cargo steamers that visited Cyprus showed an increase of ten; there was a decrease of twelve calls by French steamers, and increases of nine and twenty by German and Greek steamers, respectively. The island continued to enjoy the excellent service of regular passenger steamers, which keep it in close touch with the ports of Egypt, Syria, Asia Minor, and Europe, afforded by the Khedivial Mail Steamship Company, the Lloyd Triestino Company, the Societa Italiana di Servizi Marittimi, and the Messageries Maritimes.

Agriculture.

Cyprus is essentially an agricultural country, and the majority of the population consists of peasant proprietors or tenants, farming their own lands or on their own account. Farms, known locally as chiftliks, on a larger scale exist, but it is on the peasant proprietor or small-holder that the agricultural prosperity of the island has hitherto mainly depended. About one-half of the total area of Cyprus is under cultivation, and, of the remainder, about one-fourth is susceptible of cultivation.

Visitors to the island are often heard to comment adversely on the primitive conditions under which agriculture is carried on locally as compared with those obtaining in European countries, or in more highly developed parts of the Empire. Such standards of comparison, however, cannot in fairness be applied, and the progress made in this direction since the British occupation, and more particularly in the last twenty years, is a more equitable criterion.

During the twenty-six years of its existence, the Department of Agriculture has worked hard in the face of ignorance, distrust, and often of active opposition, to instruct and to innovate, and it is only of recent years that the fruits of its labours are becoming apparent. The year 1923 saw a steady development and extension of the Department's many-sided activity and a growing appreciation on the part of the farmers of the benefits to be reaped from improved methods of cultivation and production.

The cereal harvest of 1923 was exceptionally good, the yield of wheat beng the third highest on record, and of barley well above the average. The vetches, oats, and favetta crops were also satisfactory. Prices realised for grain were approximately the same as in 1922, although an improvement was observed at the end of the summer owing to considerable exportation to Greece.

The caroub crop was poor and the prices realised were almost down to pre-war level. All existing stocks, however, including some 12,000 tons remaining over from the 1922 crop, have now been sold and prospects for the coming year are brighter more especially on account of a demand recently received from Greece, to which country no caroubs have been exported for some years.

The raisin crop was about the average but large quantities of the 1922 output remained on hand at the beginning of the year, and sales were difficult to effect even at unremunerative prices. The bulk of the 1923 crop still remained unsold at the close of the year.

The cotton crop was again poor though up to the average of previous years, while the yield of olives and olive oil was also somewhat disappointing. The grape harvest was good both in quality and quantity, and the vineyards generally were free from disease. The production of wine was above the average, but the demand from abroad, especially from Egypt, the principal market for Cyprus wine, showed a decline as compared with preceding years.

The usual fruit crops were produced, and the trade with Egypt in fruit and vegetables maintained. The pomegranate crop was poor, and prices unsatisfactory; the orange crop, however, was plentiful and prices realised show an encouraging advance. The Cyprus orange, in particular that grown at Famagusta, and at Lefka, in the western part of the Nicosia district, compares very favourably with the better grade of Jaffa orange, and endeavours are being made to develop trade in this direction. A trial shipment made to England was unfortunately not entirely satisfactory; the oranges arrived in poor condition due principally to faulty packing. The Agricultural Department has made a special study of the methods of packing employed in Palestine, and is now in a position to advise exporters in the despatch of consignments.

The year, in general, may be set down as a good year from the purely agricultural aspect; financially, after an anxious beginning, it closed with the hope of better prices for the coming harvest.

Agricultural Pests.

The newly-appointed Government Entomologist is making a careful study of the numerous insect pests in the island from which much good is expected to result. The ravages of these pests, such as the potato pest, *lita solanella*, were, fortunately, not so destructive as in previous years, and credit must be given to the Agricultural Department for the systematic campaign that it has waged and is continuing to wage against them.

The methods used to combat the vine disease, *peronospora viticola*, which at one time threatened to assume alarming proportions, have been very successful, and with the aid of favourable climatic conditions the vineyards previously attacked began to show signs of recovery while fresh outbreaks were rare. It is satisfactory to notice a growing appreciation on the part of the villagers of the beneficial results to be attained by spraying and sulphuring their vines.

The usual measures were undertaken, so far as funds permitted, to fight the almond maggot, the carob midge, and the codlin moth, and special attention was paid to the proper care of orchards and fruit trees.

The campaign against rats, which has been reorganised on the lines described in last year's report, resulted in a considerable increase in the number of rats destroyed, and should prove of great protective value to caroub producers against the losses hitherto sustained by them from the damage done to the trees.

Agricultural Experiments and Education.

As in previous years the Agricultural Department effected sales of agricultural tools and implements on the hire-purchase system without interest, and let out to farmers a certain number of implements on easy terms. Endeavours were made by practical demonstrations to popularise the use by local agriculturalists of modern methods and machinery, and there are indications that the sustained efforts made in this direction are, of recent years, beginning to have practical results. There are now more than thirty tractors in use in the island and the introduction of threshing machines is following as a natural corollary. The importation of windmills, disc harrows, and ploughs of European manufacture was well maintained during the year.

In addition to the wine laboratory attached to the headquarters of the Agricultural Department at Nicosia a model factory was opened at Pera-Pedhi in the Limassol district in the heart of the wine-producing villages. Both practical and theoretical instruction was given free to all viticulturists who cared to attend, and the manager of the factory travelled extensively in the villages advising on the care of the vineyards.

The leather curing shops at Nicosia have been equipped with up-to-date plant and the courses held by the Agricultural Department were well attended. The model dairy continued its useful work, and the usual demonstrations and lectures in bee-keeping were given.

Particular attention was paid to the cultivation of flax which is grown over large areas in the western Messaoria around Morphou, and in the Famagusta district. With the aid of the Government a flax-scutching plant has been established by a Co-operative Society at Zodia, near Morphou, and a quantity of high-class seed has been imported for retail sale to growers. A further report on this growing industry must be awaited until the results of the first year's working on the improved methods can be ascertained.

The distillation of otto of rose continued to engage the attention of the Agricultural Department, and samples sent to England for report received favourable notice. This industry is considered capable of considerable and profitable extension.

The Agricultural School at Nicosia again recorded a successful year's working, and in accordance with the new programme a third class was started. Twenty-two students attended the school during the year. A large number of experiments was carried out in the Agricultural laboratory, and 250 lectures were given in agricultural chemistry.

As in previous years village schools throughout the island were encouraged, under the immediate supervision of the Agricultural Department and in close co-operation with the Education Department, to cultivate and maintain school gardens, and prizes were awarded to the most successful. Ninety-three school gardens, an increase of one as compared with the previous year, were in operation. Arbor day was again successfully celebrated, and several thousands of seedlings and young trees were planted by the school-children.

The Agricultural Department was responsible for the preparation and collection of a large number of the exhibits sent by Cyprus to the British Empire Exhibition; the exhibits, which are representative of the many-sided agricultural life of the island and include specimens of the implements used and the products obtained, as well as of typical leather, silk, and cotton manufactures, were open, before despatch, to the public view at a show held in the departmental buildings at Nicosia during November.

Sericulture.

Cyprus is the second most important silk-producing country in the British Empire, and the rearing of silk-worms is an important and growing local industry. The principal centres are Nicosia, Paphos, and the Karpass division of the Famagusta district, where the white mulberry tree is extensively cultivated for the breeding of silk-worms; nearly all the cocoons produced are exported, mainly to France. Special attention is paid by the Government to the industry, which is under the close supervision of the Agricultural Department, and egg raising for reproduction purposes is permitted only by special licence to a limited number of persons, who are subject to periodical inspection.

A silk filature has been established by the Government for educational purposes in connection with the model silk-worm rearing station at Nicosia, which should do much to encourage future development. The usual work of instruction and supervision was carried out by the Agricultural Department during the year under review, and the industry generally may be said to be in a flourishing condition. Owing to the earthquake in Japan and the consequent damage to the industry in that country exceptionally good prices were realised by local exporters of cocoons.

Samples of silk reeled from Cyprus cocoons created a very favourable impression in England and considerable interest has been aroused in certain circles which, it is hoped, may result in an organised extension of the industry on a commercial basis.

Livestock.

As in preceding years the improvement of the island's livestock continued to engage the earnest attention of the Government. At Athalassa, three miles from Nicosia, the Government possesses a large stock farm which is under the immediate supervision of an experienced manager, who is also a member of the Cyprus Stock Committee, a body which advises the Government on all matters relating to stockbreeding. At this farm stock are raised for sale throughout the country, and, in addition, thoroughbred stallions, donkeys, bulls and boars stand for service at nominal fees. Poultry of various kinds are bred in large numbers, and these, as well as eggs for hatching, are sold in different parts of the island. During the year the breeding stock was strengthened by the importation of three thoroughbred stallions as well as of a boar, three sows, and a number of poultry. The usual auction sales of stock reared on the farm were conducted at Nicosia, and at various centres throughout the island; it is satisfactory to record that considerable interest was shown generally by the villagers in such sales, pigs being particularly in demand.

During the year the following services were effected by the stud animals :—

At Athalassa :

Mares, 201 ; donkeys, 61 ; cows, 192 ; sows, 32 ; turkeys, 12.

And in the districts :

Mares, 227; donkeys, 277; cows, 132; sows, 501; turkeys, 5.

The farm lands at Athalassa, amounting in all to some 1,300 acres, were as usual under cultivation as a model farm for the production of cereals, lucerne, etc.; labour was plentiful, the reformatory, run in connection with the farm on the lines of a Borstal Institution, as described in another chapter of this report, again making available a daily average of upwards of forty youths throughout the year. There is a good water supply on the farm, and reafforestation has been undertaken on the less fertile parts.

The stud stables at Famagusta, Yialoussa, Limassol and Paphos continued to render good service; it has not yet been practicable to re-open those at Larnaca and Kyrenia.

The health of animals in Cyprus is particularly good, especially when the somewhat backward and unhygienic conditions in which they are kept in the villages are considered, and the island is surprisingly free from serious contagious disease.

In addition to the usual work carried out in connection with the control of Anthrax, Black Quarter, and Variola, and the examination of animals for export, further attention was paid during the year by the Veterinary Surgeon and his staff to

educational work in the villages with the object of encouraging animal owners to take more interest in the health of their animals, and in particular in the application of measures for the prevention of disease. Nearly three hundred visits were paid to various towns and villages; lectures and demonstrations which were arranged in certain centres were well attended; and leaflets were distributed to many villages which it was not found possible to visit.

Considerable losses of sheep and goats occurred in various parts of the island from a severe outbreak of strongylosis. Active steps were taken by the veterinary staff to combat the disease, but their efforts were in many instances made extremely difficult by the apathy of stock owners. A somewhat alarming outbreak of contagious abortion appeared among the Government-owned cows: this disease was in all probability introduced from England and every precaution has, and is being, taken to prevent its spread.

Sporadic outbreaks of anthrax continued to occur, and though there is no appreciable decrease in the number of cases brought to light as compared with former years it is interesting to notice that the mortality in such cases showed a marked diminution. It is reasonable to suppose that this is, in part at least, attributable to the protective inoculations carried out to animals in infected areas, and to improved methods of detection of the disease in its earlier stages. Over 3,200 animals were inoculated against anthrax in 1923, as against 800 in 1922.

No case of sheep pox was reported during the year, and only three outbreaks of goat pox occurred. It is hoped by the continued application of the strict regulations in force as regards these diseases to effect their total eradication from the island.

Cyprus animals, in particular mules and donkeys, are highly prized abroad on account of their powers of endurance and of their immunity from disease. Considerable exportation took place during the year, principally to Greece, in addition to the usual trade with Egypt, Palestine and Syria. Large numbers of cattle and sheep were also exported and the prices realised were exceptionally good. The improvement in the breed of Cyprus poultry within the last few years has been very marked, and Cyprus poultry and eggs have acquired a high reputation in Egypt and the Levant.

Co-operative Credit and Co-operative Societies.

Special attention was again given during 1923 to the question of improving in some measure the financial position of the agriculturists of the island through the encouragement of the system of co-operation, and of co-operative credit.

The five co-operative credit societies referred to in last year's report continued to function satisfactorily. It was evident, from the increase in the number and amount of deposits, and

from the greater ease with which some societies obtained loans from private sources, that they are gradually gaining the confidence of the people. Each of the societies was visited by the Registrar at least once in the course of the year, and, with one exception, the books were found to be remarkably well kept and up-to-date. An attempt was made to revive the other four existing societies which, owing to lack of funds, had never operated. One was re-registered with new membership and is progressing satisfactorily, but the others have so far failed to find competent officers. The Lefkoniko society was, as hitherto, the most progressive and is yearly increasing in size and influence.

Seventeen new societies were registered during the year, the peasant farmers, particularly in view of the stringent financial conditions generally prevalent, being quick to realise the advantages of the system. Some hundreds of applications for registration were received but the difficulty in finding capital proved in the majority of instances an insurmountable obstacle. Money-lenders were unwilling to advance money on landed security except at a prohibitive rate of interest, and a start was only made possible by a special Government grant of £20,000 by way of loans on easy terms. A further difficulty has been the lack of suitable officers for the management of the societies, the members of which are largely illiterate, but this has been overcome by holding classes of instruction at the Agricultural School at Nicosia where lectures on book-keeping and management were delivered by the Secretary of the Lefkoniko Co-operative Credit Society.

The working of the Law gave rise to no difficulties. An important addition was made to the Rules for Co-operative Credit Societies, 1915, providing for the election, from the members of a society (not being members of the Committee), of a Council of Inspection charged with the general supervision of the transactions of the Society and with the duty of seeing that its rules have been complied with and its interests safeguarded. Some further minor amendments were made in the rules in order to simplify procedure.

The Co-operative Societies (other than Credit Co-operative Societies) Law X of 1923, was passed during the year and the necessary rules were drawn up and published in June. The working of the Law gave rise to no difficulty.

Two societies, both with limited liability, were registered during the year. The first, a Flax Society, with headquarters at Zodia, near Morphou in the Nicosia district, has a large membership and has acquired a scutching plant, the first of its kind in Cyprus, with the assistance of the Government. It is fortunate in having as secretary a gentleman who has been for several years connected with flax production and who has expert knowledge of the subject. The second, situated at Nicosia, consists of ten members, and is desirous of building houses on

contract or on payment by instalments and of undertaking repairs to houses and roads. It was unable to find capital to start operations before the close of the year.

There is no doubt that the co-operative movement as a whole is gaining ground. Its growth is slow and it is premature to assert that all of the societies which have been or may be founded will be successful. Co-operation is, however, now widely discussed throughout the villages and no longer as a remote ideal but as a practical solution of the social and economic problems of village life.

Other Industries.

There are few industries in Cyprus at all comparable with agriculture for magnitude or importance, although the manufacture of wine and spirits and of raisins is a well-established industry in the Limassol and Paphos districts, and in certain parts of the Nicosia district. The grape harvest of 1923 was good both as regards quality and quantity, but, as explained elsewhere in this report, considerable difficulty was experienced in disposing of the production both of wine and spirits, and of raisins, until the latter months of the year when trade with Egypt and Trieste, respectively, showed a sudden and unexpected revival. Prices, however, were very poor and greatly depreciated even as compared with those obtained in the preceding year. Approximately the same quantities, i.e., 930,000 gallons of wine and 20,000 gallons of spirit were exported, but the total value realised amounted to £53,000 only, as compared with £70,000 in 1922. Thirty-eight thousand cwts. of raisins were exported, as against 36,000 cwts. in 1922 the value being £17,000 only, as against £42,000 in 1922.

The manufacture of cigarettes is a thriving local industry; there are seven tobacco factories in the island, four of which are equipped with modern machinery. The tobacco consumed is imported chiefly from Greece, the locally-grown tobacco being used only in cigarettes of inferior quality. Cyprus cigarettes are sent all over the world, and enjoy an excellent reputation.

Other exports of island products include asbestos, iron pyrites, terra umbra, gypsum, salt, animals, hides and skins, cheese, sumac leaves, silk, wool, vegetables and fruit. The making of lace at Lefkara, of a design closely related to Venetian point lace, is a prosperous business, and the itinerant lace-sellers have penetrated with their wares to all corners of Europe, and as far afield as the continent of America.

Land.

The tenure of land in Cyprus is governed by the Ottoman Land Law. Agricultural land in general (*Arazi Mirie*) is held by a title deed (*Qochan*), which is issued by the Land Registry Office, the real ownership remaining with the State. It can be

alienated by sale, in which case a new title deed is issued and the transaction registered by the Land Registry Office. It is transmissible by inheritance within certain specified degrees of relationship, but cannot be transmitted by will. If it becomes vacant by failure of heirs, it escheats to the State (*mahlul*).

Buildings, trees, gardens, vineyards and wild grafted trees which have been granted are known as mulk (*Arazi Memluke*), and included in this category are building sites within or near a town or village. Immovable property held under this tenure belongs in full to the owner, is alienated and inherited like movable property, and the provisions of the land code do not apply to it.

Unowned or waste land is known as Hali (*Arazi Mevat*). This may, with permission of the Government, and on payment of certain fees representing its equivalent value, be taken up and cultivated, the ownership, as in the case of Arazi Mirie, remaining with the State. Land left uncultivated for certain periods can be forfeited.

The charges on Arazi Mirie are: (i) Verghi Kimat, a land tax at the rate of four per thousand of the capital value, (ii) tithes of the produce of land, and (iii) a fee on transfer by sale or inheritance.

Prices of land vary according to its adaptation to certain crops, its means of irrigation, and its position in relation to towns and villages. Prices, therefore, vary from a few shillings per donum (one-third of an acre) to £30 or £40, while land in the vicinity of towns suitable for building sites may fetch over £200 a donum. The average size of a plot of land is about 1½ acres.

During the year under review 920 donums (306 acres) of Hali (waste) land were granted by Government for a payment of £165, the full estimated value being at the rate of 3s. 5cp. per donum (10s. 7d. the acre). In the same year 295 donums (98 acres) of Hali land were sold at auction, realising £418, an average price of £1 8s. 3cp. a donum (£4 5s. 2d. the acre).

As in the preceding year the value of land was much depreciated on account of the depression of agriculture, and of the condition of the large majority of the smaller and poorer farmers. The number of forced sales of immovable property resultant on the foreclosing of mortgages, and for the satisfaction of debts, was again large, although some measure of relief was afforded to agricultural debtors by the re-application of an existent but inoperative regulation under which forced sales are fixed to take place after the harvest or the gathering of the various crops such as olives and caroubs when better prices are to be obtained.

The Land Registry Department was busily engaged throughout the year, and significant increase of transactions is recorded under such headings as Mortgages Registered, Memoranda of Attachment, Search Certificates, and Local Enquiries on behalf of Private Individuals.

VI.—INVESTIGATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES.

Forests.

Cyprus possesses valuable resources in its forests, for which, at one time, it was famous. During the Turkish administration it was practically denuded of its forests, but since the British occupation in 1878 there has been a considerable improvement, and artificial reafforestation has been carried out as far as funds permitted. During the late War the forests of Cyprus rendered great service to the Allied Armies in Egypt and Palestine in supplying them with a large proportion of their needs in the way of timber and fuel.

The total area of the delimited State forests, which comprise practically all the forests in the island, is now estimated at 415,000 acres, and the total length of the forest boundaries is over 1,600 miles. The principal species of tree growing in them are the Corsican and Aleppo pine, juniper, plane, dwarf oak, alder and cedar. The forests supply the local needs for fuel and in part for timber, but, as stated in last year's report, endeavours to open up markets for Cyprus timber abroad have hitherto been unsuccessful on account, it would appear, of its inferior quality as compared with that grown in Scandinavia and America, and of the relatively high cost of production. Exploitation of the forests on a commercial scale has in fact been shown to be impracticable, and for the present, at any rate, no considerable development is to be looked for in this direction. It must not be forgotten that the principal value to the island of its forests is indirect, depending not so much on their revenue-earning potentiality as on their climatic effect, and their importance should be gauged rather by the part they play in increasing the rainfall and in preserving the sources of water supply than by the material worth of the produce that is extracted from them.

The general condition of the forests continued to be on the whole good, but some anxiety has been occasioned by the ravages of an insect pest, the pine weevil, measures to combat which were undertaken so far as funds permitted. Natural reproduction, more particularly in the areas cut over during the War, was induced or aided, as and when practicable, by the Forest Department, and special attention was again paid to silviculture and reafforestation.

Enumeration and general surveys were continued in accordance with programme, and cutting plans on a rotation basis are in course of preparation. There still remains, especially in the less accessible reserves, a considerable quantity of mature and even of over-mature timber ready for cutting, the cubic capacity of which it has not yet been possible to ascertain.

Active measures have been taken during the year to reduce and control the number of goats grazing in the forests, by which destructive animals great damage is done to seedlings and young

trees. The lawlessness of the shepherds adds considerably to the difficulties of the forest administration, but it is hoped to overcome their instinctive opposition by the tactful exercise of a spirit of reasoned compromise.

It is a matter for regret that owing to lack of funds no great extension of artificial plantations or of road-side planting could be undertaken during the year, but a large number of seedlings was distributed to individuals for planting on private properties. Arbor day was celebrated as usual by the Forest Department in co-operation with the Agricultural Department, and trees were planted by the schoolchildren in ninety-four villages.

The forest revenue collected during the year amounted to about £27,000, as compared with £30,000 in 1922. The expenditure, however, was correspondingly reduced by reason of the imperative need for economy on all services to which reference has been made in an earlier chapter of this report.

The number of forest fires that occurred in 1923 was sixty-five, or a decrease of five as compared with the previous year. The enlistment of shepherds as additional fire-guards has proved a successful innovation, and only one really serious fire is to be recorded. The usual fire paths were maintained and new fire paths constructed as operations progressed.

Mining.

A considerable increase in activity and interest in mining in Cyprus is again to be recorded during the year. The Cyprus Asbestos Company continued its operations at Amiandos, near Troodos, but was to some degree affected by depressed prices prevailing and by severe competition. The construction of the aerial rope railway from the mines to the sea at Limassol, a distance of 17 miles, is nearing completion and it is anticipated that by its use it will be possible materially to reduce the total cost of production.

The Cyprus Mines Corporation at Skouriotissa greatly extended and developed its workings during the year, and over 50,000 tons of cupriferous iron pyrites ore, to an approximate value of £60,000, were exported. The prospects of this undertaking appear at the present more favourable that at any time since its inception, and further developments of considerable magnitude are understood to be in contemplation.

The Cyprus Sulphur and Copper Company, Limited, continued to hold its concession to work iron and copper pyrites at Lymni, in the Paphos district, and a lease to exploit the magnesite deposits in the Akamas peninsula was granted, towards the close of the year, to a British company under the style of Cyprus Magnesite Limited, which has acquired the rights in this locality previously held by the Cyprus Development Company and by a local syndicate. Chrome iron ore has

been located on Mount Troodos and negotiations for the grant of a licence for its exploitation were commenced during 1923, and have subsequently been concluded by the issue of a mining lease. Indications of extended development of the mining industry in Cyprus are generally encouraging, and it is hoped that the natural mineral wealth of the island will become in fact productive of substantial benefit to the inhabitants, and to the public revenues.

Thirty-six new licences to prospect for various minerals were granted to companies and individuals during the year.

Sponge Fishing.

The sponge fisheries in the territorial waters of Cyprus are supervised by the Government Inspector of Fisheries, who works the monopoly by sub-letting the right to fish.

The sponges obtained locally are of good quality, but the Cypriot does not take kindly to the industry, and the fishing is all done by fishers from the Greek islands, more particularly Symi and Calymnos. The year under review was marked by a considerable increase in activity, and the results achieved were the best since 1915. Licences to fish were granted in respect of eighteen boats, an increase of ten, as compared with the previous year; approximately 670,000 sponges were taken of an assessed value of over £10,000.

VII.—LEGISLATION.

Fifty bills were brought before the Legislative Council during its session of 1923, of which forty-five became laws, three were thrown out by a majority of votes of the elective members, one was withdrawn, and one was reserved for further consideration. Most of these laws are of purely local interest, dealing with the appropriation of moneys, with alterations in the Customs tariff, and with various amendments of minor importance to existing laws. Of the remainder, the most noteworthy or interesting are the following:—

Law X.—To provide for Co-operative Societies (other than Co-operative Credit Societies).

Law XI.—To provide that Persons seeking to enter Cyprus shall be in possession of Passports.

Law XVI.—To Amend the Police Law. (This law provides for the establishment in Cyprus of a Rural Police Force.)

Law XVIII.—To provide for the Appointment of Mukhtars and Azas and to regulate the Duties thereof.

Law XX.—To Amend and Consolidate the Law relating to Malicious Injury to Property.

Law XXXI.—To make Provision with regard to Stamp Duties.

Law XXXII.—To Consolidate and Amend the Laws relating to the Establishment and Management of Elementary (Greek-Christian) Schools in Cyprus.

Law XXXIII.—To Consolidate and Amend the Laws relating to the Establishment and Management of Greek-Christian Secondary Schools.

Law XXXVIII.—To provide for the Agents' Charges for Landing and Shipping Goods at Ports.

VIII.—EDUCATIONAL PROGRESS.

Primary Education.

Education in Cyprus is not compulsory, and the control of the schools is left in the hands of the various religious communities which have their several governing bodies operating under the supervision of the Education Department. Considerable importance is attached, however, to the benefits derived from education, particularly by the Greek-Christian community, and a great interest is taken generally in the administration of the schools.

The schools of the Moslem community and of the remaining denominations, other than Greek-Christian, continued to work with satisfactory results under the law enacted in 1920, which appears now to be accepted with equanimity by all classes of taxpayers. The schools of the Greek-Christian community remained in operation under the Education Law of 1905, until the close of the school year 1922-23.

In response to an increasing desire on the part of the Greek-Christian community to come into line with the other religious communities, principally on account of financial considerations, and at the strong request of the Greek-Christian Members of the Legislative Council, the Elementary Education (Greek-Christian) Law, 1923, was passed in August and a special grant was given by the Government to enable it to be put into operation by the opening of the school year on the 1st of October. The enactment of this law is the outstanding feature of the year from the point of view of local education, and it is hoped that this vexed question has at length been satisfactorily settled. The schools of all the religious denominations in the island are now working on the same basis, and the results attained during the past four years in the case of the Moslem and other schools may properly be taken as an encouraging indication of future progress.

During the year under review there were 250 Moslem, 510 Greek-Christian, and 16 other denominational schools open, giving a total of 776, or an increase of 12 as compared with the preceding year. More than 46,000 scholars attended the schools,

with an average attendance of over 38,000, a figure slightly in excess of that for 1922. The total expenditure on elementary education was £79,458, and the number of teachers employed 1,062.

The progress of education under the British Administration may be gauged by a comparison of the returns for the years 1881 and 1923 :—

	Schools.	*Scholars.*	*Expenditure.*
			£
1881 ..	170 ..	6,776 ..	3,672
1923 ..	776 ..	46,130 ..	79,458

Satisfactory progress was made in the construction and improvement of school buildings. Forty-six new school buildings were completed and thirteen others commenced, while additions and repairs to existing buildings were carried out in eighty-four instances.

Secondary Education.

The work under this heading proceeded during the past year on the accustomed lines, and the increased interest recently taken in the teaching of English was again well maintained.

The secondary schools are mainly classical. In each town there are advanced classes attached to the Moslem schools, the programme of which is arranged to prepare boys for higher education at Constantinople ; the Greek-Christians have Gymnasia or High Schools which prepare their pupils for the University of Athens ; a large number, however, do not proceed so far.

The English School at Nicosia (undenominational) now styled the Commercial College, which is conducted on the lines of an English Grammar School, and the American Academy at Larnaca (attached to the Reformed Presbyterian Mission) continued their good work during the year, while the Commercial Lyceum, also at Larnaca, maintained the progress recorded in last year's report. Another commercial school, founded at Lemythou in 1912 by the late Mr. D. Mitsis, a native of that village, continued its valuable work. The private girls' school recently opened at Limassol and another started at Nicosia under the auspices of the Reformed Prebyterian Mission already referred to have done much to fill a want that has long been felt in this direction. The total expenditure on Moslem and Greek-Christian Secondary Education during the year amounted to about £25,859, as against £24,000 in 1922, collected mainly from entrance fees and from grants by religious authorities. The Government grant towards the cost of English teaching was £1,500 as in the preceding year.

Government Examinations.

The Government examinations in English, Turkish, and Greek, and the Civil Service Qualifying Examination, were, as usual, held during the year. 343 candidates presented themselves for the examinations in English, of whom 178 were successful and were awarded certificates.

Technical Education.

There are no technical schools proper in Cyprus apart from the advance secondary schools to which reference has been made in a preceding section.

The agricultural school, which is maintained by the Agricultural Department, has continued its work during the year. Lectures on chemistry have been given for some years by the Government Analyst, the classes being attended principally by student compounders preparing for the pharmaceutical examination. Apprentices are taken by the Government Railway and in the workshops of the Public Works Department, while in the Central Prison at Nicosia boot-making, tailoring and carpet-making are taught.

Athalassa Reformatory.

The reformatory for juvenile convicts, started in 1920 at the Government stock farm at Athalassa, is run on the lines of a Borstal Institution, and the boys, whose ages range from fourteen to eighteen, are employed on various useful duties connected with the farm. The number of juvenile convicts employed daily throughout the year was over forty; discipline was well maintained and the standard of behaviour was good. The health of the settlement was again excellent and the work performed satisfactory. The employments on which the juveniles were principally engaged included, as in previous years, the construction, maintenance and repair of prison and farm buildings, the preparation of lime in a private kiln, the care of the stud animals, the harvesting of crops, and general duties connected with the farm.

IX.—COMMUNICATIONS.

Railways.

The Cyprus Government railway consists of a line running from the Port of Famagusta, at the north-eastern end of the island, to Morphou, near its north-western extremity. It traverses the Central Messaoria plain, and passes through Nicosia, the capital. From Morphou there is an extension into the foothills of Mount Troodos to Evrykhou, a village situated in the wide and fertile Solea valley at an altitude of 1,500 ft. above sea level. The total length of line open for traffic is 76 miles.

A private line working as a branch of the Government railway runs from the Skouriotissa mines, situated in the Solea valley below Evrykhou, down to the sea at Karavostassi, south of Morphou, where the Cyprus Mines Corporation has constructed a pier for the shipment of ore; the length of this line is about five miles.

The year under review cannot be regarded as entirely satisfactory from the financial aspect, but credit must be given to the railway administration for the economical working of the depart-

ment and for the successful maintenance at a comparatively small loss of an adequate goods and passenger service during a period of general trade depression and great financial stringency. When all the conditions attendant on the working of the railway are taken into consideration the results achieved during the year are more encouraging than would at first sight appear. A slight decrease was recorded in the number of passengers carried, due principally to the increased competition from road motor traffic; in the case of goods there was a considerable falling off both in the tonnage of goods carried and in the receipts from freight. This falling off is to be attributed, as in 1922, partly to competition from private motor transport, but the main cause was undoubtedly the general depression of trade in consequence of which there was a marked decline in the quantity of goods imported through the terminus of the railway at Famagusta, a circumstance reacting naturally on the volume of freight to be conveyed by the railway.

The gross earnings of the year amounted to £24,683, against an expenditure of £27,030, the working expenses thus being £2,347 in excess of the receipts. As compared with the preceding year these figures show an increased loss on working of £618; it is hoped, however, by the exercise of the most rigid economy to reduce expenditure during 1924 to a degree which will at least permit the railway to pay its own way. The prospect of its flourishing as a commercial undertaking is still distant, though the indirect services which it performs both for the Government and for the general progress of the island should not be overlooked in reckoning up the account of material profit and loss. Such endeavours as appear feasible are being made to stimulate import trade through the port of Famagusta, and no opportunity of securing consignments of freight for conveyance by the railway is allowed to pass unheeded.

The year under review was free from accidents of any kind. Practically no damage was sustained by the permanent way, and an almost complete immunity from washouts was enjoyed. In a few places ballast was removed from the line and small breaches were made, but no delay to traffic was occasioned thereby.

Roads.

Cyprus is to be congratulated on the excellent roads which it possesses. Before the British occupation in 1878 there was only one road along which a carriage could be taken, namely, that connecting Nicosia and Larnaca, and this was neither metalled or kept in proper repair. Now over 800 miles of good main and secondary roads are open to motor traffic throughout the year, and mechanical transport is possible between all the towns and principal villages. During the summer motor cars can travel over minor roads and tracks practically everywhere in the island.

Postal.

Foreign Mails.—There is a regular subsidized mail service between Cyprus and Egypt. Under their contract with the Government, renewed for a further period of five years as from the 1st January, 1921, the Khedivial Steamship Company maintain sailings three times a month between Alexandria and Port Said and the ports of Famagusta, Larnaca, and Limassol. A sea post office works on board the mail steamer, greatly expediting the sorting and delivery of the incoming mails. During the year the Post Office received 4,612 inward mail bags, and despatched 746 outward mail bags, an increase of 160 and 22 bags respectively, as compared with the figures for the previous year.

Mails for the Syrian Coast, Smyrna, and Constantinople were despatched and received regularly at fortnightly and, towards the end of the year, at weekly intervals, by steamers of the Lloyd-Triestino and Servizi Marittimi Companies; 357 bags and packets were despatched and 276 bags and packets were received.

Internal Posts.—The daily motor mail services carried out under contract between the various towns of the island were again efficiently performed during the year, and the branch post sections to the villages were well maintained. Two new mail sections were established and fourteen villages, which hitherto had not been served by a regular mail service, were included in the itineraries of existing services. The present condition of postal communications in the island may be regarded as highly satisfactory. The estimated number of miles travelled in the conveyance of inland mails during the year is 330,000, an increase of over 3,000 miles as compared with the previous year.

Six district post offices, six sub-offices, and three branch offices, open during the summer only, as well as 364 postal agencies (an increase of 50) were working during the year.

Fiscal Changes.—No fiscal changes were introduced during the year.

Statistics.—The total number of articles dealt with by the local post office amounted to 3,279,305, an increase of 343,721 as compared with 1922; 2,428,450 articles were posted in the island, an increase of 307,418, and 850,855 articles were received from abroad, an increase of 36,303. The total correspondence posted for local delivery shows an increase of 313,757 items, or 20 per cent. as compared with the figures for the previous year, while that posted for abroad is practically the same as in 1922. The increase in the number of articles posted for local delivery is again to be attributed to the improved and extended facilities offered to the public, while owing to the general depression in foreign trade no increase is to be observed in the number of articles posted for despatch abroad.

Parcels.—The total number of parcels handled was 49,313, as compared with 60,712 in 1922. Parcels posted for delivery in the island showed a decrease of 3,526, and those posted for delivery abroad a decrease of 5[illegible]. The approximate value of commodities exported by parcel post was upwards of £14,500 as compared with £17,000 in the previous year; the principal articles exported in this manner were cigarettes, Lefkara lace and embroidery, and silk and cotton piece-goods.

Parcels received from overseas totalled 28,983, or 7,822 less than in 1922, to an estimated value of £96,000. The decreases in the number of parcels handled is due to the general trade depression prevailing throughout the year, and, in the case of those posted for local delivery, to the growing competition from motor cars plying between all the towns and principal villages.

Stamps.—Postage stamps and stamped stationery sold during the year realised £16,636 as compared with £15,598 during the previous year, an increase of £1,038. Stamps sold to philatelists amounted to £2,185, an increase of £1,329, due to the issue of denominations of high value on the script watermarked paper, and to the introduction of new denominations of £1 and 10s. Revenue stamps to the value of £10,484 were sold, an increase of £79 as compared with the previous year.

General.—The year in general may be set down as satisfactory, and as free from any circumstance of exceptional note. The revenue earned by the Postal Department amounted to £22,207 and the expenditure to £19,703, showing a net profit on the year's working of £2,504.

Telegraphs.

The Eastern Telegraph Company maintains a telegraph cable between Larnaca and Alexandria, and land telegraphs between the six principal towns of the island. During the summer season Platres and Mount Troodos are connected with the system. The only Government telegraph is a line along the railway from Famagusta to Morphou and Evrykhou.

Telephones.

There are small telephone exchanges, connecting the various Government offices and the residences of certain Government officials, at Nicosia, Famagusta, Larnaca, and, during the summer season, at Troodos. Trunk lines connect Troodos with various stations on the railway, and through the central exchange at Nicosia with Famagusta and Larnaca. Lines have also been added connecting Famagusta with Cape Andrea and Cape Greco. Telephones have assumed an importance in the conduct of Government business, but it has not yet been practicable to establish a system for the use of the general public.

External Communications.

In addition to the Khedivial Steamship Company, which, as above mentioned, maintains a service of mail steamers under contract with the Government between Cyprus and Egypt, the Lloyd Triestino Company maintains a service of passenger steamers which visit Larnaca and Limassol about four times a month on an itinerary which includes Egypt, the Syrian Coast, Cyprus, Constantinople, the Piræus, Venice, and Trieste. Steamers of the Societa Italiana di Servizi Marittimi visit Cyprus at regular intervals on an itinerary similar to that followed by the Lloyd-Triestino vessels except that their home port is Genoa. Cargo steamers of the Moss Line call at regular intervals, while steamers of the Prince Line are occasional visitors, plying with cargo from England, Egypt, and Syria to Cyprus. Vessels of the Messageries Maritimes also call at Cyprus at intervals of a month.

Communication with abroad either by aeroplane or wireless telegraphy has not yet been established.

COLONIAL REPORTS, ETC.

The following recent reports, etc., relating to His Majesty's Colonial Possessions have been issued, and may be obtained from the sources indicated on the title page :—

ANNUAL.

No.	*Colony, etc.*	*Year.*
1175	Barbados	1922–1923
1176	Basutoland	,,
1177	St. Vincent	1922
1178	Bechuanaland Protectorate	1922–1923
1179	Mauritius	1922
1180	Swaziland	,,
1181	British Honduras	,,
1182	Uganda	,,
1183	Federated Malay States	,,
1184	Unfederated Malay States	,,
1185	State of Brunei	,,
1186	Straits Settlements	,,
1187	Falkland Islands	,,
1188	Kenya Colony and Protectorate	,,
1189	British Solomon Islands Protectorate	1922–1923
1190	Jamaica	1922
1191	Seychelles	,,
1192	Bahamas	1922–1923
1193	Somaliland	1922
1194	Northern Territories of the Gold Coast	1922–1923
1195	Leeward Islands	,,
1196	Turks and Caicos Islands	1922
1197	Nigeria	1923
1198	Weihaiwei	,,
1199	Gilbert and Ellice Islands	1922–1923
1200	Ashanti	,,
1201	Gambia	1923
1202	Bahamas	1923–1924
1203	Hongkong	1922
1204	Nyasaland	1923
1205	Cayman Islands	1922

MISCELLANEOUS.

No.	*Colony, etc.*	*Subject.*
83	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1910.
84	West Indies	Preservation of Ancient Monuments, etc.
85	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1911.
86	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1912.
87	Ceylon	Mineral Survey.
88	Imperial Institute	Oil-Seeds, Oils, etc.
89	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1913.
90	St. Vincent	Roads and Land Settlement.
91	East Africa Protectorate	Geology and Geography of the northern part of the Protectorate
92	Colonies—General	Fishes of the Colonies.
93	Pitcairn Island	Report on a visit to the Island by the High Commissioner for the Western Pacific.

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COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL.

No. 1253.

CYPRUS.

REPORT FOR 1924.

(For Report for 1923, see No. 1206.)

LONDON:
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE
To be purchased directly from H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE at the following addresses:
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1925.

Price 1s. 9d. *Net.*

Report of the East Africa Commission.

Cmd. 2387. Price 3s. 6d Post free, 3s. 8d.

THE Commission was appointed "to visit Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Tanganyika Territory, Uganda, and Kenya with a view to obtaining as much information as possible in the time available on all subjects covered by the terms of reference to the East Africa Committee, and to report to the Secretary of State on any facts which they may consider have a bearing upon the above matters."

The terms of reference to the East Africa Committee were :—

"To consider and report :

(*a*) on the measures to be taken to accelerate the general economic development of the British East African Dependencies and the means of securing closer co-ordination of policy on such important matters as transportation, cotton-growing, and the control of human, animal, and plant diseases ;

(*b*) on the steps necessary to ameliorate the social condition of the natives of East Africa, including improvement of health and economical development ;

(*c*) on the economic relation between natives and non-natives with special reference to labour contracts, care of labourers, certificates of identification, employment of women and children ;

(*d*) on the taxation of natives and the provision for services directed to their moral and material improvement."

The fundamental importance of this Report to all interested in Imperial relationships has been recognised by all sections of the Press. *Nature* describes it as "a valuable report." The *Economist* refers to it as "the exceedingly interesting report of the East Africa Commission." The *Times* says it is "a much needed survey of British East Africa as a whole"; and the *New Statesman*, "a document which ought to have a wide circulation."

May be obtained from the addresses shown on the attached cover.

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Price 1*s.* 9*d. Net.*

No. 1253.

CYPRUS.

ANNUAL GENERAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1924.

I.—Introduction.

GEOGRAPHICAL.

The Island of Cyprus, situated in the eastern Mediterranean between 34° 33′ and 35° 41′ N. latitude and between 32° 20′ and 34° 35′ E. longitude, is about 140 miles in greatest length from east to west, and about 40 miles in greatest breadth from north to south. A narrow range of limestone mountains, with an average height of 2,000 ft., extends along the northern coast, and an extensive group of mountains, culminating in Mount Troödos, 6,406 ft. above the sea, fills the south-western part of the Island. Between these ranges lies the fertile Messaoria plain.

Cyprus is most easily reached via Port Said, from which it is distant at the nearest point about 240 miles. The crossing from Larnaca on the south-east coast to Beirut in Syria is accomplished in a night, and the strait between the north coast and the southern shores of Asia Minor is at Kyrenia 45 miles wide.

HISTORICAL.

The early history of Cyprus is obscure. It was a centre of Ægean civilization two thousand years before the Christian era, and Greek and Phœnician colonies were established there at a very early date. In the sixth century B.C. the Island was conquered by Egypt, and fifty years later was absorbed in the Persian Empire. The famous Evagoras, a native king, succeeded in the fifth century B.C. in raising Cyprus to a position of independence, but on his death it again fell to the power of Persia, and in due course to Alexander the Great. At the division of Alexander's empire, Cyprus passed to Egypt, until in 58 B.C. it became a Roman province, falling, on the division of the Roman Empire, under the Byzantine emperor.

In A.D. 1184 the Governor of Cyprus, Isaac Comnenus, revolted, and maintained his independence until, in 1191, Richard Cœur de Lion of England, on his way to the Crusades, landed and in a whirlwind campaign of a few weeks conquered the Island. Richard sold it to Guy de Lusignan, the "King of Jerusalem," and the Lusignan dynasty ruled the Island until

A.D. 1489, although from 1373 to 1464 the Genoese Republic exercised a suzerainty over a part of the kingdom. In 1489 Cyprus fell to the Republic of Venice, who held it until it was wrested from them by the Turks in 1571, in the sultanate of Selim II.

In 1878 the Island passed under the administration of Great Britain, and, on the outbreak of war with Turkey in 1914, was annexed to the British Crown by Order in Council of 5th November, 1914. The annexation has been formally recognised by Turkey under the Treaty of Lausanne, which was ratified on the 6th August, 1924.

II.—Climatic and Meteorological Conditions.

The climate of Cyprus is, generally speaking, temperate and healthy, though the excessive heat of the plains during the summer is trying to Europeans. The heat is, however, dry, except on the coast, while the winters are cold and invigorating. There are numerous resorts in the hills at altitudes varying from 6,000 to 2,000 ft., such as Mount Troödos or Kantara, where the summer can be passed in healthy surroundings and without discomfort or inconvenience.

The year 1924 was free from any remarkable climatic feature, but the summer began early and was long and dry. The spring rains failed entirely over the greater part of the Island, and no rain of any account fell until the middle of October, when the weather broke somewhat earlier than is the general rule. A certain shortage of water, both for drinking and for irrigation, was in consequence observed in some districts. The actual rainfall was above the average, but as a relatively large proportion of it occurred towards the end of the year the crops suffered and the cereal harvest was poor.

The absolute mean temperature for the year at Nicosia was 66°·60 F., as against 67° F. for 1923, and the average of 65°·80 F. for the last fifteen years. The mean maximum temperature during the year was 77°·80 F., and the mean minimum temperature was 55°·40 F. The highest shade temperature recorded was 107° F., and the lowest 30° F., showing a range of 77° F., the maximum and minimum recorded during the previous fifteen years being 110° F. and 26° F. respectively.

The rainfall for the last ten years has averaged 19·04 inches per annum; in 1924 the mean for the whole Island was 21·47 inches, as against 18·57 inches in 1923. The highest rainfall during the year was recorded at Halevga in the Kyrenia range of mountains, namely 51·41 inches, and the heaviest fall on any one day was also recorded at Halevga, where 6·00 inches of rain fell on the 7th January. The smallest rainfall recorded was at Strongylo in the Famagusta district, where 12·31 inches only fell during the year.

(18995) Wt. 8307/640 625 8/25 Harrow G.94 A 2

Several earthquake shocks, the majority of a slight character, were felt at Nicosia and at Limassol, more particularly on the 18th February, and the 9th June. The only other meteorological phenomenon of an exceptional nature was the total eclipse of the moon clearly visible throughout Cyprus on the 14th August.

III.—General Observations.

Cyprus is first and foremost a country of agriculturists, or peasant farmers, and, as such, its prosperity depends almost entirely on its cereal and other crops and on the market prices prevailing for its products. The success or failure of the harvest and the external demand for local commodities may, therefore, fairly be taken as the criterion of the well-being of the Island and of its inhabitants.

The year 1924 is noteworthy as marking a general improvement in trade conditions and in the Island's prosperity after the depression of the post-war period. For the first year since 1914 the exports exceeded the imports by £27,983, while the total value of the exports was £1,271,399 and of the imports £1,243,356 as compared with £893,733 and £1,072,573 respectively in 1923. This very considerable improvement in the export trade is accounted for by the demand for livestock abroad, principally in Greece, and by the good prices obtained for carobs, of which there was a large crop. In addition there was a great increase in the output and export of minerals, particularly iron pyrites. The increased purchasing power of the population is indicated by the increase of the value of the imports, but there is no reason to apprehend that over-importation has taken place as in the years immediately following on the cessation of the war.

The cereal harvest of 1924 was not good. The barley yield in particular was poor, and other crops generally were below the average. No real hardship was experienced, however, through shortage of foodstuffs on account of the large stocks of flour imported from abroad. The cost of fodder rose sharply, but this was in some degree alleviated by the high prices obtained for animals sold for shipment outside the Island.

The carob crop was most satisfactory both as regards quantity and quality and excellent prices were obtained without difficulty. The production of raisins was also good, and a brisk demand obtained at enhanced prices. An encouraging revival in the wines and spirits trade is to be recorded. The market was firm, prices improved, and prospects generally in this industry are appreciably brighter than they have been for some time. The yield of silk cocoons again showed an increase and satisfactory prices were readily obtained for the entire crop. The cotton crop was disappointing. A larger area was put under cultivation for cotton but the ravages of diseases seriously affected the production, as explained in a subsequent chapter of this report.

The orange crop was excellent, and very good prices were forthcoming. Pomegranates also did well, and the year was in general favourable for fruit and vegetables, the production of which is steadily increasing. In brief, the produce of 1924, with the exception of cereals, was generally speaking well above the average and was all disposed of easily and profitably.

The year afforded considerable relief to the farmer to whose position reference has been made in the reports for the last two years. The value of land tended to appreciate, and better prices were realised even at forced sales of agricultural property in satisfaction of debts. Such forced sales continued and showed in fact an increase in number. They were, however, almost without exception in respect of cases of debts long outstanding and had been in many instances held over from the preceding year through pressure of business. The process of the clearing off of old debts advanced rapidly, a circumstance which is reflected in the reduction of the number of mortgages and other attachments for debt registered in the Land Registry Department. Increasing advantage was taken by farmers of the relief obtainable through the provisions of the Insolvent Farmers Law. The benefits of the co-operative system were more widely understood, and greater care was exercised in the contraction of loans, and the settlement of debts. Progress in this direction is necessarily slow and principles of thrift difficult to inculcate, but the signs of the times are healthy and encouraging. It would appear that the results of education and foreign experience are making themselves felt, and that the coming generations will be better equipped mentally and morally to face life than those which having bravely survived are now passing away. Time may even show the year 1924 to have been the threshhold of a new order of things in the life of Cyprus.

Negotiations for the establishment of an Agricultural Bank, one of the principal functions of which will be to finance co-operative credit societies and to market their produce, took a concrete shape towards the close of the year. An Agricultural Bank, working under the auspices of and in close collaboration with the Imperial Ottoman Bank will, it is anticipated, definitely commence operations during 1925. The capital, which will thus become available for advances to agriculturists on reasonable terms, should further serve to strengthen the position of those farmers who are not over-encumbered with debt and are fighting for their economic freedom.

Great activity was shown during the year in the Island's mineral resources, and the iron pyrites mine at Skouriotissa more than doubled its output. In addition this Company have taken out a lease for another concession on an adjacent area and carried out considerable works of preliminary development during the year. The number of prospecting permits granted showed no diminution, and negotiations were in progress in regard to the

conclusion of further mining leases of an important nature. The foreign capital introduced in this manner into the Island, and the employment afforded by mining companies to many thousands of workpeople, the majority of whom come from the poorest districts, have been of great material value to Cyprus during the times of depression in trade and agriculture.

As is explained in another chapter the administration was again restricted on the constructive side by depleted revenues. No additional taxation was, however, imposed and the revival in trade, coupled with the exercise of strict economy on expenditure, enabled an estimated deficiency in the Budget of £43,000 to be converted into an excess of approximately £15,000 on the year's working. New undertakings were feasible only to a very limited degree, while the expenditure on the maintenance of roads, and of public works and buildings, was very considerably curtailed. It was nevertheless found possible to conduct a special campaign against malarial fever, and to take energetic measures for the encouragement of agricultural industries, particularly flax, cotton, wines, silk, and leather. Cyprus participated to the best of her resources in the British Empire Exhibition and an account of what has been done in this connection is given in another chapter of this report.

The cost of living remained about the same as in 1923, subject to market fluctuations in the price of certain staple foodstuffs, and although the price of bread rose somewhat during the latter months of the year in consequence of the short wheat harvest, imported stocks of flour sufficed to obviate any distress. The standard of comfort was satisfactorily maintained in the towns and in the villages.

Law and order was as usual well maintained. A very satisfactory decrease in cases of serious crime was observed during the year and a reduction of nearly 800 cases, or approximately 20 per cent., was recorded under this head as compared with 1923. The activity of the newly-established Rural Police Force has been a marked feature and to their zeal and efficiency is attributable the improvement in the detection and prosecution of minor offences, principally cases of trespass and damage to cultivated lands by shepherds and the like, who, prior to the passing of the Rural Police Law in 1923, were a constant source of damage to agriculture, and were practically immune from detection.

The importation of motor cars continued as in the previous year. The number of motor cars and vehicles now in use on the roads of Cyprus is over 500 ; they are mostly of American manufacture. Motor cars for passenger hire are readily obtainable throughout the Colony for any time and distance at the rate of 6d. a mile. A number of motor tractors for agricultural purposes were again imported, and the trend of modernisation in this and in other directions recorded a steady progress.

A feature of the year was the large issue of seed corn on loan to farmers through the medium of the Public Works Loan Fund. The poor cereal harvest and the difficulty in obtaining credit had seriously affected the small cultivator, who was faced at sowing time with the prospect of being obliged to leave the greater portion of his lands fallow on account of the lack of seed or of the means to purchase seed. It has been the regular practice each year for the Loan Commissioners to make advances of seed obtained from the Government tithes to the most necessitous villages against repayment in kind with interest at the conclusion of the harvest; recently, however, the tendency has been to restrict such issues so far as practicable with the object of encouraging thrift. As in the autumn of 1924 there was a marked shortage of seed in many districts, the danger of large areas of land remaining uncultivated was very real. It had been hoped that by this time the Agricultural Bank of Cyprus would have been ready to commence operations, but its incorporation having been unavoidably delayed the need of more liberal assistance on the part of the Loan Commissioners made itself imperative. Large issues of seed corn were accordingly effected, and all cases of genuine hardship were satisfied, with the result that the area put under the cultivation of cereals finally exceeded that of the years immediately preceding. The total value of the issues in 1924 amounted to £20,897, as against £2,888 in 1923. In comparing these figures, however, due allowance must be made for the enhanced prices for grain prevailing at the end of 1924.

The Loan Commissioners continued also to issue loans to public bodies and co-operative credit societies. Over £2,000 was loaned to school authorities, both Moslem and Greek-Christian, for the construction or improvement of twenty-nine school buildings. Loans totalling £6,700 and varying in amount from £300 to £1,000 were issued to eleven co-operative credit societies for the relief of agriculturists. These loans are normally repayable in five or ten annual instalments, dependent on the capital amount, with interest ordinarily at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

Further provision has been made in the estimates of expenditure for 1925 for a loan of £10,000 from general revenue for the purpose of issue to municipal and village authorities for works of improvement.

British Empire Exhibition.

The year 1924 was marked by the opening on St. George's Day, the 23rd of April, in Wembley Park, London, of the British Empire Exhibition. Cyprus participated in the Exhibition, sharing with Palestine a building of appropriate Byzantine design, situated, in an avenue in the Park known as Union Approach, between the pavilions of South Africa and Nigeria.

The Cyprus section of the building consisted of a room measuring 56 ft. by 20 ft., with three doors leading into the open and communicating through a central arch with the Palestine room. Pointed arches composed of expanding metal and plaster coloured in imitation of stone work were the principal architectural features of the interior of the pavilion. The floor was cemented and covered with green oil cloth.

Within the limited space available a representative collection of samples of the produce of the Island was tastefully displayed. Specimens of the native cereals, timber, minerals, textiles, wine, fruit and oil were set out on stalls and in show cases ; and the walls of the room were hung with carpets, tapestries, embroideries and skins interspersed with pictures, maps and photographs of some of the most notable local centres of archæological, historical and general interest. The carpets and embroideries made a particularly fine splash of colour on the white walls of the room, and the photographs of mountain scenery near the summer resorts of Troödos and Platres were much admired. Pottery, ancient and modern, minor statuary and diverse *objets d'art* of Cypriot origin assisted the decorative scheme. Mr. W. Bevan, the late Director of Agriculture in Cyprus, was appointed official representative of the Colony at the Exhibition, with Mr. P. M. Symeonides, Inspector of Agriculture, as his assistant. The services of English selling agents were engaged.

Seventy private firms and individuals exhibited on their own responsibility, and, in addition to sending certain consignments in bulk of goods for sale, the Government contributed upwards of fifty separate exhibits. Twenty-two private exhibitors rented areas of floor and wall space ranging in measurement from 1 sq. ft. to 297 sq. ft. An area of the latter dimension was rented by the Cyprus Asbestos Company, whose exhibits were extended along the length of one wall of the room and attracted much attention.

The policy adopted in managing the pavilion was to make known the resources and products of the Island by means of sale of popular commodities across the counter to the general public, to arouse the interest of business men in the potential riches and commercial possibilities of the Island, and, where practicable, to book orders with wholesale firms.

The pavilion was thronged daily with visitors of all types and classes from soon after 10 a.m. when the Exhibition opened until the closing hour, 8 p.m. Salesmen were employed to dispose of such goods as the celebrated Lefkara lace, oranges, sponges, cigarettes, lokoumi (Turkish delight) and other sweetmeats, silk and cotton fabrics, and furs and skins, all of which were much sought after. Sales proceeded briskly from the outset and there can be no doubt that there would have been a very handsome turnover of all the articles mentioned if supplies from Cyprus could have kept pace with the demand. Unfortunately it had not been possible to anticipate demands in detail and

stocks of most of the goods asked for were found to be insufficient soon after the Exhibition opened. The limited duration of the Exhibition and the fact that many goods were not procurable at short notice or in the summer season impeded the fulfilment of orders for further supplies.

Many enquiries were received from the principals and representatives of various English, and some foreign, firms ; and it is to be hoped that before long definite business proposals will result. It should be realised, however, that the present methods of preparation and manufacture of Cypriot commodities will have to undergo some radical changes and many minor adaptations to meet the requirements of English and European consumers if those producers in Cyprus who so far have only traded locally wish to secure permanent markets outside the Levant. Revision on up-to-date principles of local business procedure would also in some cases be necessary.

Enquiries made by members of the general public showed that in England ignorance of the past and present history of Cyprus is lamentably profound and widespread. Seemingly educated persons were to be found who could not place the Island, within a thousand miles, on a map of the world, and some even suggested that the inhabitants might be black and savage. Every endeavour was made to correct elementary misapprehensions of this nature and to give adequate enlightenment to curiosity of a more advanced standard. Opportunities frequently occurred to advertise the varied attractions which Cyprus undoubtedly offers to travellers and tourists ; and a brief survey of the history and development of the Island was compiled and suitably illustrated for the purpose and put on sale in the pavilion. Some particularly interesting requests for information came from a number of retired British civil servants and others with small fixed incomes who contemplate settling abroad in a country where the cost of living is low, the climate healthy, and where there is scope for gaining a modest livelihood by means of fruit-growing or some kind of small-scale farming. There is little doubt that Cyprus can profitably accommodate prospective settlers of this standing, provided they are prepared to be content with but slight return for any capital expended in the first years of settlement.

It is not possible at this date to assess at all accurately the benefits which will accrue to Cyprus from participation at Wembley. The Exhibition has yet another season to run, and what is most important at the present juncture is that the defects noticed in 1924 should be remedied in 1925.

Apart from the question of arranging to send larger supplies of goods for sale it will certainly be necessary to acquire more space for the display of exhibits and the accommodation of visitors. In this connection it is satisfactory to learn that the pavilion which was occupied by Fiji in 1924 has now been

secured for Cyprus. It is understood that Palestine will occupy the former Cyprus room. The new Cyprus pavilion is a wholly detached building situated near the Home Government pavilion between the Exhibition Station and the Amusements Park. Appropriate architectural alterations are to be made to the existing structure and several extensions and improvements are contemplated.

Population.

The population of Cyprus, as shown in the census return taken in 1921, was 310,709, and the estimated population at the end of the year 1924 was about 326,000. Nationality in the Near East is somewhat difficult of definition and is inseparably interlinked with religion. Cyprus is a land of many creeds, and in differentiating socially between the varied elements of the population it is easiest to follow these natural lines. The bulk of the inhabitants of the Island are of the Orthodox Greek-Christian faith and belong to the Autocephalous Church of Cyprus. Of the remainder, some 65,000, or approximately one-fifth of the total population, are Mohammedans. There is also an Armenian community, which tends steadily to increase, and a distinct though not numerous Latin colony.

Public Health and Vital Statistics.

Except for the endemic prevalence of malarial fever the climate of Cyprus is healthy and temperate, and with proper precautions there should be no difficulty in enjoying complete immunity from this disease. The heat and humidity in certain localities during the summer months impose a certain strain, but access to the hills is easily practicable within a very short distance. The climate during the winter might almost be described as ideal, combining as it does invigorating cold with clear sunshine. The continued dullness of more northern climes is seldom experienced, and a rainy day is invariably succeeded by a cloudless sky.

Public health in 1924 was again good and no outbreak of epidemic disease is to be recorded. In contrast with all the neighbouring countries of the Levant and the Near East, Cyprus is entirely free from plague, typhus, and other virulent diseases, and stringent quarantine measures are in force against their introduction. No cases of such diseases occurred during the year and due credit must be given on this account to the medical services responsible, to the efficiency of which the complete immunity enjoyed is an eloquent testimony. Cyprus continued to be free from rabies, and the regulations prohibiting the importation of dogs from any destination were again strictly enforced.

The attention of the medical authorities was drawn especially during the year to the prevalence of phthisis in the Island. Steps were taken to collect statistics bearing upon this disease, and it was shown that while there is no ground for alarm a number of the poorer classes of the community both in the towns and in the villages are subject to it. The disease makes headway more readily by reason of the ignorance of those afflicted with it and of their inability to take the necessary precautions to prevent its dissemination. The construction by the Government of an isolation hospital has been decided upon and will be carried out in 1925. Here patients of slender means will receive treatment free of charge, and a centre of instruction in the methods of preventing and treating phthisis will be established.

The prevailing diseases, other than malaria and phthisis, were, as in previous years, those of the digestive and respiratory system, influenza, diseases of the skin, rheumatism and enteric fever. It is satisfactory to note that the number of cases of enteric fever recorded in 1924 is the lowest for the past fifteen years, and that it has been gradually reduced from 611 cases in 1918, to 314 in 1923, and 200 only in 1924. This decrease is principally due to the great improvements which have been effected in the course of this period to the water supplies of the towns and the villages throughout Cyprus.

A special anti-malaria campaign was conducted in 1924 on an increased scale under the supervision of the Medical Officer of Health. Although the incidence of malaria was no more marked than in 1923, the spleen rate, which is commonly regarded as the index of the prevalence of malaria in a country, advanced from 12 per cent. to 13·5 per cent. This increase is, however, more apparent than real and is attributable to the stricter check kept both on the part of the medical officers in the districts and on the returns rendered by them. The total spleen rate for the towns again showed a decrease, that for Larnaca and Limassol being as low as 1·7 per cent. and 2·2 per cent. respectively, and that for Nicossia 3·5 per cent. The customary anti-malaria works were executed during the year, but on a greatly increased scale, and in addition new works were undertaken with the additional funds which were made available for this service. These works included the cleaning and drainage of streams and marshes, combined where feasible with the planting up of swamps, the filling up of pools and the oiling of the surfaces of disused wells and stagnant waters during the breeding season for mosquitoes. The Fresh Water Lake at Famagusta was pumped dry. It is worthy of remark that since the inauguration of the anti-malaria campaign in 1913 over 1,000 acres of marsh land have been reclaimed, of which some 500 acres are now under cultivation.

The great importance of supplies of pure drinking water from the point of view of the public health has been a matter of constant

concern to the Government and considerable attention was again paid to the improvement of existing supplies and the provision of supplies where none hitherto existed. It is interesting to record that in the five years from 1920 until the end of 1924 a sum of £23,750 has been provided for such improvements in 43 towns and villages and that this sum has been largely supplemented by subscriptions from the villages concerned.

The total number of births registered during 1924 was 8,946, being 27·3 per thousand of the population, as against 8,096 in 1923, or 25·1 per thousand.

The total number of deaths was 5,703, being 17·4 per thousand as against 5,715, or 17·7 per thousand, in 1923. The natural increase of the population was thus 3,243, as against an increase of 2,381 in 1923. The year generally was healthy, and the climatic conditions at the end of the summer were not so exhausting, as they sometimes are, on account of the early rains which began about the middle of October.

There were two Government-maintained hospitals, at Nicosia and at Limassol, and four Government-aided hospitals at the other principal towns of the Island in operation during the year, as well as sixteen rural dispensaries and eight branch dispensaries. Each rural dispensary is the headquarters of a rural medical officer, who works among the village population. The duties of these officers are sanitary as well as medical, and in particular during the past year they have been engaged on the intensified campaign against malaria. The dispensaries have been well attended and over 20,000 patients were afforded treatment during the year.

Almost 1,000 patients were admitted to the Central Hospital at Nicosia, which is fitted with 56 beds, and the out-patients treated numbered more than 10,000. One hundred and forty-five surgical operations were performed. A special feature of the Central Hospital is the maternity side and the attention there given to the training of midwives. The benefit of this training is greatly appreciated in the villages, but the number of midwives who can be trained annually is necessarily dependent on the number of patients admitted. Seven midwives completed the course during the year.

At the close of the year 107 inmates were detained at the Lunatic Asylum as against 105 at its commencement. Sixteen persons were discharged as cured, and fourteen died ; the number of new cases admitted was thirty-two. The accommodation of the institution was ample, and there is nothing of interest to be recorded in this connection. Lunacy in Cyprus is generally of a mild form and restraint had to be resorted to in three cases only. Employment is found for some of the inmates indoors, while some are employed in keeping the grounds in order.

The number of lepers admitted to the Leper Farm, which is run on the lines of a village with its own church, mosque, and schools, showed an increase during the year, and the number of lepers detained at the close of the year amounted to 85, as compared with 75 at the close of 1923. There were seven deaths, all of which were advanced cases of the disease. Some of the inmates have been treated with intravenous injections of Chaulmoogra oil and preparations of antimony. In three cases the leprous bacillus cannot now be detected, and in nodular cases the treatment has been successful in producing the disappearance of the nodules and the growth of the eyebrows. It is to the success of the treatment that the increase in the number of inmates is largely to be ascribed, as patients are voluntarily presenting themselves for admission to the settlement. Leprosy in Cyprus is well under control, and hopes are entertained that it may be possible in time entirely to eradicate it from the Island.

The number of children at the end of the year in the home for the healthy children of lepers was eleven, all of whom remained free from any sign of the disease.

Languages.

The language of the country is a local dialect, often very corrupt, of Modern Greek. Osmanli Turkish, somewhat archaic and free from Persian and Arabic words, is spoken by the Moslems, who, however, as a general rule, are conversant with Greek. In a less degree, French is spoken by the more educated classes, but Arabic, Egyptian or Syrian, is not generally spoken or understood. The knowledge of English is becoming more widely diffused, and, save in the most remote villages, there is usually to be found some one who can speak and even read and write that language.

Emigration and Immigration

A very considerable number of members of the Moslem community, drawn mainly from the poorer classes and attracted by rumours of lucrative employment and the prospect of making their fortunes in Asia Minor, emigrated during the year. Of this number many have already returned in a state of complete destitution and it seems unlikely that there will be any great tendency on the part of their brethren who remained in Cyprus to follow their example.

Emigration to Egypt and Greece has continued as in previous years. The exportation of live-stock to these and other neighbouring countries in the Levant, to which reference is made in Section V of this report, has influenced it slightly. Many of those who were sent in charge of animals have not returned to Cyprus; and it is understood that some of them have obtained abroad facilities to travel far afield in search of other employment.

There have been few arrivals in Cyprus which could properly be catalogued under the heading immigration. Apart from the return of some of the Moslem emigrants mentioned above there is little to note. The influx of Greek and Armenian refugees formerly resident in Turkey has now practically ceased.

Labour.

Unskilled labour in Cyprus is plentiful except during harvest time, and there is on the whole an adequate supply of skilled native labourers and craftsmen. Labour rates during 1924 showed a tendency further to decrease, though no unemployment on any marked scale was recorded. The average wages paid for unskilled adult male labour were about 1s. 6d. per diem, as compared with 1s. 8d. in 1923, and 2s. per diem in 1922. The rate for female labour remained the same at 1s. per diem. Skilled labourers such as carpenters or masons received about 4s. per diem as in the previous year. Cyprus is fortunate in having, for the present at any rate, no labour or unemployment question as commonly understood in European countries.

Public Works.

The programme of public works executed during 1924 was reduced drastically on account of the urgent need for economy on all services. Owing to the lack of available funds the expenditure under this head amounted to £23,000 only, as compared with £52,000 in 1923.

The maintenance of existing main and secondary roads, bridges and culverts was continued as previously so far as was possible with the reduced funds available. Eight hundred and twenty-nine miles of main and secondary roads were maintained at an approximate rate of £17 per mile, as compared with £24 per mile in 1923. In addition, the usual Government-constructed bridle paths were kept up, and assistance was afforded to the district Commissioners in the construction and improvement of village roads.

A bridge was built over the river Ayios Onouphrios on behalf of the monastery of Machera on the road from the monastery to Nicosia. The Lefka Bridge was partially destroyed by floods and was rebuilt with the enlargement of the end span. Other bridges on the main roads from Troödos to Nicosia and to Limassol received the necessary strengthening and repairs.

The bridle track leading from Kakopetria in the Nicosia district to Mount Troödos was improved on behalf of Eastern Minerals, Ltd., who possess a concession to mine chrome iron ore, as also the track leading from Tembria to Nikos in the Nicosia district.

The usual maintenance work was carried out on Government works and buildings as well as on the Famagusta harbour, and on the piers and jetties throughout the Island. A new mooring buoy was put down in Famagusta harbour where the quay was repaired, and all cranes, buoys, trollies, and iron work periodically overhauled.

The houses for the Veterinary Surgeon and the Foreman of the Stock Farm at Athalassa, which were commenced in 1923, were completed during the year. The Limassol Hospital was provided with an adequate water supply, and other minor additions and alterations were effected to the hospital buildings at Nicosia and Limassol. Such improvements as were practicable were also carried out to the Government residences at Nicosia and elsewhere.

The electric power plants at Nicosia and Mount Troödos continued to supply the Government offices and residences with light, and in addition current was available for the working of machinery in the Government Printing Office.

Schemes for the improvement of water supplies were satisfactorily carried out or completed at the following villages in the Nicosia district, viz. :—Lythrodonta, Pera, Palaeochorio, Yerolakko, Athiaenou and Lefka. The general outlines of the schemes were the same in each instance, consisting in the construction or improvement of chains of wells or aqueducts. The important works undertaken at Lefkara in the Larnaca district were successfully concluded at a total cost of £1,150. This large and progressive hill village is now assured of a constant and abundant supply of excellent drinking water. Improvements to the water supply were also effected at the villages of Kilani, Mandria, and Kantou in the Limassol district, and at Vavatzinia in the Larnaca district.

In addition, examinations were conducted and reports furnished by the engineers of the Public Works Department in consultation with the Medical Officer of Health on the water supplies of more than thirty villages throughout the Island. The necessary means to enable these schemes to be undertaken were provided on the half and half principle by the appropriation by vote of the Legislative Council of Surplus Verghi Kimat funds, and by subscriptions of equal amounts from the inhabitants of the villages concerned. As has been pointed out already, a total amount of £23,750 was voted for such improvements in the five years 1920–24.

Telephones.

The telephone lines were, as usual, maintained by the Public Works Department, and the total length of the line now open is about 250 miles. No new lines were constructed during the year. About 40,000 calls were made on the central exchange at Nicosia.

Irrigation.

The usual works connected with the maintenance and repair of the irrigation reservoirs and channels, which are situated in the Eastern Messaoria, near to Famagusta, were satisfactorily carried out under the supervision of the Irrigation Superintendent. At the request of the inhabitants of the village of Enkomi for an increased supply of water, a new wall, 9 inches in height, was constructed over the entire length of the overflow of the Acheritou reservoir, thus providing storage for an additional 35,000,000 cubic feet of water. The year was free from incident, and no damage was sustained by the Irrigation works from floods.

It is now generally accepted that Cyprus is by natural configuration unsuited for the construction of irrigation works on a large scale, and that the best method of conserving the water supply of the country is by afforestation. Due attention is being paid, so far as funds permit, to this service, and a report dealing with this subject will be found in the following chapter. Encouragement is also afforded to the extension of irrigation by the sinking of chains of wells, and by the use of mechanical means to raise to the surface subterranean water of which a sufficient quantity is available in most parts of the Island. The gardens and orchards at Famagusta, from which port there is a considerable export trade in oranges, and fruit and vegetables in general, is an instructive example of the results that can be attained by the employment of air motors, which are steadily increasing in popularity.

Ancient Monuments.

Cyprus is very rich in matters of archæological and antiquarian interest. Of the monuments and historic buildings still standing, the most numerous, most beautiful, and the best preserved are those of Lusignan and Venetian eras of the thirteenth to the sixteenth century. There are also scattered throughout the Island remains of temples, tombs and cities of the classical and pre-classical periods.

The maintenance and supervision of the ancient monuments and historic buildings in Cyprus is undertaken by the Curator of Ancient Monuments, but the amount of money available for this service is unfortunately very small. The number of historic buildings, ruins, etc., now scheduled as ancient monuments is forty-one.

As in the preceding year, the principal work undertaken was the recovery of the site of the ancient city of Salamis, near Famagusta, which is considered to have been built in the first century before Christ. The Roman Salamis was essentially a commercial centre and its chief monuments partake of this character. Preliminary exploration of the site, commenced in 1890, revealed the existence of three forums and the operations at present in progress under the supervision of the Curator of

Ancient Monuments include the clearing of the great or stone forum, the opening of roads, and the re-erection of fragments of fallen columns. The great forum comprises within its outer walls an area of three and a half acres, a magnitude without parallel in regularly constructed market places surviving elsewhere ; at the south end stood a temple of the usual Roman square proportions, dedicated to Jupiter Olympius ; and on the north the colonnades of the market place are bounded by an immense tank built of masonry, which was probably a distributing reservoir for the town water supply.

The second or granite forum has not yet been investigated or set in order, but a slight clearance of stones and debris at what is apparently its north-eastern corner discovers the line of colonnade wall with two intact granite columns prostrate as they fell. The third and last regular forum is difficult of study and elucidation. It is constructed of marble and is of a later period of Roman art than the two much older market places. Above the forum cutting it off entirely from the sea is a mound of earth and sand supported towards the forum by a massive stone wall, at one end of which there are signs of a stairway leading up to what was presumably a fort or praetorian camp ; beneath this sheltering hillock are the magnificent marble columns of a ruined stoa dating from the third century after Christ. At a point midway between the great and the marble forums the well-preserved plan of a large house or villa has been partly laid bare ; the lower portion of the walls remains to the height of a few feet, and the site is very reminiscent of Pompeii. It was possibly the house of some wealthy merchant living in close proximity to the commercial centre. No clear indications of its date are apparent, and it may equally well belong to the beginning as to the end of the three centuries of Roman Salamis.

A Swedish archæologist who visited Cyprus during the year has made some most important and novel discoveries in the ethnology of the Island. He has found remains of a stone age civilization which had hitherto been supposed non-existent in Cyprus. Several examples of his finds are on exhibition in the Nicosia Museum and it is understood that a paper on the subject is in course of preparation.

Steps were taken during the year to remove to safe keeping in the Nicosia Museum the mosaic floors of a large Roman villa at Mansourah on the north-western coast of Cyprus. Repairs were completed to the roof platform and battlements of the Commandery of St. John at Colossi near Limassol, and this ancient monument has now been declared in such a way as to include all the outbuildings, which are of the greatest interest, within the protection of the Antiquities Law. An attempt was made to improve the condition of the mediæval ramparts of Nicosia, but with the means available the task of clearing and preserving more than a three-mile length of ruined earthworks can only be gradually performed.

Further investigation of the site of Apollo Mylates at the ancient Curium, near Limassol, to which reference has been made in previous years' reports, was disappointing in result. It would seem that very little remains to be discovered. As in the case of many similar places in Greece the traces of a Doric temple enclosure or temenos on this exposed plateau have almost disappeared; after some amount of exploration the only find was a Doric capital of a column of about 2 feet in diameter of the very latest style.

An interesting *Musée Lapidaire* is maintained by the Curator of Ancient Monuments at Nicosia. This was enriched during the year by the addition of two door lintels of thirteenth century houses in the old Cathedral close, which were demolished some years ago. Each is decorated with three coats of arms, the centre royal, the other two of the families to whom the houses belonged. A tombstone bearing the date 1322 was also contributed.

IV.—Government Finance.

The local revenue of Cyprus collected during the year 1924 amounted to £593,318, or £48,692 more than the original estimate, a position which can be considered eminently satisfactory. To this figure should be added the sum of £50,000 on account of the grant-in-aid from Imperial funds, making a total revenue from all sources of £643,318, as against £642,389 collected during 1923. The latter amount moreover includes the payment in January, 1923, of £25,000 on account of an instalment of the grant-in-aid normally payable in the previous December.

The expenditure amounted to £535,870, which, with the payment of £92,800 in respect of the Cyprus share of the Turkish debt charge, makes a total of £628,670 as against £675,499 in 1923. The excess on the year's working of revenue over expenditure is thus £14,648, as compared with the excess of expenditure over revenue of £33,110 in 1923. This excellent result has been achieved in spite of the uncertain prospects at the commencement of the year in consequence of which allowance was made in the Budget for an excess of expenditure over revenue of £43,074.

A marked revival in the Island's trade, both export and import, the unexpectedly high prices realised from the sale of the tithe grain, and the continued exercise of the strictest control over expenditure compatible with efficiency, combined to effect an improvement of approximately £58,000 in the actual financial position at the 31st December, 1924, as compared with the anticipated position at the commencement of the year.

In addition, it should be observed that a considerable quantity of the tithe grain of the 1924 harvest remained unsold at the end of the year, the proceeds from the sale of which, amounting to about £40,000, will be credited to the revenue of 1925.

Corresponding figures of revenue and expenditure for previous years are as follows :—

Year.	*Revenue.*	*Grant-in-Aid.*	*Total.*	*Expenditure.*	*Turkish Debt.*	*Total.*
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1920 ..	668,518	50,000	718,518	691,780	92,800	784,580
1921 ..	682,374	26,000	708,374	678,273	92,800	771,073
1922 ..	668,294	50,000	718,294	557,353	162,399	719,752
1923 ..	567,389	75,000	642,389	582,699	92,800	675,499

The excess of the local revenue over the original estimate, amounting to £48,692, surpassed all hopes even though it became clear as the year advanced that the depression in trade was steadily disappearing. The principal increases in the revenue are under Customs import dues, and Port and Harbour dues, attributable to the increased prosperity of the population and the consequent increased importation of goods ; under stamps, due to the strict enforcement of the provisions of the new Stamp Law enacted in 1923, and to sales of new issues to philatelists ; under Forest revenue due to increased sales of timber to mining corporations ; and under Rents and Royalties attributable to increased royalties received on the extraction and exportation of minerals.

A decrease is recorded under tithes, but, as explained above, the original estimate of receipts from this source was exceeded by over £16,000, and a further sum of about £40,000 has been passed to the credit of the year 1925.

Increases in expenditure are to be noticed under Pensions, due to an increased pension roll ; under the Police Department, due to the provision for the maintenance of the Rural Constabulary established at the end of 1923 ; under Medical Department, attributable to expenditure on the special campaign against malaria ; under Education, due to the increased grants paid to the education funds of the several communities in accordance with the laws enacted in 1923 ; and under the Forest Department, due to increased extraction of timber and fuel.

Decreases in the expenditure are observed in the Treasury Department, attributable to the reduction of staff and to the transfer of the duties connected with the annual counting of sheep, goats, and pigs for taxation to the Rural police ; there is also a decrease under Public Works, due to the curtailment of the programme of works in consequence of the necessity for economy, and under the head Miscellaneous, due to incidental causes which do not call for any special comment.

It is encouraging to note that Railway receipts showed a slight increase due to the transport of minerals for exportation, and exceeded the expenditure for the first time for several years despite the great increase in competition from motor transport.

The collection of the taxes was, as in preceding years, very satisfactory. The arrears of taxes outstanding on the 1st January, 1924, and amounting to £487 were all collected, with the exception of a few shillings, and the arrears outstanding on the 31st December, 1924, amounted to £392 only.

The total of revenue and expenditure from the date of the British occupation in 1878 up to the 31st December, 1924, is as follows :—

	£
Revenue—collected locally	13,273,956
Grant-in-aid from Imperial funds ..	1,747,085
	£15,021,041
	£
Expenditure—current	10,499,481
Turkish Debt Charge	4,304,134
	£14,803,615
Showing a surplus of	£217,426

The gross balance of Assets over Liabilities on the 31st December, 1924, exclusive of the Reserve Fund of £90,000, and the depreciation accounts on investments of the Reserve Fund and the Savings Bank, amounted to £108,393, as against £90,888 as at the 31st December, 1923.

Currency notes of £10, £1, and 10s. were in circulation throughout the year ; all other denominations have now become demonetized. The maximum amount of the currency note issues continues to be limited to £700,000, and the maximum value of notes actually in circulation at any one time during 1924 was £525,125 on the 31st December. During the year a considerable increase in the issue amounting to £114,955 was effected, due to the general revival in trade.

The cereal tithe assessment of 1924 was poor in quantity, though high prices were realised from the sale of the grain. Owing to the lack of rain during the months of February and March, the harvest was poor and the crops were below the average. The barley crop in particular was very disappointing, being 26 per cent. below the average for the previous ten years.

No further currency in coin was put into circulation during the year. Silver coin to the face value of £4,000 was held in reserve, and, in addition, a gold reserve of £18,000 is held by the Imperial Ottoman Bank on behalf of the Government.

Banks.

The Imperial Ottoman Bank has branches in Nicosia, Larnaca, Famagusta, Limassol, Paphos and Lefkara, and also on Mount Troödos during the summer season. The Bank of Athens has

branches in Nicosia and Limassol. The Bank of Cyprus, established in 1912 under the provisions of the Ottoman Commercial Code, has its head office in Nicosia, with a branch at Limassol and agencies at Larnaca, Famagusta, Paphos, Kyrenia and Morphou.

A Government Savings Bank was opened, under Law 16 of 1900, on the 1st January, 1903. Interest at 2½ per cent. per annum is allowed. The number of depositors at the end of the year was 159 and the balance in hand was £7,225.

Negotiations for the establishment in Cyprus of an Agricultural Bank, which will advance money to farmers for agricultural purposes, have been for some time in progress and came finally to a definite conclusion towards the end of the year. It is anticipated that the Bank will shortly commence operations.

V.—Annual Progress of Trade, Agriculture, and Industry.

IMPORTS.

The total value of imports of merchandise during 1924 was £1,243,405, as against £1,072,573 for the year 1923, an increase of £170,832. The following table shows the imports for each of the last three years under the main heads of classification :—

	1922.	1923.	1924.
	£	£	£
Food, drink, and tobacco ..	335,544	263,080	404,196
Raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured.	152,928	124,696	137,083
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured.	922,024	684,221	701,985
Miscellaneous and unclassified	1,201	576	141
Total	£1,411,697	1,072,573	1,243,405

The following table shows whence imports were received :—

	Value.	*Percentage.*
	£	
United Kingdom and other parts of the British Empire.	516,365	41·53
Austria	14,344	1·15
Belgium	31,802	2·56
Egypt	78,239	6·29
France	64,922	5·22
Germany	79,842	6·42
Greece	67,830	5·46
Holland	19,789	1·59
Italy	82,249	6·62
Turkey	21,863	1·76
United States of America ..	84,842	6·82
Other Countries	181,318	14·58
Total	£1,243,405	100·00

EXPORTS.

The total value of exports of merchandise was £1,271,339, as against £893,733 in 1923, an increase of £377,606. The following table shows the exports during the last three years under the main heads of classification :—

	1922. £	1923. £	1924. £
Food, drink, and tobacco ..	567,993	506,671	660,474
Raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured.	161,954	293,091	440,112
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured.	79,362	61,276	79,751
Miscellaneous and unclassified..	61,902	32,695	91,002
Total	£871,211	893,733	1,271,339

The following table shows the direction of exports during the year 1924 :—

	Value. £	*Percentage.*
United Kingdom	301,504	23·71
Other Parts of the British Empire.	12,169	0·96
Egypt..	273,509	21·51
France	73,598	5·79
Greece	199,300	15·68
Italy	171,155	13·46
Spain	23,638	1·86
Switzerland	367	0·03
Turkey	13,966	1·10
United States of America ..	21,079	1·66
Other Countries	181,054	14·24
Total	£1,271,339	100·00

The year 1924 has been most prosperous for Cyprus in point of view of trade, a fact which is indicated by the excess of the value of the exports over the value of the imports, amounting to £27,983. This is the first year since 1912 that the balance of trade has been in favour of the Island. In 1911 and 1912 the exports exceeded the imports, in 1913 and 1914 they were approximately equal, and since 1914 the imports have greatly exceeded the exports. In 1920 this excess was as high as £868,307, and in 1923 it was £178,840.

This satisfactory state of affairs is in the main accounted for by the large exports of minerals, good prices obtained for carobs, and the demand for animals from Cyprus for export, principally

to Greece. The total value of animals, i.e. mules, donkeys, oxen, and sheep, so exported was £200,608, as against £69,277 in 1923. The demand still continues and there is as yet no sign that the Island's resources in this direction are being overtaxed.

The carob crop was excellent, and very good prices were without difficulty realised. The production of raisins and wines was above the average both in quality and quantity, and obtained a ready market. Silk cocoons again sold well ; hides and skins showed a further advance and the trade in gypsum was well maintained. The value of fruit and vegetables exported again showed an increase, particularly in the case of oranges, lemons, and pomegranates. The great activity in mining in Cyprus was clearly reflected in the export returns. The principal increase occurred under iron pyrites, and increases are also to be remarked under asbestos and chrome iron ore, the latter a new development. The decreases noticed are mainly under cereals due to the small harvest and under cotton as previously explained.

The increase of the value of the imports during 1924 may be taken as significant of the increased prosperity and purchasing power of the population. There is no doubt that the inhabitants both of the towns and of the villages have passed through a period of stress in sharp contrast to the period of prosperity during and immediately after the war, when they obtained very high prices for their produce. The return to normal conditions has been difficult, but every indication points to the conclusion that the corner has now been turned, and that brighter prospects are in store. The principal items under which an increased importation is noticed are wheat meal and flour due to the poor cereal harvest, sugar, rice, haberdashery and millinery and sole leather. Motor cars, motor cycles, and parts, showed an increase of £7,052, and carriages, cycles, and accessories of £3,548, a circumstance which seems to emphasise the development that is taking place daily in Cyprus along the line of improved communications. Machinery imported principally for the use of mining corporations increased to £18,732 in value.

Trade with the United Kingdom again showed an appreciable improvement during the year, the value of the exports increasing by £89,000 to £301,504. The percentage, however, of the total value of the exports remained the same as in 1923. The value of goods imported from the United Kingdom and from other parts of the British Empire was £516,365, as against £392,139 in 1923, or an increase of £124,226. The percentage of the total imports similarly rose from 36·6 per cent. in 1923 and 1922 to 41·5 per cent. Cyprus participated actively in the British Empire Exhibition, and the endeavours made in this connection with the object of encouraging Imperial trade with the Island are described in an earlier chapter of this report.

The value of specie imported during 1924 was £2,165 and of specie exported £1,393, as against £4,822 and £2,322 respectively in the previous year.

SHIPPING.

Three hundred and thirty steamships and 900 sailing vessels engaged in foreign trade called at Cyprus ports, chiefly at Famagusta, Limassol, and Larnaca, during the year, showing an increase in the case of steamships of 50 and a decrease of 150 in the case of sailing vessels as compared with the figures for the previous year. The number of vessels engaged in the coastal trade between the ports and anchorages of the Island similarly shows a small comparative increase in the number of steamships and a slight decrease in the number of sailing vessels.

The increase in tonnage of the steamers engaged in the foreign trade that entered Cyprus ports amounted to over 100,000 tons. Calls by Greek steamers at frequent but irregular intervals continued to be well maintained. As in previous years the Island enjoyed an excellent service of regular passenger steamers, which keep it in close touch with the ports of Egypt, Syria, Asia Minor, and Europe, afforded by the Khedivial Mail Steamship Company, the Lloyd Triestino Company, the Societa Italiana di Servizi Marittimi, and the Messageries Maritimes.

AGRICULTURE.

Cyprus is essentially an agricultural country, and the majority of the population consists of peasant proprietors or tenants, farming their own lands or on their own account. Farms, known locally as chiftlik on a larger scale exist, but it is on the peasant proprietor or smallholder that the agricultural prosperity of the Island has hitherto mainly depended. About one-half of the total area of Cyprus is under cultivation, and, of the remainder, about one-fourth is susceptible of cultivation. It would, however, be a matter of difficulty for an intending settler to obtain any considerable extent of suitable land, and then only at a high price.

Visitors to the Island are often heard to comment adversely on the primitive conditions under which agriculture is carried on locally as compared with those obtaining in European countries, or in more highly developed parts of the Empire; but such standards of comparison cannot in fairness be applied, and the progress made in this direction since the British occupation, and more particularly in the last 20 years, is a more equitable criterion.

During the 27 years of its existence, the Department of Agriculture has worked hard in the face of ignorance, distrust, and often of active opposition, to instruct and to innovate, and it is only of recent years that the fruits of its labours are becoming apparent. The year 1924 again witnessed a wholehearted continuance of effort on the part of the officials occupied in the many-sided activities of the department and also an encouraging advance into new fields of development. It is satisfactory to

note that the endeavours of the department are becoming more appreciated from year to year, and that its advice and assistance are invoked on a steadily increasing scale. Progress is not rapid ; the Cypriot cultivator is, however, slowly but surely realising the benefits to be reaped from improved methods of cultivation and production.

The year 1924 was from the point of view of the cereal harvest disappointing, but as regards other agricultural crops, such as carobs and fruit, well up to the average. The cereal harvest was poor on account of the lack of rain during the spring. The barley yield in particular was very much below that of previous years ; and the wheat crop was also poor, but the deficiency was made good by the importation of flour from abroad. The vetches, oats, and favetta crops also showed a reduction on the returns for an average year. Prices realised for grain, and especially for barley, were brisk, and farmers in general had no serious ground for complaint.

The carob crop was good and the yield approximately twice that of the previous year. Excellent prices obtained and the demand to purchase was brisk. The greater bulk of the 1924 harvest had been profitably disposed of and exported at the end of the year.

The production of wines, spirits, and raisins showed a distinct advance during the year. The bulk of the 1923 raisin crop which had remained on hand at the end of that year was readily sold, and no difficulty was experienced in obtaining a good market at increased prices for the 1924 crop, which was the largest for the last five years and almost half as much again as the 1923 crop. There was a healthy revival in the trade in wines with Egypt, and prospects are generally much brighter in this direction. Conditions attendant on the wine industry are certainly improving ; indications are observed of the possibility of developing new markets and village producers under the guidance of the department's advisers are beginning to appreciate the importance of pure and standard manufacture. The light table wines produced at the Perapedhi factory are excellent in quality, and most reasonable in price.

The cotton crop was poor on account of the ravages of the cotton boll worm, and energetic measures have been taken to combat this pest in future years. The area planted with cotton was almost twice as much as in 1923, but the yield showed an increase of approximately 33·33 per cent. only. Good prices were obtained. The grape harvest was again satisfactory, and the vineyards were free from disease. Olives and olive oil were up to the average in quality and in quantity.

The fruit crops were excellent, and good prices prevailed more particularly in the case of oranges, lemons, and pomegranates. The best Cyprus oranges are considered by many to be superior to the Jaffa orange and it is satisfactory to record that there is

considerable extension of cultivation proceeding at the principal growing centres at Famagusta and Lefka. Steady shipments both of oranges and pomegranates were effected from Famagusta throughout the season for the most part to the Egyptian market. Other fruit crops include apricots, peaches, apples, melons, cherries, and walnuts. The cherry crop during 1924 was exceptionally good.

Cyprus produces abundant vegetables of high quality. Potatoes have been introduced into the Island with remarkable success, and the export trade in this commodity is steadily increasing. The principal district where potatoes are grown is in the neighbourhood of Famagusta. The yield in 1924 exceeded that of 1923 although some anxiety was caused by the appearance of disease. Large quantities of seed are imported, and every endeavour is made by the Agricultural Department to stimulate progress in this direction.

Agricultural Pests.

As has been stated in the preceding chapter some anxiety was caused during the year by the appearance of disease due to attacks of the potato pest, *lita solanella*, and of scab. Active steps were taken by the Agricultural Department under the direct supervision of the Entomologist to combat these pests, and in particular attention was given to the matter of the introduction from France of parasites of the *lita solanella* worm.

The study of the carob disease "*Brachicarpia*" was scientifically commenced during the year under review with the object of discovering and applying new methods of treatment in place of those at present in force which have not proved entirely efficacious. Investigations were also carried out in regard to the life history of the local variety of the processionary moth which attacks the pine tree and has been found to be a distinct variety peculiar to the Island.

The most serious agricultural pests that occurred during 1924 were the cotton pests, the Pink Boll Worm (*Platyedra* (*Gelechia*) *Gossypiella*) and the Spiny Boll Worm (*Earias Insulana*) which caused considerable damage to the cotton crop. New and drastic regulations have been made to deal with these two pests in future years including provision for the total eradication and destruction of all cotton plants by a prescribed date in each year after the harvest.

An insectary was constructed at Nicosia containing at present six large breeding cages besides ample room for many smaller cages, and a fumigation chamber is being built at Famagusta for the treatment of plants, seeds, and other articles on importation. The usual measures were undertaken to fight the almond maggot, and the codlin moth, while the necessary apparatus for the fumigation of citrus trees with hydrocyanic gas was procured in

readiness for use in 1925. No outbreaks of vine disease were recorded during the year, and it is satisfactory to note that the measures adopted in 1920–21 against *peronospora viticola* have been successful in freeing the vineyards totally from this disease.

The campaign against rats, which cause great damage to the carob trees, was continued on the lines described in earlier reports and will be resumed with increased intensity during the coming year.

Agricultural Experiments and Education.

The Agricultural Department has for many years endeavoured to encourage the use by farmers of modern agricultural machinery and implements. It has effected sales of tools on the hire-purchase system without interest, and has let out to farmers a certain number of implements on easy terms. Demonstrations have been carried out at suitable centres throughout the Island, and practical example has re-inforced instructional propaganda. As in other branches of agricultural life, the results of patient teaching are now making themselves apparent ; the farmer has shown to a marked degree his increased desire to employ modern methods, and the importation of agricultural machinery by private firms was well maintained during the year. A noticeable feature was the large number of ploughs imported, a circumstance which indicates that the old prejudice in favour of the primæval wooden plough has been at last overcome. Ten tractors were introduced making a total number of tractors in use in the Island of more than forty.

Particular attention was again paid to the cultivation of flax which has hitherto been grown principally around Morphou in the Western Messaoria and in the Famagusta district. There is no doubt that the Island is well suited for the cultivation of flax and during the past year a very considerable area has been sown generally throughout the Island. The Agricultural Department has been actively engaged in affording advice to village growers. It has also procured plots of land in various localities for the purpose of carrying out experiments in regard to the nature of the soil and the use of fertilisers.

The First Cyprus Flax Society, which runs on co-operative lines, with its headquarters at Zodia near Morphou, completed the erection of the scutching factory purchased with the assistance of the Government. Work on a small scale was commenced and prices received for consignments of prepared flax sent to England were most encouraging. Samples despatched to Belgium were favourably reported on and one parcel was sold at the rate of £200 per ton. The cultivation of flax is becoming more and more popular ; a second scutching plant has been ordered for erection at Limassol, and it is anticipated that the formation of other societies will materialise in the near future, while indications of private enterprise in this direction are not lacking. Encouragement is being afforded to this nascent industry by the Government

in every possible manner and also in a practical form through the importation of high-grade flax seed from Belgium for resale to cultivators at cost price on easy terms of repayment without interest. The seed imported at the end of the year for the 1925 harvest was readily disposed of and widely distributed in the several districts. Steps are also being taken to procure a quantity of pedigree flax seed from Ireland for special cultivation and distribution under the immediate supervision of the Agricultural Department.

Special attention was in like manner paid during the year to the extension of the cotton industry in the Island. The Agricultural Department conducted experiments in the cultivation of different varieties of seed obtained from Egypt and from America with the object of ascertaining the variety most suited to local conditions. These experiments will be continued during 1925 and in the meantime an order has been placed for the supply of a quantity of cotton seed to the department for distribution to growers as an advance against repayment without interest on the harvesting and sale of the crop.

Large quantities of artificial manures were imported during the year and their use is becoming increasingly widespread. The demonstrations in this connection conducted by the department in the past have thus borne practical result as the farmer has with his own eyes learnt to appreciate the benefits accruing from their use on the experimental plots cultivated by the department. The wine laboratory at Nicosia attached to the headquarters of the department continued its useful service, and an adviser in the manufacture and care of wines was stationed throughout the year at Perapedhi in the centre of the wine-producing villages in the Limassol district.

An official of the department visited Jaffa during the year and completed a course of training in the proper selection and packing of oranges. Particular attention is being paid to this important matter, and steps are also under contemplation for the introduction of improved methods of the preservation and crystallization of fruit, in which industry there should be an opening for a good and profitable undertaking.

The leather curing plant ordered during the previous year was received and installed. A considerable number of tanners attended the courses given in the departmental shops at Nicosia, but endeavours to start a Co-operative Society which will work on the lines indicated have not so far proved successful.

In addition to the officer of the department who visited Jaffa for instruction in the orange trade, another officer was sent to England for three years' training in general agriculture at Wye College, Kent. A third officer returned from Athens during the year on completion of a term of instruction in the manufacture of wine.

The usual lectures were given at the Agricultural School at Nicosia and twenty-six students attended as compared with twenty-two in 1923. The school increases annually in popularity and a large number of applications to be enrolled were of necessity refused.

A new nursery garden was opened during the year at Trikoutsia near Mount Troödos at an altitude of about 4,000 ft. with the object of facilitating the supply of grafts and seedlings of fruit trees to the neighbouring villages, and of serving as an experimental station for fighting insect pests and preserving fruit trees.

As in previous years village schools throughout the Island were encouraged, under the immediate supervision of the Agricultural Department and in close co-operation with the Education Department, to cultivate and maintain school gardens, and prizes were awarded to the most successful. One hundred and five school gardens were recognised during the year as against ninety-three in 1924. The usual arbor day celebrations were conducted when many thousands of seedlings and young trees were planted by the school-children. Eleven model orchards, nine vineyards, and ten experimental plantations were maintained during the year, and very considerable interest in them was shown by the farmers.

The Agricultural Department was largely responsible for the preparation and despatch of exhibits for the British Empire Exhibition which were representative of the many-sided agricultural life of the Island, of the implements used, and of the products and manufactures obtained.

SERICULTURE.

Cyprus is the second most important silk-producing country in the British Empire, and the rearing of silkworms is an important and growing local industry. The principal centres are Nicosia, Paphos, and the Karpass division of the Famagusta district, where the white mulberry tree is extensively cultivated for the breeding of silkworms; nearly all the cocoons produced are exported, mainly to France. Special attention is paid by the Government to the industry, which is under the close supervision of the Agricultural Department, and egg raising for reproduction purposes is permitted only by special license to a limited number of persons, who are subject to periodical inspection.

The production of silk cocoons in 1924 was excellent, showing an appreciable increase on the output of the previous year. Prices obtained were again satisfactory and no difficulties were experienced in exporting the crop.

The silk filature established by the Government at Nicosia did useful work and attracted considerable interest on the part of those interested in the industry. Samples of locally reeled silk sent to England for examination received most favourable notice. The usual supervision was carried out by the Agricultural Department during the year under review with satisfactory results.

The representative of an influential British company visited Cyprus during the spring and early summer for the purpose of investigating the prospects of further local development of the silk industry. It is hoped that as a result of this visit the company will shortly establish the first commercial silk filature in the Island. The establishment of such a filature working on sound business lines should go far to give an additional stimulus to this already flourishing industry.

Livestock.

As in preceding years the improvement of the Island's livestock continued to engage the earnest attention of the Government. At Athalassa, three miles from Nicosia, the Government possesses a large stock farm which is under the immediate supervision of an experienced manager, who is also a member of the Cyprus Stock Committee, a body which advises the Government on all matters relating to stockbreeding. At this farm stock are raised for sale throughout the country, and, in addition, thoroughbred stallions, donkeys, bulls and boars stand for service at nominal fees. Poultry of various kinds are bred in large numbers, and these, as well as eggs for hatching, are sold in different parts of the Island. The usual auction sales of stock reared on the farm were conducted at Nicosia, and at various centres throughout the Island; it is satisfactory to record that considerable interest was shown generally by the villagers in such sales, pigs again being particularly in demand.

During the year the following services were effected by the stud animals :—

At Athalassa :—

Mares, 190; donkeys, 61; cows, 163; sows, 48.

And in the districts :

Mares, 293; donkeys, 256; cows, 95; sows, 443.

The farm lands at Athalassa, amounting in all to some 1,800 acres, were as usual under cultivation as a model farm for the production of cereals, lucerne, etc.; labour was plentiful, the reformatory, run in connection with the farm on the lines of a Borstal Institution, as described in another chapter of this report, making available a daily average of more than seventy youths throughout the year. There is a good water supply on the farm, and reafforestation has been undertaken on the less fertile parts.

The stud stables at Famagusta, Yialoussa, Limassol and Paphos continued to render good service and arrangements were made to re-open the stable at Larnaca during the year.

The health of animals in Cyprus is particularly good, especially when the somewhat backward and unhygeinic conditions in which they are kept in the villages are considered, and the Island is surprisingly free from serious contagious disease.

The veterinary staff is under the supervision of a trained veterinary surgeon who is assisted by two stock inspectors. During the year special attention was again paid to education by means of propaganda. A large number of visits were made to outlying areas where lectures were delivered on animal diseases and demonstrations of vaccination were given. Leaflets were distributed in localities affected by particular diseases. The value of such practical teaching has already begun to demonstrate itself in the increasing number of reports of sickness and disease in live-stock which are sent in voluntarily to the Veterinary Office. Hitherto there has existed a rooted objection on the part of the villagers to informing the authorities of the existence of disease amongst their animals, due in part to a desire to avoid severe quarantine restrictions, and outbreaks of disease were seldom reported until many animals had succumbed. A tendency is now, however, setting in to report cases where one or two animals in a village die in suspicious circumstances, and every measure is taken to encourage such voluntary action. During the year more than one hundred reports were received in this manner or over double the number received in the previous year. The diseases under notice included anthrax, black quarter, contagious abortion, tuberculosis, piroplasmosis, fowl cholera, fowl pox, tetanus, verminous bronchitis and gastro-enteritis of sheep and goats, and a disease of sheep which has not hitherto been seen in this country and the exact nature of which is not yet determined.

It is satisfactory to note that no case of variola of sheep or goats was observed during the year under report. These diseases have caused very severe losses in the past and the active measures taken against them in recent years having been followed by a gradual reduction to nil in the number of outbreaks, it is hoped that their total eradication is assured.

At the veterinary dispensary in Nicosia over 160 Government and Police animals attended for treatment or examination. The Government Stock Farm and the animals at the stud stables and Police Stations throughout the Island were frequently visited, as also the S.P.C.A. hospitals in Nicosia and the district towns where advice was given as to treatment of the animals.

Anthrax continues to have a widespread distribution in the Island and the annual loss from this source greatly exceeds the number of cases reported to the Veterinary Branch. A step further in the attempts to control the disease was made during the past year when additional funds were allotted for the purpose of an anti-anthrax campaign ; inoculation of over 7,000 sheep and goats was carried out in certain severely infected areas with satisfactory results. While the immunity afforded by the vaccine does not in all cases protect for a full year, there have been no reports of post-vaccination accidents though a few such cases may occur. The number of animals inoculated in 1924 was as follows :—

Equines 99, bovines 95, sheep and goats 8,946, pigs 42, and camels 5, making a total of 9,187 animals as compared with 3,219 in 1923 and 800 in 1922.

The value of propaganda in dealing with disease is strikingly apparent where anthrax is concerned. The disease which used to be regarded almost as an annual liability on stock raising in Cyprus, is now beginning to attract more attention owing to the possibility of its prevention becoming more generally appreciated and this is evidenced by the fact that some thirty-one areas reported the disease in 1924, as compared with seventeen in the two preceding years, and in all of these areas enquiry showed that the disease had been of perennial occurrence. It is worthy of mention that in those areas in which the mortality has been severe, the majority of the deaths recorded occurred prior to the disease being reported. In cases in which early action was possible, e.g., the enforcement of burial of carcasses and the vaccination of in-contact animals, subsequent deaths were few.

Black Quarter (known also as black leg and quarter-ill) appears to be comparatively prevalent in certain parts of Cyrpus, oxen of all ages from six months upwards being susceptible. The stock owners are being taught to distinguish the disease from anthrax with which it has been much confused in the past. The disease was diagnosed in six areas as compared with five, three, and one in the three preceding years. The reported deaths number 30, as against 17 and 13 in 1923 and in 1922. Two hundred and twenty-four oxen were inoculated with Black Quarter vaccine as compared with 96 in the previous year.

The incidence of contagious bovine abortion, to the prevalence of which among Government-owned cows reference was made in last year's report, is now well under control. Agglutination tests have been carried out on animals on infected premises.

Outbreaks of strongylosis of sheep and goats were reported from seventeen areas, in some of which the percentage of mortality was high. Simple and inexpensive forms of treatment were recommended, and, where applied, were followed by satisfactory results.

Cyprus animals, in particular mules and donkeys, are highly prized abroad on account of their powers of endurance and of their immunity from disease. Considerable exportation again took place during the year, principally to Greece, in addition to the usual trade with Egypt, Palestine and Syria. Large numbers of oxen and sheep were also exported at good prices. The improvement in the breed of Cyprus poultry within the last few years has been very marked, and Cyprus poultry and eggs have acquired a high reputation in Egypt and the Levant.

Co-operative Credit and Co-operative Societies.

As in the preceding years every endeavour was made in 1924 to encourage thrift through the system of co-operative credit and to improve the position of the agriculturists of the Island by the

inculcation of the principles of co-operation in farming and in trade. Negotiations were finally completed with the Imperial Ottoman Bank for the establishment under their auspices of an Agricultural Bank in Cyprus. It is proposed that the Bank should in large measure operate through the medium of loans to co-operative societies as well as to individuals.

Twenty-eight Co-operative Credit Societies were in operation, five of which were registered during the year. On the whole the progress made in 1923 was well maintained although, as was to be expected, some of the new Societies which had received Government assistance had not made adequate arrangements for the repayment of loans granted to them, and, when the time for the first instalment came due, were unable to meet their liabilities promptly. The Committees are now beginning to realise that the Societies, if they are to remain solvent, must make some profit on their transactions, must insist on the punctual repayment of loans granted to members and must adhere strictly to regulations.

There have been very few complaints from members against the management of the Societies and in no case has it been necessary to do more than bring irregularities to the notice of the Committees to have them promptly adjusted.

The Co-operative Societies (other than Credit Co-operative Societies) were in operation under Law X of 1923. The administration of the Law gave rise to no difficulty; no amendments have been necessary in the Law or in the Rules made thereunder.

Of the two Societies registered in 1923, the First Cyprus Flax Co-operative Society, Limited, continued to work satisfactorily although difficulty has been encountered in the collection of unpaid share capital which in turn placed the Society in an unsatisfactory position as regards its own liabilities at the close of the year. The number of members of the Nicosia Co-operative Building Society, Limited, having been reduced to less than ten, the registration of this Society was cancelled under Section 43 of the Law on the 3rd of April, 1924.

One Society organised for the sale of fruit and vegetables on a co-operative profit-sharing basis was registered and is at present negotiating with the Limassol Municipal Council with a view to obtaining permission to open a shop outside the Municipal Market. Eight small wine-making Societies were formed in the Limassol district. Their capital consists of grapes contributed by members and it is hoped that the sale of the wine made therefrom will bring in a larger profit than was received by the growers working as individuals. They have the advantage of free advice from the Agricultural Department's wine expert. One of these, the Ayios Therapon Co-operative Wine-Making Society, Limited, has not yet started operations.

An unsuccessful attempt was made to establish a Co-operative Society in Lefka for the marketing of oranges abroad. An application for the registration of a Flax Society in the Messaoria was received and is under consideration.

There is no doubt that the co-operative movement as a whole continues to gain ground. Its growth is necessarily slow and it is premature to assert that all of the societies which have been or may be founded will be successful. Co-operation is, however, now widely discussed throughout the villages and no longer as a remote ideal but as a practical solution of the social and economic problems of village life.

Other Industries.

The manufacture of wine and spirits and of raisins is a well-established industry in the Limassol and Paphos districts, and in certain parts of the Nicosia district. The grape harvest of 1924 was again good, and market conditions showed a distinct improvement; the demand was brisk and no difficulty was experienced in disposing of the production at satisfactory prices. £55,000 were realised from the exportation of raisins, as against £17,000 in 1923, while the value of the wines exported was £72,000, as compared with £48,000 in the preceding year.

The manufacture of cigarettes is a thriving local industry; there are seven tobacco factories in the Island, four of which are equipped with modern machinery. The tobacco consumed is imported chiefly from Greece, the locally-grown tobacco being used only in cigarettes of inferior quality. Cyprus cigarettes are sent all over the world, and enjoy an excellent reputation.

Cotton manufactures of local design form an important industry in a minor degree. Goods sent for sale at the British Empire Exhibition attracted considerable attention both on account of their original and serviceable qualities.

The making of lace at Lefkara, of a design closely related to Venetian point lace, is a prosperous business, and the itinerant lace-sellers have penetrated with their wares to all corners of Europe, and as far afield as the continent of America.

Other exports from the Island include minerals, gypsum, and terra umbra, animals, hides and skins, cheese, sumac leaves, silk cocoons, wool, salt, vegetables and fruit.

Land.

The tenure of land in Cyprus is governed by the Ottoman Land Law. Agricultural land in general (*Arazi Mirie*) is held by a title deed (*Qochan*), which is issued by the Land Registry Office, the real ownership remaining with the State. It can be alienated by sale, in which case a new title deed is issued and the transaction registered by the Land Registry Office. It is transmissible by inheritance within certain specified degrees of relationship, but cannot be transmitted by will. If it becomes vacant by failure of heirs, it escheats to the State (*mahlul*).

Buildings, trees, gardens, vineyards and wild grafted trees which have been granted are known as mulk (*Arazi Memluke*), and included in this category are building sites within or near a town or village. Immovable property held under this tenure belongs in full to the owner, is alienated and inherited like movable property, and the provisions of the land code do not apply to it.

Unowned or waste land is known as Hali (*Arazi Mevat*). This may, with permission of the Government, and on payment of certain fees representing its equivalent value, be taken up and cultivated, the ownership, as in the case of *Arazi Mirie*, remaining with the State. Land left uncultivated for certain periods can be forfeited.

The charges on Arazi Mirie are : (1) Verghi Kimat, a land tax at the rate of four per thousand of the capital value ; (ii) tithes of the produce of land ; and (iii) a fee on transfer by sale or inheritance.

Prices of land vary according to its adaptation to certain crops, its means of irrigation, and its position in relation to towns and villages. Prices, therefore, vary from a few shillings per donum (one-third of an acre) to £30 or £40, while land in the vicinity of towns suitable for building sites may fetch over £200 a donum. The average size of a plot of land is about 1½ acres. Difficulty would be experienced, however, by an intending settler in obtaining any considerable extent of suitable land for development.

During the year under review 375 donums (125 acres) of Hali (waste) land were granted by Government for a payment of £87, the full estimated value being at an average price of 4s. 6cp. per donum (13s. 8d. the acre). In the same year, 213 donums (71 acres) of Hali (waste) land were sold at auction, realising £537, an average price of £2 10s. 4cp. a donum (£7 11s. 2d. the acre).

The improved conditions prevailing in 1923 in regard to agriculture generally were reflected in the appreciation in the value of land. After the degree of extreme depression reached in 1922 prices tended steadily to rise in spite of the number of forced sales of immovable property resultant on the foreclosing of mortgages, and for the satisfaction of debts, which continued to take place. The regulation under which forced sales are fixed to take place after the harvest or the gathering of the various crops, referred to in last year's report, was again in application, and afforded considerable relief. As in previous years the Land Registry Department was briskly engaged. Increases of transactions carried out are observed principally under forced sales, and under registrations of titles ; decreases are recorded under registration of mortgages and searches, due to the reduction in the number of unsecured cases of old debts, and under other attachments of property for debt attributable to a large number

of cases of old debts having been cleared off. The position as regards land tenure is much more healthy than at the commencement of the year and indications are not lacking that the improvement will be maintained.

VI.—Investigation and Development of Natural Resources.

Forests.

Cyprus possesses valuable resources in its forests, for which, at one time, it was famous. During the Turkish administration it was practically denuded of its forests, but since the British occupation in 1878 there has been a considerable improvement, and artificial reafforestation has been carried out as far as funds permitted. During the late war the forests of Cyprus rendered great service to the Allied Armies in Egypt and Palestine in supplying them with a large proportion of their needs in the way of timber and fuel.

The total area of the delimited State forests, which comprise practically all the forests in the Island, is now estimated at 415,000 acres, and the total length of the forest boundaries is over 1,700 miles. The principal species of tree growing in them are the Corsican and Aleppo pine, juniper, plane, dwarf oak, alder and cedar. The forests supply the local needs for fuel and in part for timber, but endeavours to open up markets for Cyprus timber abroad have hitherto been unsuccessful on account, it would appear, of its inferior quality as compared with that grown in Scandinavia and America, and of the relatively high cost of production. Exploitation of the forests on a commercial scale has in fact been shown to be impracticable, nor indeed is it economically desirable. It must not be forgotten that the principal value to the Island of its forests is indirect, depending not so much on their revenue-earning potentiality as on their climatic effect, and their importance should be gauged rather by the part they play in increasing the rainfall and in preserving the sources of water supply than by the material worth of the produce that is extracted from them.

The general condition and health of the forests continued to be good, although there was in most pine forests a considerable loss of increment due to the attacks of the caterpillar of the processionary moth. Over small areas the nests of these caterpillars were collected, but in the larger forests this method is far too costly. It is hoped that the ravages of this pest will eventually be checked through the agency of a parasite which has recently been discovered. The depredations of the pine weevil appeared to be less than in the previous years on account of the continual clearing of the "lop and top" and barking of the material left in the felling areas. Natural reproduction was induced or aided, as and when practicable, by the Forest Department, and re-afforestation undertaken so far as the available

funds permitted. In many respects the year 1924 was favourable from the sylvicultural aspect. The weather was comparatively cool until June and there were a few showers of gentle character during the summer and early autumn which produced conditions suitable for self-sown seedlings to thrive.

The area comprised in the regular plantations which are maintained by the Forest Department showed an appreciable increase as compared with 1923. The new plantations are situated near Stavros in the Paphos forest, and in the Nicosia and Larnaca districts. Some planting was, however, done in each of the other districts, and further extensions were effected at Dikellia on the border of the Famagusta and Larnaca districts. Roadside planting was continued as in preceding years although the programme had to be restricted from lack of funds. Existing stretches were protected and tended so far as was possible, and further operations were commenced in the neighbourhood of the towns of Nicosia, Famagusta, and Paphos. The total length of roadside now planted with trees is 74 miles. Seedlings were again distributed to private individuals for planting in gardens and small properties.

Arbor day was celebrated as usual in co-operation with the Agricultural and Education Departments, and a large number of trees were planted by the school-children in upwards of one hundred school gardens.

The enactment of the Rural Constable Law has proved a great encouragement to the people to plant trees on private holdings owing to the more complete security from damage by animal grazing and otherwise which they now enjoy.

Enumeration and general surveys were continued as in preceding years ; additional demarcation cairns were constructed and a beginning was made in sowing seed of the Azarol hawthorn in order to indicate clearly the exact line of the forest boundary. Regular working plans and reports are in course of preparation, and cutting operations have been commenced on a rotation basis in certain plantations.

The great enemy of the Cyprus forests is the goat. These destructive animals with their poisonous teeth and voracious appetite do incalculable damage to seedlings and young trees in addition to the indirect mischief caused by the trampling of their feet and the loosening of earth and stones on the steep mountain sides which affects to a very heavy degree the annual increment of growth. The difficulties encountered in this connection by the Forest Department are augmented considerably by the ignorance and lawlessness of the shepherds and by the general failure to realise and admit the evil effects of promiscuous goat grazing. Every possible endeavour is being made to restrict and reduce the number of goats for which permits are issued to graze in the State forests. It is not practicable to effect their total exclusion by a stroke of the pen. The desired result can only be achieved

gradually with the slow but none the less certain change from pastoral to agricultural conditions in the areas where these animals chiefly abound. Meanwhile it is satisfactory to record that the number of goats is steadily decreasing: the decrease in 1924 alone was approximately 12 per cent. due to exportation, increased consumption of meat, and also to disease.

Although additional measures had been taken by the Forest Department to prevent the outbreak of fires, the year will long be remembered on account of one of the worst fires hitherto recorded in the history of the forests of Cyprus, which broke out in the Paphos forest and burned for over a week. Great destruction was done to one of the best portions of the Island's forests; the area covered extended nine square miles, and the number of trees burnt was about 111,000, of which it is estimated that some 74,000 have died. There is little doubt that the fire was malicious in origin having been deliberately started by certain shepherds who were discontented at the restriction or withdrawal of grazing permits. Their action has been generally condemned by all shades of public opinion and, although it was not possible to bring the culprits personally to book, it is hoped that they have now realised that the loss in this manner occasioned falls not only on the community as a whole but also more immediately on themselves. Education and easy access to more civilised conditions of thought and living are the principal deterrents against a repetition of such conduct. This aspect of the problem is engaging the close attention of the Forest Department, while at the same time the construction of fire paths on as extensive a scale as possible is being carried out.

Financially the year showed an advance as compared with the previous year. The revenue collected amounted to £32,000 as against £27,000 in 1923 and 30,000 in 1922. The expenditure amounted to approximately £40,000, but in reckoning up the account of profit and loss the indirect benefits of improved management and development must not be disregarded.

Mining.

The increased interest and activity in mining in Cyprus noticed in last year's report was well maintained during 1924. The Cyprus Asbestos Company continued its operations at Amiandos, near Mount Troödos, on an extensive scale and the quantity of asbestos exported was twice as great as in the previous year. On account of the severe competition prices were again depressed. The aerial rope railway from the mines to the sea at Limassol, a distance of 17 miles, was completed and put into use during the year, and further exploitation of the rich deposits which abound in this area is in progress.

The Cyprus Mines Corporation at Skouriotissa signalled another great advance during the year and these mines now rank, in the matter of output, high in the order of the world's pyrites workings Approximately 130,000 tons of cupriferous iron pyrites ore, to an

approximate value of £170,000, were exported in 1924 as compared with 50,000 tons to the value of £60,000 in 1923. After some years of steady development this undertaking is now firmly established. The Corporation maintains its own railway line as a branch of the Government Railway from the mines to the sea from which they are distant about five miles. Here it has constructed a pier with all facilities for expeditious handling and shipping of the ore. The average daily pay roll of persons employed on the mines in 1924 was 1,150. Special attention is given to the conditions under which the labourers work and live ; an improved system of ventilation has been installed in the underground workings, shops and cafés have been opened for the facility of the workers and their families, and a hospital with complete modern equipment has been established under the charge of a qualified British doctor. The Corporation has been granted a mining lease over a second area at Mavrovouni near Lefka in the vicinity of the present mines, and further developments of considerable magnitude are contemplated.

The Cyprus Sulphur and Copper Company as in the previous year held a concession to work iron and copper pyrites deposits at Lymni in the Paphos district. A British Company, Cyprus Magnesite Limited, which was granted a lease to mine magnesite in the Akamas peninsula towards the close of 1923, commenced preliminary operations, but it is disappointing to record that the first results have scarcely fulfilled expectations.

The chrome iron ore mines on Mount Troödos were in operation by a syndicate intituled Eastern Minerals Limited. Satisfactory progress has been made, and over 2,800 tons of ore to the value of £9,600 were exported during the year.

A further lease to mine chrome iron ore in the Limassol district has been granted to a local enterprise, and five exclusive licenses to work marble, gypsum, umber and ochres have also been issued. The indications of maintained interest and development in the mining industry in Cyprus are generally encouraging. It is hoped that the natural mineral wealth of the Island will become increasingly productive of prosperity to the inhabitants, and of revenue to the State. The mines are in the majority of instances situated in the poorest parts of the Island, and they have already in the years of trade disturbance and agricultural depression been of very considerable benefit in these districts to the lower class of labourers who would otherwise have found great difficulty in obtaining any employment or means of livelihood.

Prospecting operations for all kinds of mineral deposits are being carried on throughout the Island by British, foreign, and local prospectors. Sixty applications to prospect for various minerals were received, and 51 new licenses were issued to companies and individuals during the year.

Sponge Fishing.

The sponge fisheries in the territorial waters of Cyprus are supervised by the Chief Collector of Customs, who is the Government Inspector of Fisheries.

The sponges obtained locally are of good quality, but the Cypriot does not take kindly to the industry, and the fishing is mostly done by fishers from the Greek Islands, more particularly Symi and Calymnos. Thirteen machine boats from the Greek Islands and two local boats operating with harpoons fished from July to September during the year, as compared with a total of eighteen boats in 1923. In spite of the fact that the number of boats was thus reduced, and that the results achieved in 1923 were exceptionally good, being the best since 1915, the catch was very nearly as great as in 1923. Approximately 600,000 sponges were obtained of an assessed value of about £9,000.

VII.—Legislation.

Twenty bills were brought before the Legislative Council during its session of 1924, of which eighteen became law, one was thrown out by a majority of votes of the elective members, and one was withdrawn. Most of these laws are of purely local interest, dealing with the appropriation of moneys, with alterations in the Customs tariff, and with various amendments of minor importance to existing laws. Of the remainder, the most noteworthy or interesting are the following :—

Law IX.—To provide for the Establishment of Warehouses for the securing of Wines and Spirits for Export.

Law XI.—To provide for the Imposition of Fees in connection with the grant of Certificates of British Nationality under the British Nationality and Status of Aliens Acts, 1914 to 1922.

Law XII.—To provide for the Granting of Patents.

Law XV.—To Prevent the Spreading of Malaria.

VIII.—Educational Progress.

Primary Education.

Education in Cyprus is not compulsory, and the control of the schools is left in the hands of the various religious communities which have their several governing bodies operating under the supervision of the Education Department. Considerable importance is attached to the benefits derived from education and a great interest is taken in the administration of the schools.

The Greek-Christian schools worked for the second year under the law enacted in 1923 with satisfactory results. The enactment of this law had been a matter of controversy for some years, but in 1923 the desire for more efficient management and increased

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financial support culminated in a strong request from the Greek-Christian members of the Legislative Council that the community should come educationally into line with the other religious denominations. As in the case of these other denominations the law once enacted has been accepted with equanimity by all classes of tax-payers, and the benefits obtained thereunder are generally recognised and appreciated.

Under the law which now applies, as it has been explained, to all communities, the teachers are appointed by the Board of Education, instead of by the Village Committees under the previous administrative system; they are paid on a fixed scale according to their service and class; and on retirement are eligible to receive gratuities. Duly qualified teachers have replaced unqualified teachers, and by the grant of gratuities it has been possible to discontinue the service of many old teachers who by reason of age or infirmity were incapable of the proper performance of their duties. On the financial side it has been practicable to do much in the way of opening new schools, particularly in the smaller villages, of improving existing buildings, and of providing suitable living accommodation for teachers.

The Moslem community is well supplied with schools in proportion to its size. Many of the schools, however, are small and it has been difficult in many cases to secure competent teachers. The work of the Education Department in this direction during the year has consisted principally in improving school buildings as far as possible and in strengthening the personnel.

The schools of the smaller communities, such as the Latins, Maronites, Armenians, and Jews, have also benefited from the regular income ensured under the law. In particular the Armenian schools at Nicosia and Larnaca have met most courageously the strain thrown on them by the large influx of refugees during the past five years.

During the year under review there were 553 Greek-Christian, 252 Moslem, and 16 other denominational schools open, giving a total of 821, or an increase of 45 as compared with the preceding year. More than 47,000 scholars attended the schools, with an average attendance, as in 1923, of about 38,000. The total expenditure on elementary education in 1924 was £90,560, and the number of teachers employed 1,141.

The progress of education under the British Administration can best be gauged by a comparison of the returns for the years 1881 and 1924 :—

	Schools.	*Scholars.*	*Expenditure.* £
1881	170	6,776	3,672
1924	821	47,431	90,560

ublishing company, inc.

Of this expenditure £54,000 was contributed by the Government as a grant-in-aid and the remainder was raised by direct assessment.

Good progress was again made in the construction and improvement of school buildings. Thirty-eight new school buildings were completed, and nine others commenced, while additions and repairs were carried out in sixty-nine instances.

Secondary Education.

The work under this heading proceeded during the past year on the accustomed lines, which are mainly classical.

The principal Moslem Secondary Schools are the Sultani for boys and the Victoria for girls in Nicosia, though there are intermediate classes attached to the Elementary School of each town. The programme is arranged to prepare boys for higher education at Constantinople.

There is a Greek-Christian Gymnasium or High School in each town except Larnaca, which has a flourishing Commercial Lyceum, the schools of Famagusta and Paphos having during the year become complete Gymnasia by the addition of the necessary classes. These schools prepare their pupils for the University of Athens ; a large number, however, do not proceed so far. It is unfortunate that owing to local conditions and to the difficulties now experienced in emigration many boys educated at the secondary schools remain without employment and it would appear to be the case that the needs of Cyprus in secondary education are more than fully satisfied.

English is taught voluntarily and with some measure of success at all these schools, and the Sultani of Nicosia and the Lyceum of Larnaca have English masters.

The English School at Nicosia (undenominational), now styled the Commercial College, which is conducted on the lines of an English Grammar School, and the American Academy at Larnaca (attached to the Reformed Presbyterian Mission) continued their useful work during the year. The commercial school, founded at Lemythou in 1912 by the late Mr. D. Mitsis, a native of that village, also continued its valuable work. The private girls' school recently opened at Limassol and another started at Nicosia under the auspices of the Reformed Presbyterian Mission already referred to have done much to fill a want that has long been felt in this direction. A new girls' school has been established at Limassol by the Sisters of St. Francis. The total expenditure on Moslem and Greek-Christian Secondary Education during the year amounted to about £22,300, as against £25,859 in 1923, collected mainly from entrance fees and from grants by religious authorities. The Government grant towards the cost of English teaching was £1,500, as in the preceding year.

GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS.

The Government examinations in English, Turkish, and Greek, and the Civil Service Qualifying Examination, were, as usual, held during the year. About 200 candidates presented themselves for the examinations in English, of whom approximately the one-half were successful and were awarded certificates. The certificates awarded to the successful candidates are highly valued not only by Government officials, but also by those seeking employment elsewhere.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

There are no technical schools proper in Cyprus apart from the advanced secondary schools to which reference has already been made.

The agricultural school, which is maintained by the Agricultural Department and is described in another chapter of this report, has continued its work as in previous years. Lectures on chemistry have been given for some years by the Government Analyst, the classes being attended principally by student compounders preparing for the pharmaceutical examination. Apprentices are taken by the Government railway and in the workshops of the Public Works Department, while in the Central Prison at Nicosia boot-making, tailoring and carpet-making are taught.

ATHALASSA REFORMATORY.

The reformatory for juvenile convicts, started in 1920 at the Government stock farm at Athalassa, is run on the lines of a Borstal Institution, and the boys, whose ages range from fourteen to eighteen, are employed on various useful duties connected with the farm. The number of juvenile convicts employed daily throughout the year was over seventy; discipline was well maintained and the standard of behaviour was good. The health of the settlement was again excellent and the work performed satisfactory. The employment on which the juveniles were principally engaged included, as in previous years, the construction, maintenance and repair of prison and farm buildings, the preparation of lime in a private kiln, the care of the stud animals, the harvesting of crops, and general duties connected with the farm.

IX.—Communications.

RAILWAYS.

The Cyprus Government railway consists of a line running from the Port of Famagusta, at the north-eastern end of the Island, to Morphou, near its north-western extremity. It traverses the Central Messaoria plain, and passes through Nicosia,

the capital. From Morphou there is an extension into the foothills of Mount Troödos to Evrykhou, a village situated in the wide and fertile Solea valley at an altitude of 1,500 feet above sea level. The total length of line open for traffic is 76 miles.

A private line working as a branch of the Government railway runs from the Skouriotissa mines, situated in the Solea valley below Evrykhou, down to the sea at Karavostassi, south of Morphou, where the Cyprus Mines Corporation has constructed a pier for the shipment of ore; the length of this line is about 5 miles.

The results of the year's working in 1924 were more encouraging than in the years immediately preceding. For the first time since 1919–20 the gross expenditure, amounting to £23,548, a reduction of £3,482 on that for 1923, was less than the total revenue by £1,889. The gross earnings amounted to £25,437, an increase of £754 over the corresponding figures for 1923. This improvement is due to the greater volume of goods carried, consequent on the general improvement in local trade conditions, to the increased activity in mining operations, and also to the continuance of the policy of strict economy in working to which reference was made in the report for 1923. Passenger and parcels traffic receipts again showed a decrease, due to the keen competition experienced from road motor traffic.

As is but natural, the improvement in road communications and the resultant development in motor car services react unfavourably against the railway, and in all the circumstances it is satisfactory that it succeeded in paying its own way during the year. Such endeavours as were feasible were again made to stimulate import trade through the port of Famagusta and the total tonnage of goods which passed through the port showed an increase of over 3,000 tons, or 16 per cent., as compared with 1923.

The year under review was again free from accidents of any kind. Minor damage only was caused to the permanent way by floods on the upper section of the line, and breaks in the services were few and of short duration.

Roads.

Cyprus is to be congratulated on the excellent roads which it possesses. Before the British occupation in 1878 there was only one road along which a carriage could be taken, namely, that connecting Nicosia and Larnaca, and this was neither metalled nor kept in proper repair. Now over 800 miles of good main and secondary roads are open to motor traffic throughout the year, and mechanical transport is possible between all the towns and principal villages. During the summer motor cars can travel over minor roads and tracks practically everywhere in the Island.

The existing system of main roads provides excellent communication for the ordinary purposes of life between all the principal towns and district centres; it also offers extensive facilities for tourist traffic unrivalled, perhaps, in any neighbouring country. On landing at Famagusta the visitor to the Island will in all probability proceed first to Nicosia. His way lies through Larnaca (26 miles) on the south-east coast and thence turning north inland to Nicosia (a further 26 miles). From Larnaca the coast road continues round the Island, keeping for the most part close to the sea by Limassol (41 miles) to Paphos (47 miles) and Polis at the south-western extremity of Cyprus (25 miles); it is possible from Polis to go through to Karavostassi on the north-western coast (34½ miles) and thence either by Morphou (11 miles) over the end of the northern range of mountains at Myrtou (11 miles) to Kyrenia on the north coast (19 miles), or direct across the length of the Messaoria plain to Nicosia (35 miles). Kyrenia is distant 16 miles from Nicosia, with which it is joined by a road remarkable alike for its surface and its scenery. The circular tour of the seaboard of Cyprus, starting from Famagusta, including Kyrenia, and finishing at Larnaca, is 220 miles in length and can easily be accomplished in three days, with halts for the night at Paphos, and at Kyrenia or Nicosia. Except for a stretch of about 10 miles between Polis and Karavostassi, which is now under repair, the roads throughout are generally in good condition and an average speed of 20 miles an hour when actually travelling can comfortably be maintained.

A link road is at the present in course of construction from Kyrenia along the north coast through Ayios Ambrosios (20 miles) and Akanthou (11 miles) to Famagusta (32 miles); when this road is completed it will be possible to drive for 280 miles round the coasts of Cyrpus in view of the sea for the greater part of the distance and through magnificent scenery of ever changing character.

The north-eastern extremity of the Island, or the Karpass peninsula, which has a peculiar beauty of its own, is most easily accessible from Famagusta whence a first class main road runs to Rizokarpass (52 miles) which is connected by a passable road of lower grade with the Apostolos Andreas monastery at the end of the peninsula (13 miles). On the return journey 13 miles from Famagusta a branch road leads through Trikomo (2½ miles), Lefkoniko (10½ miles), Kythraea (8 miles) to Nicosia (8 miles). The old main road from Nicosia to Famagusta direct (38 miles) through Asha and Vatili is not at present maintained in fit condition for motor traffic on account of its close proximity to the railway.

Nicosia is 53 miles distant from Limassol and is connected therewith by a road which joins the Larnaca-Limassol road at Kophinou (26 miles). This road runs through some delightful moorland scenery and passes near the foot of the famous Stavrovouni hill on which stands one of the oldest manasteries in Cyprus

Owing to the enterprise of the Abbot a road, perilous but practicable, has been recently opened to the summit from a point on the main road near Korno (4 miles). Another road of recent construction leaves the main road at the eighteenth milestone and goes through the village of Korno (1 mile) inland to the important hill village of Lefkara (11 miles); from Lefkara the descent can be made to Skarinou about half-way on the road from Nicosia to Limassol (7 miles), but this road is difficult and tedious.

It has been stated in an earlier chapter of this report that the great central range of mountains divides Cyprus in twain form west to east. On the highest part of the range at an altitude of 6,000 ft. is situated the hill station of Mount Troödos to which the seat of Government is transferred during the summer months and where an hotel and a camp are kept open for the reception of visitors both local and from abroad. There is also a pleasantly situated games club run under the supervision of the Government. Mount Troödos is reached either from Famagusta via Nicosia, a total distance of 102 miles, or from Limassol via Platraes (31½ miles) on the southern slope which at an altitude of 3,500 ft. is a flourishing holiday resort, very popular with visitors from Egypt, and distant five miles miles from Mount Troödos. The mountain scenery varied with pine forests and perennial streams give to Mount Troödos and the vicinity a charm reminiscent of Switzerland. The roads provide every opportunity for safe motoring at considerable altitudes through the most beautiful country. From Platraes a continuation of the Limassol road leads over the saddle at Prodromos (10 miles) to Pedoulas (3½ miles) in the prosperous Marathassa valley on the northern side of the range. From Pedoulas the road descends to Lefka (15 miles) and thence to Nicosia (33 miles) by the main Nicosia-Troödos road which is joined 25 miles out from Nicosia. The drives from Platraes to Pedoulas, from Platraes to Troödos, and from Troödos to Amaindos (5 miles) and Evrykhou (17 miles) may be set down as amongst the most magnificent in the Island.

On the southern side of the great dividing range besides the direct road from Mount Troödos to Limassol a good road runs through the heart of the wine-producing villages of the Limassol district from Mandria, two miles from Platraes on the Limassol-Platraes road, to Omodhos (3½ miles), and Ayios Ambrosios (7½ miles) to Erimi bridge (10 miles) on the Limassol-Paphos main circular road.

There is also a road from Mandria direct via Ayios Nicola and the Mamonia valley to Paphos (37 miles). This road, however, has been impassable for the past four years by reason of a violent flood in 1920 which destroyed the series of bridges crossing the Diarizos river at Kithasi. It is hoped that by the end of 1925 this road will have been completely repaired and made suitable for motor traffic.

The routes outlined above comprise almost entirely roads of the first grade maintained in good condition over which motoring is feasible all the year round with ease and pleasure. Adventurous motorists can, however, find many other routes deserving of exploration, it being practicable during the dry season to take a light car of high clearance almost anywhere in Cyprus where a road or track exists.

A map is appended to illustrate the relative position of the roads and places to which reference has been made.

POSTAL.

Foreign Mails.

There is a regular subsidised mail service between Cyprus and Egypt. Under their contract with the Government, renewed for a further period of five years as from the 1st January, 1921, the Khedivial Steamship Company maintain sailings three times a month between Alexandria and Port Said and the ports of Famagusta, Larnaca, and Limassol. The time taken in transit by mails from the United Kingdom averages from a week to ten days. A sea post office works on board the mail steamer, greatly expediting the sorting and delivery of the incoming mails. During the year the Post Office received 4,787 inward mail bags, and despatched 808 outward mail bags, an increase of 175 and 62 bags respectively, as compared with the figures for the previous year.

Mails for Syria and Turkey were despatched at weekly and fortnightly intervals, respectively, and were received regularly at inverse periods. The mails were carried by steamers of the Lloyd Triestino and Servizi Marittimi Companies ; 410 bags and packets were despatched and 321 were received, showing a total increase of 98 bags and packets on the figures for 1923.

Internal Posts.

The daily motor mail services carried out under contract between the various towns of the Island were again efficiently performed during the year, and the branch post sections to the villages were well maintained. Ten new mail sections were established serving thirty villages, and in addition fourteen villages which had not hitherto enjoyed a regular mail service were included in the itinerary of existing mail routes. The present condition of internal postal communication may be regarded as highly satisfactory and every endeavour continues to be made to extend facilities so far as is practicable even in the most remote districts. The estimated number of miles travelled in the conveyance of inland mails during the year is 342,000, an increase of 12,000 miles as compared with the previous year.

Six district post offices, seven sub-offices, an increase of one on those open in 1923, and three branch offices, working during the summer months only, as well as 397 postal agencies, an increase

of 33, were in operation during the year. Postal order business was transacted at thirty-five offices. The house-to-house delivery of correspondence inaugurated at Paphos in 1923 was introduced at Limassol and at Nicosia. The facility thus afforded is much appreciated by the public, and only two cases of misdelivery of correspondence were brought to notice, a circumstance which can be regarded as most creditable when it is considered that the mail officers employed had had no previous experience of this particular duty.

Fiscal Changes.

Stamps superscribed " Postage and Revenue " were introduced on the 1st of August, 1924, to replace the separate issues which had previously been used for postal and revenual purposes. Except for the superscription the stamps were printed in the size and design of the old series, but with certain modifications in the colour scheme. The single series consists of sixteen denominations ranging from ¼ piastre to £1. Stamps and stamped stationery sold during the year amounted to £32,726; sales to philatelists realised £3,897, an increase of £1,712 as compared with the figures for 1923.

Statistics.

The total number of articles dealt with by the local post office was 2,967,311, a decrease of 311,944 as compared with 1923; 2,228,661 articles were posted in the Island, a decrease of 199,789, and 738,650 articles were received from abroad, a decrease of 112,155. Correspondence for local delivery shows a decrease of 170,420 items, while that posted for abroad was also slightly reduced, despatches to the United Kingdom being less by about 25 per cent. than those for the previous year. It is not easy to account for this decrease, except that the reduction under inland correspondence handled by the Postal Department may be due to the improvement of internal communications and to the increased facilities for personal transaction of business.

Parcels.

The total number of parcels posted numbered 18,428 and those delivered 37,517, representing decreases of 1,902 and 5,388 respectively on the 1923 figures. Parcels posted for delivery in Cyprus showed a decrease of 1,790, and those posted for delivery abroad a decrease of 112. The estimated value of merchandise exported by parcel post was upwards of £20,000, or an increase of over £5,000 on the figures for 1923; the principal articles exported in this way were, as previously, Lefkara lace and embroidery, cigarettes, and silk and cotton piece-goods.

Parcels received from overseas totalled 25,385, or 3,598 less than in 1923, to a value of £70,000, as against £96,000. The cash-on-delivery system was again in operation during the year, though some decrease in the traffic handled is to be recorded in the case of parcels for delivery. One unsatisfactory feature of this service is the large number of parcels which have had to be returned as undeliverable. In many cases the consignees decline to accept delivery either because the necessary funds fail to materialise, or because a speculative order appears no longer profitable.

General.

The year in general was satisfactory and free from any event calling for special notice. Owing to the practice which has been adopted of crediting all receipts from the sale of the combined postage and revenue stamp under one head it is not possible to give actual figures of earnings and expenditure. The latter was, however, decreased by £1,180, and there is no doubt but that the Postal Department continued to show a clear profit on the year's working. It is interesting to note that the correspondence exchanged with Turkey and Germany again recorded an increase.

TELEGRAPHS.

The Eastern Telegraph Company maintains a telegraph cable between Larnaca and Alexandria, and land telegraphs between the six principal towns of the Island. During the summer season Platraes and Mount Troödos are connected with the system. The only Government teelgraph is a line along the railway from Famagusta to Morphou and Evrykhou.

TELEPHONES.

There are small telephone exchanges, connecting the various Government offices and the residences of certain Government officials, at Nicosia, Famagusta, Larnaca, and, during the summer season, at Troödos. Trunk lines connect Troödos with various stations on the railway, and through the central exchange at Nicosia with Famagusta and Larnaca. Lines have also been added connecting Famagusta with Cape Andrea and Cape Greco. Telephones have assumed an importance in the conduct of Government business, but it has not yet been practicable to establish a system for the use of the general public.

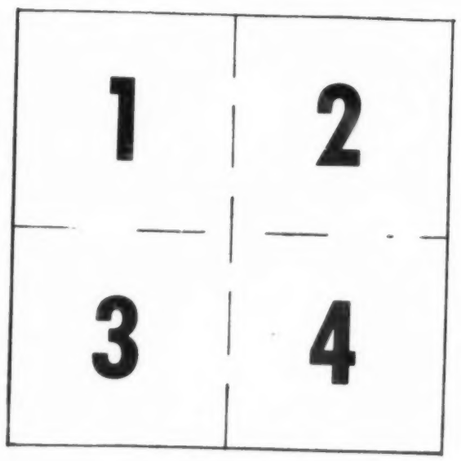
EXTERNAL COMMUNICATIONS.

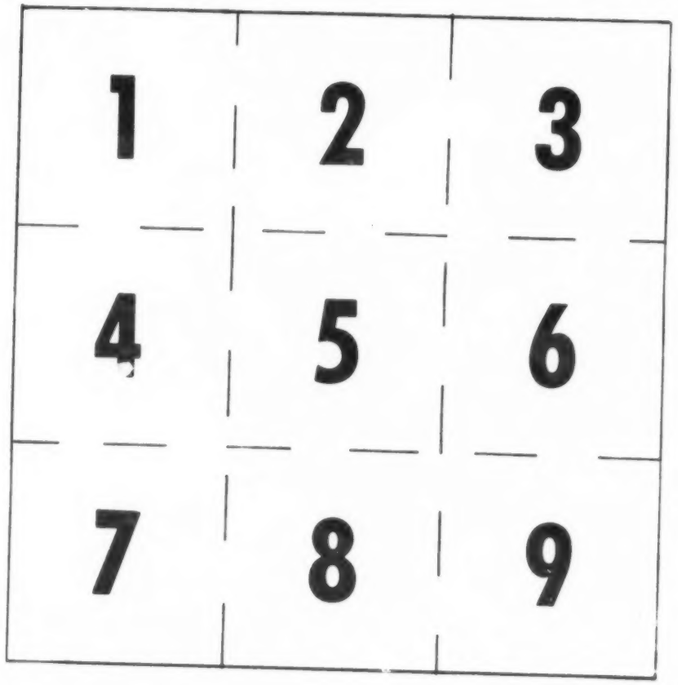
In addition to the Khedivial Steamship Company, which, as above mentioned, maintains a service of mail steamers under contract with the Government beween Cyprus and Egypt, the Lloyd Triestino Company maintains a service of passenger

steamers which visit Larnaca and Limassol about four times a month on an itinerary which includes Egypt, the Syrian Coast, Cyprus, Constantinople, the Piraeus, Venice, and Trieste. Steamers of the Societa Italiana di Servizi Marittimi visit Cyprus at regular intervals on an itinerary similar to that followed by the Lloyd-Triestino vessels, except that their home port is Genoa. Cargo steamers of the Moss Line call at regular intervals, while steamers of the Prince Line are occasional visitors, plying with cargo from England, Egypt, and Syria to Cyprus. Vessels of the Messageries Maritimes also call at Cyprus at intervals of a month, and there are direct sailings by Greek steamers at frequent but irregular intervals to the Piraeus.

Communication with abroad, either by aeroplane or wireless telegraphy, has not yet been established.

Maps on this order too large to be entirely included in one exposure are filmed clockwise beginning in the upper left hand corner, left to right and top to bottom as many frames as required. The following diagrams illustrate the method.





andronicus publishing company, inc.

32°30'
33°
33°30'
35°
30'
Cape Kormakiti
Krommyon
Liveras
Yeorgios Vavilas
Bay
Kharing Chiftlik
Ormakiti
Panagra
Ayia Irini
Dhiorios
Karmaisa
Vampylli
Aghlaki
KERYNIA
Bellapaïs
Klapini
Ayios Epiktitos
Ayios Nikolaos
Malounda
Kalograia
Ayios Charitas
Kornokipos
Lapithos
Palaeokastro
Pitera
Kalyvakia
Chasos
Vitsada
Lefkoniko
Ayia Marina
Skillura
Ayios Vasilios
Kalokhremnos
Khrysilios
Syrianokhorio Potamos
Kaló Khorió
Dhrepanon Potamos
MORPHOU
BAY
Pomos Point
Starrounari
Miti tou Kronou
Ibuni
Androgynon
Yalia
Livadhia
Ayia Varvara
Arkaka
Larrámia
Potami Chiflik
Letri
Pedhoulas
Palathousa
Kinousa
Ayios Merkourios
KHRYSOKHOU
BAY
Cape Arnauti
Megáli
Ayios Epiphanios
Ayios Nikolaos
Nisi Khrysokhou
Neokhori
Ayia Varvara
Ayia Marina
Mati Kokkinokhoma
Alolia
Chalistra
Kannoú
Ayios Dhodoros
Tembria
Evrykhou
Ayios Nikolaos
Ayia Marina
Xylotymbou
Alessa Ibano
Xylotatos
Angolemi
Potami
Kato Lountapha
Pano Lountapha
Orounda
Nikitari
Vyzakia
Mesógi
Kato Moni
Ayia Ioannis
Mesaoria
Akáchia
Paleó Metókhi
Mesáiko
Pano Lakhatamia
Kato Lakhatamia
Ayii Trimithias
Strovilo
Embouli
Mammari
Kokkini Trimithia
Astromeritis
Athienia
Yerolakko
NICOSIA
Ayios Dhométios
Deuyuk Kaimakli
Trakhona
Omorphita
Lakatamia
Ayios Ioannis
Mitsero
Arodhes
Politiko
Pera Khorió
Nisou
Dali (Idalion)
Ayios Sozomenos
Potamia
Petrophani
Tremethousha
Melousha
Ayios Photinianos
Arsos
Lysi
Koroni
Yeri
Tyrói
Ayios Georgios
Pergamos
Trolli
Lourouina
Avlelero
Ayia
Marathovounos
Peristerona
Mousoulita
Apalestra Chiflik
Yialousa
Strongylo
Sinta
Chingiali
Aloupópoulos
Tymbou
Prophitis Elias
VATILI
Ayios Ioannis
Ayios Nikolaos
Nisi Khrysokhou
Ayia Varvara
Ayia Marina
Ayios Merkourios
Ayios Dhodoros
Ayios Nikolaos
Ayia Marina
Ayios Sozomenos
Ayios Photinianos
Ayios Georgios
Ayios Epiktitos
Ayios Nikolaos
Ayios Ioannis
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Ayia Marina
Ayios Merkourios
Ayios Dhodoros
Ayios Nikolaos
Ayia Marina
Ayios Sozomenos
Ayios Photinianos
Ayios Georgios
Ayios Epiktitos
Ayios Nikolaos
Ayios Ioannis

33°30'

34°

34°30'

35°
30'

KERYNIA

FAMAGUSTA BAY

NICOSIA

FAMAGUSTA
AMMOKHOSTOS

SALAMIS

VATILI

Ylakoussá

Leonárisso

Galátia

Livadhia

Trákhona

Chingíli

Strovílo

Lefkoniko

Lapithos

Kyrenia

Famagusta

Nicosia

KHRYSOKHOU BAY

35°

PAPHOS

LEFKA

NICOSIA

LARNAKA

LIMASSOL

AMATHUS

CURIUM

EPISKOPÍ BAY

AKROTIRI BAY

Akrotiri

Cape Aspro

Cape Zevgári

Cape Gáta

Cape Dolos

Cape Kiti Dades

CYPRUS

Scale 1:348480, 5½ English Miles to 1 Inch

0 1 2 3 4 5 10

EXPLANATION

Railways
Main Roads
Secondary Roads
Telegraph Lines
Boundaries of Districts
" " Sub-districts

Chief Town of District FAMAGUSTA
Subdistrict MÓRPHOU
Ancient Places SALAMIS

Mon — Monastery
(R.) — Ruin
Páno — Upper
Káto — Lower
Ayia, Ayios } — Saint

Heights in English feet 6406

35°

34° 30'

LÁRNAKA BAY

Cape Greco Pédalium

Cape Pyla

LÁRNAKA
CITIUM
Scala or Marina

Cape Kiti
Dades

Cape Dolos

THUS

The following recent reports, etc., relating to His Majesty's Colonial Possessions have been issued, and may be obtained from the sources indicated on the title page :—

ANNUAL.

No.	*Colony, etc.*	*Year.*
1227	Kenya Colony and Protectorate	1923
1228	Hongkong	"
1229	Northern Territories of the Gold Coast	1923–1924
1230	Colonial Survey Committee Report	1914–1923
1231	Cayman Islands	1923
1232	Leeward Islands	1923–1924
1233	Federated Malay States	1923
1234	Mauritius	"
1235	Straits Settlements	"
1236	Seychelles	"
1237	Tongan Islands Protectorate	1923–1924
1238	Brunei	1923
1239	Unfederated Malay States	"
1240	St. Lucia	"
1241	Bahamas	1924
1242	Falkland Islands	1923
1243	Ceylon	"
1244	Basutoland	1924
1245	Nigeria	"
1246	Gilbert and Ellice Islands	1923–1924
1247	Bermuda	1923
1248	Weihaiwei	1924
1249	Gambia	"
1250	Brunei	"
1251	St. Helena	"
1252	Ashanti	1923–1924

MISCELLANEOUS.

No.	*Colony, etc.*	*Subject.*
83	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1910.
84	West Indies	Preservation of Ancient Monuments, etc.
85	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1911.
86	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1912.
87	Ceylon	Mineral Survey.
88	Imperial Institute	Oil-Seeds, Oils, etc.
89	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1913.
90	St. Vincent	Roads and Land Settlement.
91	East Africa Protectorate	Geology and Geography of the northern part of the Protectorate.
92	Colonies—General	Fishes of the Colonies.
93	Pitcairn Island	Report on a visit to the Island by the High Commissioner for the Western Pacific.

Printed by H.M.S.O. Press, Harrow.

COLONIES AND PROTECTORATES.

H.M. Stationery Office publishes for the Colonial Office the Annual Reports on British Colonies and Protectorates. Some 40 Reports appear each year and they are supplied at the subscription price of 40*s.* per annum. The following have been issued since 1 Jan. 1924 :—

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ASHANTI, 1923–24, No. 1252 .. .. 1*s.* 6*d.*
BAHAMAS, 1924, No. 1241 .. .. 6*d.*
BARBADOS, 1923–24, No. 1225 .. .. 1*s.*
BASUTOLAND, 1924, No. 1244 .. .. 9*d.*
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BRITISH GUIANA, 1923, No. 1222 .. 9*d.*
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No. 1313.

CYPRUS.

REPORT FOR 1925.

(For Report for 1923, see No. 1206 (price 1s. 3d.), and for 1924, No. 1253 (price 1s. 9d.)).

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No. 1313.

CYPRUS.

ANNUAL GENERAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1925.

I.—Introduction.

GEOGRAPHICAL.

The Island of Cyprus, situated in the eastern Mediterranean between 34° 33′ and 35° 41′ N. latitude and between 32° 20′ and 34° 35′ E. longitude, is about 140 miles in greatest length from east to west, and about 40 miles in greatest breadth from north to south. A narrow range of limestone mountains, with an average height of 2,000 ft., extends along the northern coast, and an extensive group of mountains, culminating in Mount Troödos, 6,406 ft. above the sea, fills the south-western part of the Island. Between these ranges lies the fertile Messaoria plain.

Cyprus is most easily reached via Port Said, from which it is distant at the nearest point about 240 miles. The crossing from Larnaca on the south-east coast to Beirut in Syria is accomplished in a night, and the strait between the north coast and the southern shores of Asia Minor is at Kyrenia 45 miles wide.

HISTORICAL.

The early history of Cyprus is obscure. It was a centre of Ægean civilization two thousand years before the Christian era, and Greek and Phœnician colonies were established there at a very early date. In the sixth century B.C. the Island was conquered by Egypt, and fifty years later was absorbed in the Persian Empire. The famous Evagoras, a native king, succeeded in the fifth century B.C. in raising Cyprus to a position of independence, but on his death it again fell to the power of Persia, and in due course to Alexander the Great. At the division of Alexander's empire, Cyprus passed to Egypt, until in 58 B.C. it became a Roman province, falling, on the division of the Roman Empire, under the Byzantine emperor.

In A.D. 1184 the Governor of Cyprus, Isaac Comnenus, revolted, and maintained his independence until, in 1191, Richard Cœur de Lion of England, on his way to the Crusades, landed and in a whirlwind campaign of a few weeks conquered the Island. Richard sold it to Guy de Lusignan, the "King of

Jerusalem," and the Lusignan dynasty ruled the Island until A.D. 1489, although from 1373 to 1464 the Genoese Republic exercised a suzerainty over a part of the kingdom. In 1489 Cyprus fell to the Republic of Venice, who held it until it was wrested from them by the Turks in 1571, in the sultanate of Selim II.

In 1878 the Island passed under the administration of Great Britain, and, on the outbreak of war with Turkey in 1914, was annexed to the British Crown by Order in Council of 5th November, 1914. The annexation has been formally recognised by Turkey under the Treaty of Lausanne which was ratified on the 6th August, 1924.

In 1925 Letters Patent giving to Cyprus the status and name of a Colony and constituting the office of Governor of the Colony in place of that of High Commissioner were passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom dated the 10th of March. The reading and proclamation of the Letters Patent were made the occasion of a public ceremony conducted on the 1st May with fitting solemnity in the Konak Square in Nicosia, and similar ceremonies were held at the headquarters of each district.

II.—Climatic and Meteorological Conditions.

The climate of Cyprus is, generally speaking, temperate and healthy, though the excessive heat of the plains during the summer is trying to Europeans. The heat is, however, dry, except on the coast, while the winters are cold and invigorating. There are numerous resorts in the hills at altitudes varying from 6,000 to 2,000 ft., such as Mount Troödos or Kantara, where the summer can be passed in healthy surroundings and without discomfort or inconvenience.

The year 1925 was remarkable climatically for an exceptionally low rainfall, and the resulting shortage of water both for drinking and irrigation purposes was felt acutely in many parts of the Island. Thanks to the occurrence of the rains at the proper season and the fact that they were evenly distributed throughout the country the cereal harvests were not in most cases seriously affected.

The absolute mean temperature for the year at Nicosia was 66·2° F., as against 66·6° F., for 1924, and the average of 65·9° F., for the last fifteen years. The mean maximum temperature during the year was 78·1° F., and the mean minimum temperature was 54·2° F. The highest shade temperature recorded was 106° F., and the lowest 28° F., showing a range of 78° F., the maximum and minimum recorded during the previous fifteen years being 110° F., and 26° F., respectively.

The rainfall for the last ten years has averaged 19·29 inches per annum; in 1925 the mean for the whole Island was 13·79 inches, as against 21·47 inches in 1924. The highest rainfall during the

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year was recorded at Halevga in the Kyrenia range of mountains, namely 28·07 inches, and the heaviest fall on any one day was recorded at Alethrico in the Larnaca district, where 4 inches of rain fell on 25th November. The smallest rainfall recorded was at Peristerona in the Nicosia district, where only 5·61 inches fell during the year.

The only exceptional meteorological phenomena recorded during the year were two slight earthquake shocks felt at Limassol at about 10.50 p.m. on the 21st June, and at about 9 p.m. on the 7th October.

III.—General Observations.

Cyprus is first and foremost a country of agriculturists, or peasant farmers, and, as such, its prosperity depends almost entirely on its cereal and other crops and on the market prices prevailing for its products. The success or failure of the harvest and the external demand for local commodities may, therefore, fairly be taken as the criterion of the well-being of the Island and of its inhabitants.

The produce of 1925 was generally speaking well up to the average and was disposed of in most instances with ease and profit. Cereals showed an all round improvement on last year's production, though the yield of barley was once again disappointing. The carob crop was excellent, and the stocks, which have been held up this year owing to congestion in the European market, will doubtless fetch good prices when the situation eases. The yield of silk cocoons left little to be desired, and the condition of all branches of sericulture is most encouraging. Both cotton and flax again fell short of expectations, but experiments with these crops hold out promise for the future. Fruit of all kinds and seasons did well throughout the country, and favourable conditions again prevailed for the production of potatoes and vegetables, which increases steadily.

The improvement in trade conditions noticed in last year's report was well maintained in 1925, and is best indicated by the marked increase during the year of the number of British and foreign ships which called at Cyprus ports. It is satisfactory to learn in passing that, in respect of individual nationalities, the greatest increase was recorded in the case of British ships. The development of the Island's trade in relation to shipping calls for special comment and forms the subject of a later section of the report.

An advance may also be recorded in the total volume of exports and imports. The latter exceeded the former by a considerable margin, but the balance of trade cannot for that reason be considered entirely adverse when the nature of the goods imported is taken into account. Such imports, for instance, as machinery for mines, which heads the list, and the implements

and manures required in agriculture may be relied upon to develop the resources to which they are to be applied and will doubtless augment the exports of the Island in the near future. The excess of importation is in part to be attributed to enterprises undertaken with capital from abroad, and is indicative of the increased purchasing capacity of the community generally.

In considering the decrease in exports on the figure for the previous year regard must be paid to the fluctuations in the demand for live stock in Greece and Egypt which had attained quite exceptional proportions in 1924 and is referred to in a later chapter.

The position of the farmers inclines steadily towards improvement, and fewer cases of hardship due to usury or economic pressure came under notice during the year. Indications are not lacking that cases of unsecured debt are on the decrease, and forced sales of the agricultural property of debtors were fewer in number. Slightly enhanced prices were realized at such sales, and the value of land is tending generally to appreciate. Increasing advantage was taken by farmers of the facilities which are afforded them by the co-operative credit system, and progress is to be recorded in the co-operative movement as a whole. The resources and advice of the newly established Agricultural Bank are now at the service of this movement as will be described later.

A new mining law and the engagement towards the end of the year of an official Inspector of Mines have brought the Government into closer relation with the mining industry. The mines now afford employment to many thousands of local workmen and problems of moral and material importance both to the people and prosperity of the Colony are constantly arising in connection with the extended activities of the various mining companies.

Law and order were as usual well maintained. The Rural Police Force has gained in experience and efficiency and is of great assistance, notably in the protection of agricultural and forest property both private and state-owned.

The cost of living remains at much the same level as in 1924, and the standard of comfort maintained in the towns and villages calls for little comment. Improvements in the latter respect are chiefly confined to the provision in the principal towns of places of public entertainment and recreation in the shape of cafés, cinemas and theatres which are mostly of the open-air variety. There is evidence of considerable local enterprise in connection with schemes for modernization of this nature.

The number of motor-cars and vehicles in use on the roads of Cyprus is now well over 500; they are mostly of American

manufacture. Motor-cars for passenger hire are readily obtainable for any time and distance at the rate of 6*d*. a mile. Light motor-lorries are used increasingly for commercial purposes, and motor chars-a-banc, equipped with somewhat primitive body-work, ply regularly for hire between outlying districts and the principal centres of the Island.

Large issues of seed corn were again made to farmers through the medium of the Public Works Loan Fund, and satisfaction was afforded by this means to many cases of genuine hardship. The total value of the issues amounted to £23,342, as against £20,897 in 1924. The former figure will appear even more considerable when allowance is made for the moderate prices for grain prevailing at the time of issue. The need for these issues has been occasioned in the past by the difficulties in obtaining credit experienced by the small cultivator who was often faced at seed-time with the prospect of being obliged to leave the greater portion of his land fallow on account of lack of seed or the means to purchase it. With the establishment of the Agricultural Bank and the consequent extension of co-operative credit this need should disappear; and the difficulties will be overcome in future by a system which is equally efficacious, and more conducive to thrift and independence.

The Loan Commissioners continued also to issue loans to public bodies, and sums amounting to more than £6,500 were loaned to the municipalities for various works and improvements including two electric light installations and the erection of a slaughter-house. Smaller sums were loaned to village committees for the improvement of water supplies. These loans are normally repayable in five or ten annual instalments, dependent on the capital amount, with interest ordinarily at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

Thanks to increased revenues and the satisfactory condition of the finances at the end of 1924, it was possible, in 1925, for the Government to embark on a more extensive programme of works and undertakings for the well-being and health of the Colony, and the various departments were actively engaged during the year in carrying out schemes involving considerable expenditure such as they had been unable to contemplate in the preceding periods of stringent economy. These undertakings and activities are dealt with under their appropriate headings in the sections of the report which follow.

In conclusion it may fairly be stated that the year under review was one of advancement, and new beginnings in many branches of the life of the Island; and Cyprus, raised in 1925 to the status of a British Colony, may look forward with confidence and an assurance of its ultimate prosperity to this new lease of her varied history.

BRITISH EMPIRE EXHIBITION.

The British Empire Exhibition re-opened in 1925 and Cyprus again participated, this time on a larger scale made possible by the acquisition of the Fiji Government pavilion as was foreshadowed in last year's report.

The accommodation for visitors, staff and exhibits in 1924 was very limited and undoubtedly affected adversely the sale of many articles which could have been displayed to greater advantage in more spacious surroundings.

Most of the firms and individuals who exhibited in 1924 took part again. By these and the newcomers the products and industries of the Colony were fairly generally represented. Mr. W. Bevan, O.B.E., continued to have charge of the arrangements.

The new pavilion was not so centrally situated as the old, and visitors were not so numerous as during last year. Retail sales fell off considerably as the season advanced, but there were again very many inquiries by wholesale buyers and by prospective settlers.

From the purely financial aspect the Exhibition has been costly, but against the immediate loss must be set off the undeniable future profit which will result from the greater publicity given to produce unknown outside Cyprus two years ago, and the knowledge and experience of Empire markets which has been gained.

Arising out of the Exhibition a Government Committee of Trade and Agriculture has been constituted in Cyprus to carry on the work of making Cyprus goods known abroad and to disseminate in suitable quarters the knowledge acquired at Wembley. This body has already dealt with many inquiries for goods in which there was formerly little or no export trade and, with the Board of Trade Intelligence Department, with which it is in close touch, is following up with zeal the campaign to extend Empire commerce.

On the whole the Exhibition, so far as Cyprus is concerned, was a success and it would have been a lasting regret if advantage had not been taken of this unique opportunity to advertise the Colony.

POPULATION.

The population of Cyprus, as shown in the census return taken in 1921, was 310,709, and the estimated population at the end of the year 1925 was about 330,000. Nationality in the Near East is somewhat difficult of definition and is inseparably interlinked with religion. Cyprus is a land of many creeds, and in differentiating socially between the varied elements of the population it is easiest to follow these natural lines. The bulk of the inhabitants of the Island are of the Orthodox Greek-Christian faith and belong to the Autocephalous Church of Cyprus. Of

the remainder, some 65,000, or approximately one-fifth of the total population, are Mohammedans. There is also an Armenian community, which tends steadily to increase, and a distinct though not numerous Latin colony.

Public Health and Vital Statistics.

Except for the endemic prevalence of malarial fever the climate of Cyprus is healthy and temperate, and with proper precautions there should be no difficulty in enjoying complete immunity from this disease. The heat and humidity in certain localities during the summer months impose a certain strain, but access to the hills is easily practicable within a very short distance. The climate during the winter might almost be described as ideal, combining as it does invigorating cold with clear sunshine. The continued dullness of more northern climes is seldom experienced, and a rainy day is invariably succeeded by a cloudless sky.

Public health in 1925 was again good and no outbreak of epidemic disease is to be recorded. In contrast with all the neighbouring countries of the Levant and the Near East, Cyprus is entirely free from plague, typhus, and other virulent diseases, and stringent quarantine measures are in force against their introduction. No cases of such diseases occurred during the year and due credit must be given on this account to the medical services responsible, to the efficiency of which the complete immunity enjoyed is an eloquent testimony. Cyprus continued to be free from rabies, and the regulations prohibiting the importation of dogs from any destination were again enforced.

Phthisis has again demanded and engaged the especial attention of the medical authorities, the number of cases reported being greater than in 1924. Statistics relating to this disease are not, however, wholly to be relied upon, for persons afflicted with it have, in the past, brought considerable pressure to bear to avoid being reported. The construction of the Government sanatorium foreshadowed in the Report for 1924 has now been completed and the new buildings, situated in the most healthy surroundings on Government property four miles from Nicosia, will be ready for occupation and the admission of patients early in 1926.

As hitherto, the prevailing diseases, other than malaria and phthisis, were those of the digestive and respiratory systems, influenza, diseases of the skin, rheumatism and enteric fever. There has been a still further and most noteworthy decrease in the number of cases of enteric fever recorded, the figures for 1925 being the lowest for the past sixteen years and little more than one quarter of the maximum record of 1918. There can be little doubt that this decrease is closely connected with the improvements effected to the water supplies of the towns and villages, referred to later in this section.

Cases of trachoma have been on the increase and the number has risen from 393 in 1924 to 545 in 1925. This unfortunate development has engaged the earnest attention of the Medical Department; and to assist in combating the disease it is intended next year to increase the staff of the Nicosia General Hospital by engaging the part-time services of a qualified oculist.

The malarial statistics for 1925 are of great interest and afford satisfactory proof of the value of the special anti-malaria campaign conducted in 1924. Though the total number of children examined shows an appreciable increase, the spleen-rate, by which the prevalence of malaria is commonly measured, fell from 13·5 per cent. to 9·8 per cent. This rate is even lower than that recorded in 1923, since when a much stricter check has been kept on the returns rendered by medical officers in the districts. The decrease in the spleen-rate for the six towns is still more marked and the rate is now as low as 2·3 per cent. It is interesting to note that of 491 spleens examined in Kyrenia only two showed enlargement.

The anti-malaria works executed during the year included cleaning and draining of streams and marshes, planting of swamps, filling up pools and oiling the surfaces of disused and stagnant waters during the breeding season for mosquitoes.

The great importance of supplies of pure drinking water from the point of view of the public health has been a matter of constant concern to the Government and considerable attention was again paid to the improvement of existing supplies and the provision of supplies where none hitherto existed. It is interesting to record that in the six years from 1920 until the end of 1925 a sum of £26,201 has been provided for such improvements in 64 towns and villages and that this sum has been largely supplemented by subscriptions from the villages concerned.

The total number of births registered during 1925 was 7,803, being 23·6 per thousand of the population, as against 8,946 in 1924, or 27·3 per thousand.

The total number of deaths was 4,769, being 14·4 per thousand, as against 5,703, or 17·4 per thousand, in 1924. The natural increase of the population was thus 3,034, as against an increase of 3,243 in 1924. The year generally was healthy, and in spite of the shortage of rainfall the early summer was exceptionally cool.

There were two Government-maintained hospitals, at Nicosia and at Limassol, and four Government-aided hospitals at the other principal towns of the Island in operation during the year, as well as nineteen rural dispensaries and eight branch dispensaries. Each rural dispensary is the headquarters of a rural medical officer, who works among the village population. The duties of these officers are sanitary as well as medical, and they are engaged in particular on the intensified campaign against malaria. The dispensaries have been well attended and over 18,000 patients were afforded treatment during the year.

Almost 900 patients were admitted to the Central Hospital at Nicosia, which is fitted with 56 beds, and the out-patients treated numbered more than 10,000. One hundred and twenty-two surgical operations were performed. A special feature of the Central Hospital is the maternity side and the attention there given to the training of midwives. The benefit of this training is greatly appreciated in the villages, but the number of midwives who can be trained annually is necessarily dependent on the number of patients admitted. Six midwives completed the course during the year.

At the close of the year, 113 inmates were detained at the Lunatic Asylum, as against 107 at its commencement. Twenty-five persons were discharged as cured, and eleven died; the number of new cases admitted was forty-two. The accommodation of the institution was ample. Lunacy in Cyprus is generally of a mild form and restraint had to be resorted to in three cases only. Employment is found for some of the inmates indoors, while some are employed in keeping the grounds in order.

The number of lepers admitted to the Leper Farm, which is run on the lines of a village with its own church, mosque and schools, showed a decrease during the year, and the number of lepers detained at the close of the year amounted to 80, as compared with 85 at the close of 1924. There were eleven deaths, all of which were advanced cases of the disease. Some of the inmates have been treated with intravenous injections of Chaulmoogra oil, moogral and preparations of antimony. In nodular cases the treatment has been successful in producing the disappearance of the nodules and the growth of the eyebrows. Leprosy in Cyprus is well under control, and hopes are entertained that it may be possible in time entirely to eradicate it from the Island.

The number of children at the end of the year in the home for the healthy children of lepers was ten, all of whom remained free from any sign of the disease.

Languages.

The language of the country is a local dialect, often very corrupt, of Modern Greek. Osmanli Turkish, somewhat archaic and free from Persian and Arabic words, is spoken by the Moslems, who, however, as a general rule, are conversant with Greek. In a less degree, French is spoken by the more educated classes, but Arabic, Egyptian or Syriac, is not generally spoken or understood. The knowledge of English is becoming more widely diffused, and, save in the most remote villages, there is usually to be found someone who can speak and even read and write that language.

Emigration and Immigration.

The abnormal emigration of Moslems to Asia Minor noticed in the Report for 1924 diminished considerably in 1925, and may be regarded as having been spent by the end of the year.

Emigration to Egypt and Greece proceeded as in previous years; and the continued export of live stock to these countries again encouraged some of those who were sent in charge of the animals not to return to Cyprus, but to take the opportunity to travel elsewhere in search of other employment. The smarter element of the servant class continue to find scope for their activities in Egyptian hotels.

Cyprus does not afford a field for immigration on any appreciable scale, and there is little to note under this head.

Labour.

Unskilled labour in Cyprus is plentiful except during harvest time, and there is on the whole an adequate supply of skilled native labourers and craftsmen. Labour rates during 1925 were slightly higher than those prevailing during the previous year, though no unemployment on any marked scale was recorded. The average wages paid for unskilled adult male labour were 18·26*d.* per diem, as compared with 17·64*d.* in 1924, and 2*s.* per diem in 1922. The rate for female labour remained the same at 1*s.* per diem. Skilled labourers such as carpenters or masons received about 4*s.* per diem as in the previous year. Cyprus is fortunate in having, for the present at any rate, no labour or unemployment question as commonly understood in European countries.

Public Works.

The expenditure under this head during the year amounted to some £82,000, as compared with £23,000 in 1924; and a very considerable expansion of the work of the Department may be recorded in consequence. Road work, as usual, constituted the principal item of expenditure, and the 866 miles of main and secondary roads under the control of the Department were maintained as funds permitted at a cost of £32 per mile, as compared with £17 per mile in 1924. Repairs to bridges were carried out where necessary. The Government-constructed bridle-paths were kept up as usual, and increased assistance was afforded to the district commissioners in the construction and improvement of village roads.

£5,175 was devoted to the construction of a new road, 22 miles in length, between Myrtou and Nicosia. The work was begun in April and the formation completed in August, while all the foundation stone was collected and consolidated at the end of the year. A new road from Ayios Ambrosios to Akanthou, 10 miles in length, was also started in April, the lay out and formation

being complete by the beginning of September. The expenditure on this road, including the construction of six reinforced concrete bridges, twelve masonry arch bridges and the usual culverts, amounted to £6,307.

The year's building programme, for which a provision of £18,567 was made, included a new sanatorium for consumptives, new education offices and a new post office. Of these the first two were completed and the last was roofed in at the end of the year. The education office is a single storey building of the bungalow type and the post office, built of stone in the massive style, consists of four storeys. The new sanatorium, which is magnificently situated on high ground in the Government estate at Athalassa, comprises three ward blocks, one block for the administration staff, and the usual outbuildings. A water-pumping station fitted with a pipe line leading from some distance away to a reinforced concrete tank in the grounds of the sanatorium was also provided.

Emergency repairs were carried out on certain Government buildings, and additions and alterations thereto, mostly of a minor nature, were effected in several instances. The most notable of these took the shape of improvements to the Nicosia Police Barracks and the conversion of the offices used formerly by the Chief Collector of Customs into a residence for the Collector of Customs at Larnaca. Certain alterations to the Forest Department offices comprising the addition of a second storey and the enlargement of the basement accommodation were undertaken, but were not completed, in 1925.

The various harbours, piers and jetties around the Island were maintained as far as the provision of funds allowed and all mooring buoys, cranes and trolleys were kept in repair. A new buoy for Limassol and a conical buoy for Paphos harbour were obtained. A new bell buoy with staff and cage was fitted at Famagusta.

The electric power plants at Nicosia and Mount Troödos continued to supply the Government offices and residences with light.

Schemes for the improvement of water supplies were satisfactorily carried out or completed at the following villages :— Argaki, Pera, Ayia Marina (Skilloura), Lefka, Xeri, Yerakiaes and Alambra in the Nicosia district; Vavla, Vavatsinia, Odou, Arsos and Tokhni in the Larnaca district; Monagri, Phini and Ayios Georghios in the Limassol district; Miliou, Yiolou and Polis in the Paphos district; Asomatos, Kormakiti and Klepini in the Kyrenia district. The general outlines of the schemes were the same in each instance, consisting in the construction or improvement of chains of wells or aqueducts.

In addition, examinations were conducted and reports furnished by the engineers of the Public Works Department in consultation with the Medical Officer of Health on the water

supplies of thirty-eight villages throughout the Island. The necessary means to enable these schemes to be undertaken were provided on the half-and-half principle by the appropriation by vote of the Legislative Council of Surplus Verghi Kimat funds, and by subscriptions of equal amounts from the inhabitants of the villages concerned. As has been pointed out already, a total amount of £26,201 was voted for such improvements in the six years 1920–25.

TELEPHONES.

The telephone lines were, as usual, maintained by the Public Works Department, and the total length of the line now opened is about 368 miles. About 62,000 calls were made on the central exchange at Nicosia.

IRRIGATION.

The usual works connected with the maintenance and repair of the irrigation reservoirs and channels, which are situated in the Eastern Messaoria, near Famagusta, were satisfactorily carried out under the supervision of the Irrigation Superintendent. The year was free from incident, and no damage was sustained by the irrigation works from floods. The area of lands watered was somewhat reduced owing to shortage of rainfall.

It is now generally accepted that Cyprus is by natural configuration unsuited for the construction of irrigation works on a large scale, and that the best method of conserving the water supply of the country is by afforestation. Due attention is being paid to this service, and a report dealing with the subject will be found in a later chapter. Encouragement is also afforded to the extension of irrigation by the sinking of chains of wells, and by the use of mechanical means to raise to the surface subterranean water of which a sufficient quantity is available in most parts of the Island. The gardens and orchards at Famagusta, from which port there is a considerable export trade in oranges, and fruit and vegetables in general, is an instructive example of the results that can be attained by the employment of air motors, which are steadily increasing in popularity.

As a result of boring operations undertaken at Famagusta late in the year " second " water of good quality was struck at a depth of 250 ft., and pumping tests produced a flow of 3,000 gallons per hour without diminution of the supply. This important discovery has aroused widespread interest and further experiments in water boring are to be made on an extended scale in 1926, with the aid of more up-to-date and portable plant which has been placed on order. Schemes for the utilization of the water thus made available at Famagusta were still under consideration at the end of 1925.

Ancient Monuments.

Cyprus is very rich in matters of archaeological and antiquarian interest. Of the monuments and historic buildings still standing, the most numerous, most beautiful, and the best preserved are those of Lusignan and Venetian eras of the thirteenth to the sixteenth century. There are also scattered throughout the Island remains of temples, tombs and cities of the classical and pre-classical periods.

The maintenance and supervision of the ancient monuments and historic buildings in Cyprus is undertaken by the Curator of Ancient Monuments, Mr. George Jeffery, O.B.E., F.S.A., but the amount of money available for this service is unfortunately very small. The number of historic buildings, ruins, etc., now scheduled as ancient monuments is forty-one.

The work of uncovering the site of Salamis near Famagusta, begun in 1923, was continued and the extensive ruin to the south-west of the Forest Hut appears to have been the *Thermae* of the ancient city.

The tombstone of the Marshal Adam d'Antioche was rescued from the school playground of Paliouriotissa and placed in the enclosure of the *Musée Lapidaire* maintained by the Curator in Nicosia.

This tombstone is a fine example of a rare type almost peculiar to the twelfth century, which represents in stone the elaborately decorated catafalque customarily placed over the grave of a distinguished person. Viollet le Duc, in his *Dictionnaire*, gives an illustration of a precisely similar tombstone raised on the dwarf columns in the Abbey of Noaillé (Dict. IX. 44). It also recalls the design of the tombs of the Crusading Kings formerly in the Holy Sepulchre Church, Jerusalem.

On the lower edge of one coped side of the monument is inscribed OBIIT DNS ADAM DE ANTIOCHIA MARECALL CYPRIA. This personage has been traced by Mas Latrie as the eldest son of a certain Flemish seigneur named Macé de Gavrèle, apparently a relative of Guy de Lusignan, who accompanied him to Palestine about the year 1180. In Antioch, Macé married a noble lady of that city and his eldest son became the first "Maréchal du royaume de Chypre sous les enfants de Amaury de Lusignan." (Hist. de Chypre p. 138.)

It was very common for people in the middle ages to adopt the names of places as their surnames.

The monument was apparently discovered in 1889 when the small church of Paliouriotissa was pulled down. Mas Latrie wrote an article upon it in *Revue de la Terre Sainte*, 1889, and Enlart gives drawings of it in *L'Art Gothique*, 1899.

Instances of vandalism occurred at the ancient rock tombs at Petra Diyeni near Paphos, where treasure-seekers and stone-quarriers have been at work, and also at the castle of St. Hilarion

and at Salamis. It is difficult to provide efficient guardianship for remote monuments, but the co-operation of the Forest Department and the erection of quarters for Forest guards near by will to some extent remedy this.

The famous Temple of Venus at Paphos, however, has been respected and the site remains free from encroachment. The site of another great temple, which overlooks the port of Paphos, still awaits exploration and should yield important results.

Progress has been made in clearing the immense rock cisterns on the summit of the flat-topped hill of Leondari near Nicosia, which were partially filled with stones thrown into them by the villagers when they destroyed the castle of La Cava above the tanks in 1870.

The site has a historic interest, for the castle was in course of erection when King Henry IV. travelling as Earl of Derby, was being entertained by the then King of Cyprus, James I de Lusignan.

Repairs were carried out to masonry of the " Ox Tower " at Kyrenia and at the Abbey of Bella Paise.

IV.—Government Finance.

The local revenue of Cyprus collected during the year 1925 amounted to £668,130, or £59,831 more than the original estimate, a position which can be considered eminently satisfactory. To this figure should be added the sum of £50,000 on account of the grant-in-aid from Imperial funds, making a total revenue from all sources of £718,130, as against £643,318 collected during 1924.

The expenditure amounted to £619,621, which with the payment of £92,800 in respect of the Cyprus share of the Turkish Debt charge, makes a total of £712,400 as against £628,670 in 1924. The excess on the year's working of revenue over expenditure is thus £5,710, as compared with £14,648 in 1924.

The trade of the Island, both export and import, has shown a satisfactory and continued improvement during the year, and to this circumstance, to the increased receipts obtained from the sale of the tithe grain of 1924 which had remained unsold at the end of that year, and to the continued exercise of the strictest economy is due the improvement of approximately £60,000 in the actual financial position at the 31st December, 1925, as compared with the anticipated position at the commencement of the year.

It had again been found necessary to carry over to 1926 a certain portion of the tithe grain of 1925 which had remained

unsold at the end of the year. The proceeds from the sale of this grain, amounting to about £40,000, have been credited to the revenue of 1926.

Corresponding figures of revenue and expenditure for previous years are as follows :—

Year.	*Revenue.*	*Grant-in-Aid.*	*Total.*	*Expenditure.*	*Turkish Debt.*	*Total.*
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1921 ...	682,374	26,000	708,374	678,273	92,800	771,073
1922 ...	668,294	50,000	718,294	557,353	162,399	719,752
1923 ...	567,389	75,000	642,389	582,699	92,800	675,499
1924 ...	593,318	50,000	643,318	535,870	92,800	628,670

The principal increases in the revenue are under Customs import dues, due to a marked increase in the value of imports consequent on the continued revival of the export trade, and to the increased purchasing power of the population; under Port, Health and Light dues, due to the visit to the Island of a greater number of ships; under Harbour and Wharfage dues and Pier rates due to the increased exportation of minerals; under tithes collected by the Revenue Department, due principally to the increased receipts obtained from the sale of the portion of the tithe grain which, as has already been stated, had been carried over from the previous year; under Defter Hakani due to increased transactions in consequence of forced sales; under Agricultural Department receipts, due to the unforeseen sale of sponges and to exceptional receipts from the sale of agricultural implements; under Salt, due to larger sales; under Game Licences, due to the removal of certain restrictions on the shooting of game. An increase is shown under Stamp Duties, but this is more apparent than real as the total proceeds of the sales of the new issue of combined postage and revenue stamps, which were introduced as from the 1st August, 1924, have been credited under this Head instead of under Head 4, Stamps, and Head 5, Post Office, as before. The amount received under Stamp Duties is in fact less than that of the previous year owing to decreased sales of stamps to philatelists and to a falling off in the amount collected as Court fees. An increase in revenue is also shown under Railway, due to an increase in the passenger and goods traffic. The increase in the goods traffic was especially noticeable in consequence of the increased volume of goods imported through the port of Famagusta and the large amount of tithe grain carried on Government account. It is satisfactory to note that the railway receipts have again exceeded the expenditure, despite the considerable amount of relaying that was done and the competition from motor transport. There are increases also under Rents and Royalties, due to a greater output of minerals, and under Interest on Government Moneys, due to large balances and to an increase in the amount of investments on account of the Note Security Fund.

Decreases in the revenue have been recorded under tithes collected by Customs Department on exportation, due to a fall in the price of carobs in 1925 and to the consequent holding up of stocks in anticipation of better prices in 1926; under Sheep and Goat Tax, due to a decrease in the number of sheep and goats; and under Head 5, Post Office, due to the fact that all receipts from the sale of stamps are, as explained above, now credited to Head 3, Licences—Stamp Duties. For the same reason the item "Stamps" has been deleted under Head 4. A noticeable decrease has also been recorded under Forest Revenue, due to restricted extraction and sale of timber and forest produce, which, however, is counterbalanced by the decrease in expenditure referred to below.

Increases in expenditure are to be noticed under Pensions, due to an increased pension roll; under District Administration, due to the addition to the establishment of 26 new posts of Mounted and Foot Bailiffs; under Legal Departments, due to an increase in the expenses of witnesses and other costs in criminal proceedings; under Medical Department, due to an increase in the establishment of Rural Medical Officers and increased expenditure on the special anti-malaria campaign; under Postal Department, due to the payment of an increased subsidy for a weekly mail service between Cyprus and Egypt during the summer months; and under Public Works Annually Recurrent, due to the repair and maintenance of existing roads and Government works and buildings which had deteriorated considerably owing to the small sum of money made available for expenditure in previous years, and to the repair of flood damages and other works of an extraordinary nature.

Decreases in the expenditure are observed under Forest Department, due to the restricted extraction and sale of timber already referred to, and under Miscellaneous Services.

It had been possible during the year to appropriate out of the surplus balances of the Island which had accrued on the 31st December, 1924, a sum of £57,966 for services of urgency and importance, which included the provision of additional plant for the Government Printing Office and additions to buildings; the provision of additional accommodation, navigating lights and a new mooring buoy for the Customs Department; the construction and equipment of an isolation hospital for consumptives and the provision of an X-ray apparatus for the Central Hospital at Nicosia; provision for the purchase of breeding stock; reafforestation; the construction of a building for the Postal and Education departments; provision for expenditure in connection with the British Empire Exhibition; and for experiments in connection with Artesian well boring; and supplementary provision for the improvement of agricultural industries; for the maintenance and improvement of roads; and for loans to local bodies for works of improvement.

The collection of the taxes was, as in preceding years, very satisfactory. The arrears of taxes outstanding on the 1st January, 1925, and amounting to £392 were all collected with the exception of £13, and the arrears outstanding on the 31st December, 1925, amounted to £274.

The total revenue and expenditure from the date of the British occupation in 1878 up to the 31st December, 1925, is as follows :—

	£
Revenue—collected locally	13,942,087
Grant-in-aid from Imperial funds ...	1,797,085
	£15,739,172
	£
Expenditure—current	11,119,103
Turkish Debt charge	4,396,933
	£15,516,036
Showing a surplus of	£223,136

The gross balance of assets over liabilities on the 31st December, 1925, exclusive of the Reserve Fund of £90,000, and the depreciation accounts on investments of the Reserve Fund and the Savings Bank, amounted to £112,988, as against £108,393 as at the 31st December, 1924.

Currency notes of £10, £1, and 10*s*. were in circulation throughout the year; all other denominations have now become demonetized. The maximum amount of the currency note issues continues to be limited to £700,000, and the maximum value of notes actually in circulation at any one time during 1925 was £583,983 on the 17th November. During the year a considerable increase in the issue amounting to £58,858 was effected, due to the general revival in trade.

The cereal tithe assessment of 1925 was, with the exception of barley, satisfactory, being considerably larger than the exceptionally poor production of the previous year, although it did not come up to expectations owing to the shortage of rain which affected the wheat and vetches crops, and to the very cold weather which retarded the growth of barley. The prices realised from the sale of the grain were considerably lower than those realised in the previous year, but higher than those of which the original estimate was based.

No further currency in coin was put into circulation during the year. Silver coin to the face value of £4,000 was held in reserve, and, in addition, a gold reserve of £18,000 is held by the Ottoman Bank on behalf of the Government.

BANKS.

The Ottoman Bank has branches in Nicosia, Larnaca, Famagusta, Limassol, Paphos and Lefkara, and also on Mount Troödos during the summer season. The Bank of Athens has branches in Nicosia and Limassol. The Bank of Cyprus, established in 1912 under the provisions of the Ottoman Commercial Code, has its head office in Nicosia, with a branch at Limassol and agencies at Larnaca, Famagusta, Paphos, Kyrenia and Morphou.

A Government Savings Bank was opened, under Law 16 of 1900, on the 1st January, 1903. Interest at 2½ per cent. per annum is allowed. The number of depositors at the end of the year was 129 and the balance in hand was £7,327.

The negotiations which had been in progress for some years past with the object of establishing an Agricultural Bank at length materialised, and the Bank commenced operations in June, 1925. The establishment of this institution under the joint aegis of the Government and the Ottoman Bank has aroused much interest and the benefits to be derived from it by the agricultural community are confidently awaited. The policy of the Bank is to make loans to farmers and others through the medium of the Co-operative Credit Societies, but loans made directly to private individuals are also permissible.

With a view to safeguarding the promoters of what cannot but be regarded as a somewhat hazardous speculation a law was passed in the Legislative Council giving power to the Governor to enter into an agreement guaranteeing that the Agricultural Bank should receive a minimum profit of 4 per cent. per annum, after the deduction of all expenses, in respect of all loans made by it in relief of agriculture. There is, however, a proviso in the law that the loans in respect of which this guarantee is given should not exceed the sum of £50,000, thus limiting the liability of the Government.

V.—Annual Progress of Trade, Agriculture, and Industry.

IMPORTS.

The total value of imports of merchandise during 1925 was £1,583,436, as against £1,243,405 for the year 1924, an increase of £340,031. The following table shows the imports for each of the last three years under the main heads of classification :—

	1923.	1924.	1925.
	£	£	£
Food, drink, and tobacco ...	263,080	404,196	480,191
Raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured ...	124,696	137,083	179,191
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured	684,221	701,985	923,178
Miscellaneous and unclassified	576	141	876
Total ...	£1,072,573	1,243,405	1,583,436

The following table shows whence imports were received :—

	Value. £	*Percentage.*
United Kingdom and other parts of the British Empire	701,342	44·29
Austria	18,290	1·16
Belgium	34,590	2·18
Egypt	71,453	4·51
France	83,842	5·29
Germany	73,429	4·64
Greece	102,848	6·50
Holland	28,037	1·77
Italy	115,501	7·29
Turkey	28,908	1·83
United States of America	119,255	7·53
Other countries	205,941	13·01
Total ...	£1,583,436	100·00

EXPORTS.

The total value of exports of merchandise was £1,198,615, as against £1,271,339 in 1924, a decrease of £72,724. The following table shows the exports during the last three years under the main heads of classification :—

	1923. £	1924. £	1925. £
Food, drink, and tobacco ...	506,671	660,474	575,549
Raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured ...	293,091	440,112	462,569
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured	61,276	79,751	105,671
Miscellaneous and unclassified	32,695	91,002	54,826
Total ..	£893,733	1,271,339	1,198,615

The followng table shows the direction of exports during the year 1925 :—

	Value. £	*Percentage.*
United Kingdom	238,844	19·93
Other parts of the British Empire	25,148	2·10
Egypt	281,677	23·50
France	94,428	7·88
Greece	109,731	9·15
Italy	138,554	11·56
Spain	32,281	2·69
Switzerland	604	0·05
Turkey	8,517	0·71
United States of America ...	37,530	3·13
Other countries	231,301	19·30
Total	£1,198,615	100·00

Although in 1925 the value of imports exceeded the value of exports by £384,821, the year in point of view of trade may be regarded as prosperous. The abnormal demand for animals from Cyprus for export to Greece noticed in 1924 was not unfortunately repeated to the same extent in 1925. Such exportation was still considerably above the average of all other previously recorded years, but its decrease in value amounting to £110,994 exceeded the total decrease of the exports of the Island by comparison with the figures for 1924.

Partial cessation of work at the Amiandos mines accounted for a decrease of £25,911 in the exportation of asbestos. This was of necessity occasioned by erection at the mines of new plant which it is anticipated will largely increase the yield, and consequently the export, of this mineral in future. The export of carobs showed a decrease of £23,308 due to the fall in prices which persuaded the merchants to hold up their stocks in the hope of obtaining better prices in 1926. It is estimated that only half the 1925 crop was exported during the year.

The principal increases of exportation occurred under iron pyrites, gypsum and terra umbra and, in the agricultural sphere, under raw cotton, oranges and lemons, and seeds and spices. An advance may also be recorded in the case of cigarettes and bricks.

The large increase in imports generally would indicate that the purchasing power of the people is on the incline. The principal items under which such increase is noticed are wheat-meal flour, cotton manufactures, artificial fertilisers, and machinery. There is a growing tendency on the part of the population of Cyprus to consume imported flour which is finer ground than the native variety and better suited for the making of white bread. This may well continue but it will doubtless be balanced in future by increased exportation of Cyprus wheat. The importation of fertilisers increases steadily and the large quantities introduced towards the end of 1925 should be reflected in 1926 in greater exports of agricultural produce; the amount imported during the year under review was more than double any previously recorded figure including that for 1924, itself a record year.

Examination of the year's export and import figures as a whole would tend to indicate that if conditions have receded somewhat from the high level reached in 1924 a corresponding advance may reasonably be expected to ensue in consequence in 1926. *Reculer pour mieux sauter* is a figure of speech not without application in economic affairs.

The importation of motor-cars, motor-cycles and parts, and of carriages, cycles and accessories again showed considerably increased returns on the figures for the previous year and this may be regarded as significant of the steady development which

continues to take place in Cyprus along the line of improved communications. The machinery imported, principally for mining operations, increased to £41,430 in value, or more than double last year's figure. Money emanating from abroad and spent abroad in this manner by the mining companies is not, of course, lost to the Colony; and the existence of fictitious imports of this nature must be borne in mind for the purpose of striking a true balance of the Island's trade.

The value of exports to the United Kingdom amounted to £238,844, a decrease of £62,660 on last year's figure, and the value of imports received from the United Kingdom increased from £516,365 to £701,342. The percentage of imports from the United Kingdom and other parts of the British Empire to the total imports for the year rose by 2·76 per cent. Cyprus again participated in the British Empire Exhibition, and fresh endeavours were made in this connection with the object of encouraging Imperial trade with the Colony as described in an earlier chapter of this report.

The value of specie imported during 1925 was £3,847, and of specie exported £5,000, as against £2,165 and £1,393 respectively in 1924.

Shipping.

Four hundred steamships and 1,020 sailing vessels engaged in foreign trade called at Cyprus ports, chiefly at Famagusta, Larnaca and Limassol during the year, increases respectively of 70 and 120 as compared with the figures for 1924. Similarly the number of vessels engaged in the coastal trade between the ports and anchorages of the Island shows a small comparative increase in the case both of steamships and sailing vessels.

The increase in tonnage of the steamers engaged in foreign trade that entered Cyprus ports amounted to more than 111,900 tons. Calls by Greek steamers at frequent but irregular intervals continued to be well maintained. As in previous years the Island enjoyed an excellent service of regular passenger steamers, which keep it in close touch with the ports of Egypt, Syria, Asia Minor and Europe, afforded by the Khedivial Mail Steamship Company, the Lloyd Triestino Company, the Società Italiana di Servizi Marittimi and the Messageries Maritimes.

In connection with the marked increase in shipping noted in this and the previous report it should be mentioned that the question of providing more adequate harbourage has engaged the close attention of the Government and that during the year the representative of a British firm of consulting engineers visited the Colony to report on all the principal existing harbour works with a view to their extension, where feasible, to meet the demand which has made itself felt for enlarged accommodation and improved facilities at the various ports.

The existing harbourage at Limassol and Larnaca consists of jetties for small craft and open roadsteads; and operations at these ports would probably be restricted to re-arrangement and extension of the jetties, combined with dredging. At Famagusta, however, the presence of natural advantages unrivalled in the eastern Mediterranean would permit of the expansion of the present harbour-works to an almost unlimited extent; and it is proposed at present to concentrate, with whatever funds may prove to be available, on the reconstruction and development of this port. The existing harbour was admirably suited to the conditions obtaining twenty, and even ten, years ago when ships seeking admission rarely exceeded 2,000 tons, but the ships of 4,000 and 5,000 tons which call at present expose themselves to risk when entering the harbour in foul weather and are manœuvred with difficulty in the limited space within the breakwater.

Consideration has also been accorded to an allied proposal, which is supported in many quarters, for the establishment at Famagusta of bonded warehouses with the object of capturing the traffic in transhipment cargo destined for various ports on the Syrian, Anatolian and neighbouring coasts. Cyprus is undoubtedly well situated for the purpose of furnishing an *entrepôt* for trade of this nature; and the fact that goods so landed in the Island could remain under British control and jurisdiction until reconsigned against cash payments to their destinations presents an unique and solid advantage of which traders in the Levant are not likely to lose sight.

AGRICULTURE.

Cyprus is essentially an agricultural country, and the majority of the population consists of peasant proprietors or tenants, farming their own lands or on their own account. Farms, known locally as chiftliks, on a larger scale exist, but it is on the peasant proprietor or smallholder that the agricultural prosperity of the Island has hitherto mainly depended. About one-half of the total area of Cyprus is under cultivation, and of the remainder, about one-fourth is susceptible of cultivation. It would, however, be a matter of difficulty for an intending settler to obtain any considerable extent of suitable land, and then only at a high price.

Visitors to the Island are often heard to comment adversely on the primitive conditions under which agriculture is carried on locally as compared with those obtaining in European countries, or in more highly developed parts of the Empire; but such standards of comparison cannot in fairness be applied, and the progress made in this direction since the British occupation, and more particularly in the last 21 years, is a more equitable criterion.

During the 28 years of its existence, the Department of Agriculture has worked hard in the face of ignorance, distrust, and often of active opposition, to instruct and to innovate, and it is only of recent years that the fruits of its labours are becoming apparent. The year 1925 again witnessed a wholehearted continuance of effort on the part of the officials occupied in the many-sided activities of the department and also an encouraging advance into new fields of development. It is satisfactory to note that the endeavours of the Department are becoming more appreciated from year to year, and that its advice and assistance are invoked on a steadily increasing scale. Progress is not rapid; the Cypriot cultivator is, however, slowly but surely realising the benefits to be reaped from improved methods of cultivation and production.

Owing to scarcity of rain in March–April the cereal harvest in 1925 fell below the standard of an average year, but a general improvement on the returns for 1924 may be recorded. In particular, the growth of the barley corps was retarded by frosts and severe cold in the early spring which resulted in a disappointing yield.

The carob crop was again good and, but for a slump in the European markets, even higher prices than those of previous years would probably have been obtained. The campaign against rats which attack and damage the bark of carob trees was extended with good results.

The production of wines showed a slight advance on the production in 1924, but the figures for raisins and spirits are disappointing. The grape harvest was seriously affected by hot winds in the summer, and in consequence both the quality and quantity of the wines made in the villages were much below the average. One village in the wine district was unfortunately visited in the early autumn by a violent hailstorm which completely destroyed the crop. Prospects for the future of the local wine industry are still encouraging and must not be gauged by the temporary set-back of a poor season. There is ample evidence of an increased willingness on the part of the villagers to adopt improved methods of viticulture, and to seek the advice of the Department with a view to the manufacture of wines of pure and standard quality fit for export to foreign countries outside the Levant. The Perapedhi wine and spirit factory has been taken over by a company from Athens which, it is understood, contemplates the erection of a complete modern plant; and legal provision has been made for the establishment at Limassol of a bonded store which will enable merchants to obtain from the Government certificates of the age of brandy and other spirits stored such as are required for the purpose of export to England.

The cotton crop was adversely affected by partial failure of the irrigation system due to lack of rain, and the measures taken against the cotton boll worm pest which does such extensive

damage to the crop have not yet had time to achieve appreciable results. The same area was planted with cotton as in 1924, but the yield showed a slight decrease on the figure for that year. Good prices were again obtained. Experimental sowing undertaken both by the Department and by private owners with the Department's assistance succeeded in providing useful data in connection with the suitability to local conditions of the various types of cotton seed.

Damage to the bloom caused by wind resulted in a poor olive crop. This was in any case to be expected after the exceptionally abundant harvest of the previous year, for so long as the faulty and wasteful local methods of harvesting prevail good seasons will not run consecutively.

The fruit crops were again excellent, and good prices were obtained. In the case of oranges, however, the price fell considerably from the exceptional level of the previous year, which had been due to failure of the orange crop in countries which compete with Cyprus in neighbouring markets. The best Cyprus oranges are considered by many to be superior to the Jaffa orange and the reception accorded to the consignment sent by the Government to the British Empire Exhibition has shown that there is no reason why Cyprus oranges should not secure a permanent place on the market in England. Considerable extension of cultivation is proceeding at the principal growing centres at Famagusta and Lefka, and the Department has applied itself to the question of improving the local methods of picking, packing and sorting which are a long way short of the standards required by English fruit brokers. Other fruit crops include apricots, peaches, apples, melons, cherries and walnuts.

Cyprus possesses abundant vegetables of high quality. Potatoes have been introduced into the Colony with remarkable success, and large quantities of potato seed are imported yearly under the supervision of the Department. The growers have come to realise that the better the seed the better the crop they will obtain. The yield for 1925 showed an appreciable advance on that for the previous year; extended markets, more particularly in Greece, were secured for the export trade and enhanced prices prevailed in consequence. The principal district where potatoes are grown is in the neighbourhood of Famagusta. Their cultivation has also been taken up in the Limassol and Paphos districts primarily to meet the needs of a steadily increasing home consumption.

Agricultural Pests.

The work of the Department under this heading continued on the lines laid down in previous years. In particular, active campaigns were conducted to enforce the regulations prescribed to deal with the codlin moth (*Cydia Pomonella*), the almond maggot (*Eurytoma Amygdali, End.*) and the two cotton boll worms

(*Platyedra* (*Gelechia*) *Gossypiella* and *Earias Insulana*). Study of the life history of the local, and apparently unique, variety of the processionary moth which attacks the pine tree (*Thamatopœa Wilkinsoni*) proceeded satisfactorily and attention was paid to the question of the distribution in the Island of the *Nochelodes temperatella* which attacks wheat and barley.

Experiments in combating orange scale by means of fumigation tents were conducted under the supervision of the Entomologist at Lefka, one of the two principal orange growing centres in the Island. Some difficulty was experienced in persuading any considerable number of growers to take advantage of this process, which to be effective has to be carried out over an extensive and complete area of orchards; but happily there are indications that the claims of scientific treatment of this nature are accorded wider appreciation each succeeding year.

Agricultural Experiments and Education.

The Agricultural Department has for many years endeavoured to encourage the use by farmers of modern agricultural machinery and implements. It has effected sales of tools on the hire-purchase system without interest and has let out to farmers a certain number of implements on easy terms. Demonstrations have been carried out at suitable centres throughout the Colony, and practical example has reinforced instructional propaganda. As in other branches of agricultural life, the results of patient teaching are now making themselves apparent; the farmer has shown to a marked degree his increased desire to employ modern methods, and the importation of agricultural machinery by private firms was well maintained during the year. Eight new tractors were introduced making a total of some 50 tractors in use in the Colony.

Experiments in mechanical threshing have not so far proved successful, the machines having failed to crush the beard of the cereals threshed. The uncrushed beard gets between the lips of animals, causing inflammation, and until some more satisfactory mechanical method of this kind is discovered it will not be possible to induce the farmers to abandon the primitive local methods handed down to them.

The cultivation of flax, for which the Colony is undoubtedly well suited, proceeded satisfactorily and the acreage sown has been considerably extended throughout the Colony. The Department continued to afford advice to village growers and to conduct experiments in regard to the nature of the soil and the use of fertilisers.

The First Cyprus Flax Society, which is run on co-operative lines, with its headquarters at Zodia near Morphou, succeeded in producing from quantities of short straw, valueless for other purposes, a large supply of tow for which an offer of £85 per ton c.i.f. in the United Kingdom was obtained from a British firm.

Large quantities of high grade flax seed were again imported by the Government, principally from Belgium, and issued to cultivators at cost price on easy terms of repayment without interest. Good results were obtained, the average length of the straw produced being thirty-six inches; and careful farmers who had paid proper attention to irrigation secured a handsome profit amounting in some instances to as much as £20 per acre. Two new scutching-plants were erected, one in the Messaoria the other at Limassol; and some 900 donums of land were put under cultivation for the first time in the Limassol district, good crops resulting, chiefly from imported seed.

Similarly an experiment in flax cultivation with local seed was made for the first time on a considerable scale in the Paphos district. The crops were fair and the expenses of cultivation have in all cases been covered by the value of the seed produced. Retting operations were successful, and it is anticipated that the straw when scutched will leave the producers with an encouraging margin of profit.

Export prices for the best quality flax have dropped by fully forty per cent. and by ten to fifteen per cent. for tow. Altogether the quantities exported or ready to be exported at the end of the year were about 114 tons of flax and 31 tons of tow; valued approximately at £10,000. Both the flax and cotton crops suffered to some extent from the rain shortage; and the yield of cotton for the year was rather less than the yield in 1924. The results of experimental sowing with various types of imported cotton seed and of experimental fertilisation may, however, be regarded as eminently satisfactory. As a result of certain experiments it is believed in some quarters that cotton when planted in rotation with flax immediately after the flax has been pulled requires no fertilisation, and, though, in the eyes of the Department, there is insufficient evidence to justify the recognition or adoption of any such system, the belief itself, and the success of the experiments, should assist very materially in popularising and extending the cultivation of both these crops.

The importation of artificial manures continues to increase steadily, and the successful results attending their widespread employment by private cultivators have amply justified the efforts to instruct and demonstrate in this connection in which the Department has for so long persisted. The services of the adviser in the manufacture and care of wines stationed throughout the year at the wine laboratory at Perapedhi in the centre of the wine producing villages in the Limassol district were again available, and there is evidence that they are increasingly used and appreciated.

In connection with the steps which are being taken to improve local methods of preserving and crystallizing fruit a small jam plant obtained from England has been set up in the Agricultural Department buildings. This has so far proved satisfactory, and

in conjunction with a tin-making plant which it is proposed to install it is not unreasonable to hope it will form the basis of an extended industry for which, in view of the large variety and quantity of fruit available, there is obvious local scope.

The newly-installed leather-curing plant turned out some 1,400 skins in its first year's work. A start was made with the manufacture of chrome leather in which the local tanners evinced much interest. A variety of skins were again sent to the British Empire Exhibition.

As in 1924, twenty-six students attended the Agricultural School at Nicosia, and it was necessary to refuse more than fifty applications for enrolment. The usual lectures were given in villages by various members of the staff of the Department throughout the year. One officer of the Department was in England undergoing a course of general training in agriculture at Wye College, Kent.

Ten model vineyards, fifteen model orchards and sixty-five experimental plantations were maintained during the year, increases respectively of one, four and fifty-five on those in operation in 1924. It has been quite impossible to meet all the demands which have been made for the establishment of additional experimental plots. The plots are now marked with conspicuous sign-boards suitably inscribed in the three languages to attract the attention of passengers throughout the countryside.

The scheme to encourage the cultivation of gardens by village school children by means of official visits of inspection and the award of prizes has become an established feature of the Department's activities. One hundred and twenty-one school gardens were recognised by the Department for the purpose of free issues of plants and assistance during the year, as against one hundred and five in 1924. Arbor day was celebrated as usual.

The Department was again responsible for the preparation and despatch of a large variety of exhibits for the British Empire Exhibition.

Sericulture.

Cyprus is the second most important silk-producing country in the British Empire, and the rearing of silkworms is an important and growing local industry. The principal centres are Nicosia, Paphos, and the Karpass division of the Famagusta district, where the white mulberry tree is extensively cultivated for the breeding of silkworms. Special attention is paid by the Government to the industry, which is under the close supervision of the Agricultural Department, and egg-raising for reproduction purposes is permitted only by special licence to a limited number of persons, and is subject to periodical inspection.

The production of silk cocoons in 1925 was excellent, and the output of the previous year was again considerably exceeded. The Agricultural Department is putting down large quantities of seed with a view to meeting the greatly increased demand for mulberry seedlings.

During the year under review a licence to establish a silk filature was granted to an influential British company with whose representative negotiations had for some time been proceeding. This is the first commercial venture of the kind to be undertaken in the Colony; and in view of the high reputation and sound financial backing of the company in question and of the many undeveloped potentialities of the Cyprus silk industry the event may be regarded as of primary importance.

The Company has proceeded with the erection at Yeroskipos in the Paphos district of the necessary buildings on the most up-to-date lines. Arrangements have been made to recruit local labour and to engage the services of trained overseers from Italy, and a supply of cocoons considered sufficient for the first year's production has been acquired with a view to starting operations in 1926.

The buildings will consist of five main rooms: a room in which in one process cocoons are stifled and dried, a store-room in which bales of cocoons are hung and the cocoons sorted, a weighing-room in which work is apportioned, the principal room in which the cocoons are worked into silk, and a further weighing-room in which skeining and booking, final examination and baling of the silk and calculation of piece-work wages are carried out. In addition there will be boiler and engine-rooms and three detached buildings to accommodate the superior staff. It will be possible to double the extent of the buildings without inconvenience when necessary and the plant imported is to be correspondingly adaptable to expansion.

Yeroskipos is, roughly speaking, in the centre of the cocoon producing districts of the Colony and it is on the main road connecting Paphos with Limassol and Nicosia. An adequate water supply from a chain of wells above the village is available.

The first year's work of the filature will be necessarily experimental, and helpful statistics, especially in regard to the purchase and transport of cocoons from distant areas, are difficult to obtain. It is estimated, however, that it will be possible to deal yearly with 120,000 okes of fresh cocoons or in other words to turn out approximately 18,000 okes of silk a year. Waste products of all kinds will be exported in the raw state.

The compound, amounting to some seven acres, which will surround the filature is being planted with mulberry trees for purposes of demonstration and in addition to its normal functions the filature will act when required as a bureau of advice to village growers.

Live Stock.

At Athalassa, three miles from Nicosia, the Government possesses a large stock farm, which is under the supervision of a resident manager, who is also a member of the Cyprus Stock Committee, a body which advises the Government on all matters relating to stockbreeding. At this farm stock is raised for sale throughout the country, and, in addition, thoroughbred stallions, donkeys, bulls and boars stand for service at nominal fees. There are also subsidiary stud stables, which are controlled from Athalassa, in outlying districts. Various types of poultry are bred in large numbers, and these, as well as eggs for hatching, are sold in different parts of the Colony. Auction sales of stock reared on the farm were conducted at Nicosia and other centres in 1925 as usual. The interest shown by villagers in such sales increases yearly and it is no longer an easy matter to keep pace with the demands of purchasers especially where pigs and poultry are concerned.

During the year the following services were effected by the stud animals :—

At Athalassa :—

Mares, 110; donkeys, 79; cows, 143; sows, 31;

and in the districts :—

Mares, 297: donkeys, 209; cows, 135; sows, 260.

The district stud stables are at Famagusta, Yialoussa, Larnaca, Limassol and Paphos.

The farm lands at Athalassa, amounting in all to some 1,800 acres, were again under cultivation for the production of cereals, lucerne, etc. Labour was plentiful, the reformatory, run in connection with the farm on the lines of a Borstal Institution, as described in another chapter of this report, making available a daily average of fifty-eight youths throughout the year. There is a good water supply on the farm all the year round, and reafforestation has been undertaken in the less fertile parts of the property.

Cyprus animals, in particular mules and donkeys, are highly prized abroad on account of their powers of endurance and of their immunity from disease; and the improvement of the Colony's live stock is reflected in the marked increase of exportation noticed recently. The export figures for 1925 fell considerably from the exceptional level of 1924, but exceeded those for any other year previously recorded.

Every endeavour is being made to maintain and enhance the high reputation which Cyprus poultry and eggs have acquired in recent years in Egypt and the Levant; and the pride and interest manifested locally in the improvements which have been effected to the native birds by the introduction of breeds from England is a source of considerable encouragement to the Government to

this end. In this connection it may be mentioned that since the introduction of the English variety of turkey the increase in size of the average Cyprus turkey has been most remarkable.

A poultry show is now held regularly in conjunction with the annual agricultural show; there is keen rivalry amongst competitors for prizes, and the number of pens privately exhibited increases annually by about twenty per cent.

Of the breeds so far introduced into Cyprus, Croad Langshans appear to be the most successful and popular; and good results are expected from Rhode Island Reds and Light Sussex, both of which were imported for the first time in 1925 and have already attracted much favourable attention.

Veterinary Services.

The Veterinary staff is under the supervision of a qualified Veterinary Surgeon who is assisted by two Inspectors, graduates of the Veterinary Schools of Cairo and Constantinople, and a Compounder. A temporary staff of Vaccinators is employed when required.

The health of the animals during the year was on the whole satisfactory. Climatic conditions throughout the Colony were favourable for pasture, and it is anticipated that the number of sheep and goats, which suffered reduction in the two previous years, will be found to have increased considerably at the next counting.

There is little doubt that, as a result of propaganda and the extension of education, owners are taking a more intelligent interest in the well-being of their stock, particularly in regard to preventable disease. Working in the face of much apathy, conservatism and suspicion, the Veterinary staff is gradually wearing down the attitude of objection or refusal on the part of the villagers to inform the authorities voluntarily of the existence of disease among their animals and to report cases of death occurring in doubtful circumstances. Progress in the desired direction is assured, but is of a necessity slow, and several years must elapse before up-to-date methods of animal husbandry can be expected to receive widespread appreciation.

Over three hundred and fifty visits of inspection were paid by the Veterinary staff to towns and villages; lectures were delivered on the various diseases; and practical demonstrations were given on subjects ranging from vaccination to sheep dipping. The diseases under notice included anthrax, black quarter piroplasmosis, contagious bovine abortion, strangles, tetanus, stomatitis of sheep, contagious mastitis of sheep and goats, a form of stiff-sickness of oxen, and mange. Of these the most prevalent is anthrax and it is probable that the cash value of the animals which succumb yearly to this disease is not less than £10,000.

Outbreaks of anthrax were reported from thirty-eight village areas during the year; but sporadic cases are known to occur perenially in almost every part of the Colony, the mortality of sheep and goats varying usually between three and fifteen per cent. of the flocks.

Propaganda was resorted to to ensure the proper disposal of carcasses voluntarily. The local custom of skinning carcasses and leaving them unburied, and even of slaughtering moribund animals, is very common and difficult to prevent in outlying districts.

Inoculation in severely affected areas was undertaken on a much larger scale than heretofore, the material used being a " double " spore vaccine prepared in England. The number of animals inoculated during the year was as follows :—equines 561, bovines 1,265, sheep 12,693, goats 10,791, pigs 21, making a total of 25,331 animals as compared with 9,187 in 1924, 3,219 in 1923, and 800 in 1922.

Black quarter (known also as black leg and quarter ill), which in the past has been much confused by stock owners with anthrax, has been found to be much more prevalent in the Colony than was previousy supposed. This disease was diagnosed in ten areas as compared with six, five, three and one in the four preceding years. The reported deaths numbered 49 as against 30 and 17 in 1924 and 1923; and it is probable that the number not reported was even larger. Four hundred and sixty-eight oxen were immunized with black quarter vaccine, in pill form, as compared with 224 in 1924, and 96 in 1923.

Contagious bovine abortion, the incidence of which is checked by agglutination tests, still appears to be under control and very few cases of fresh infection were diagnosed during the year.

Stomatitis of sheep, a form probably of necrobacillosis, which had been present in the Colony since November, 1924, disappeared about March, 1925, and though a few flocks were affected during the summer months there was no recurrence of the disease on a large scale at the end of the year. Leaflets describing the symptoms of the condition and advocating simple forms of treatment were distributed in affected areas.

Cases of piroplasmosis of sheep and goats occurred in certain areas in the early part of the year, the mortality being high. Prophylaxis and treatment with trypan blue were adopted with encouraging results.

Attention has been paid to the incidence of tuberculosis among cattle of imported breeds. Control measures in the Government herd of milch cattle appear to be working satisfactorily, a modification of Bang's method being employed. The disease has not been observed in native breeds.

The form of stiffness of working oxen which is common in certain parts of the Colony is probably of dietetic origin though no definite statement in this regard can be made at present. The stiffness occurs in one or more limbs and tends to shift from one limb to another, the fore-legs being usually first affected. In the early stages there is no local inflammation, but later deformity of the claws, and in rare cases swelling of the joints, may be observed. Animals rendered unfit for work by this condition are frequently slaughtered. Those retained recover as a rule after the grass season, but ofter become again affected at the end of the hot weather. Age and sex do not appear to influence susceptibility.

Co-operative Credit and Co-operative Societies.

Steady, if slow, progress may again be recorded in the endeavour of the Government to encourage thrift through the system of co-operative credit, and to improve the position of the agriculturists of the Colony by the inculcation of the principles of co-operation in farming and in trade.

An Agricultural Bank, working in close connection with the Ottoman Bank, was definitely established and began operations in the early summer. In accordance with the legal provisions made it has loaned money to several co-operative credit societies on mortgages given to them by their members. Though empowered to lend direct to individuals the Bank has so far confined its dealings mainly to societies as a whole, a circumstance which should do much to foster a sense of responsibility in the managing committees. The Bank is also prepared to sell the pooled produce of societies on their behalf, and to furnish them with market reports and prospects both in Cyprus and abroad. There is every indication that the purpose and function of the Bank are generally appreciated and that advantage will be taken of its services increasingly as time goes on.

Of the thirty societies registered at the beginning of the year two were dormant, but the remaining twenty-eight were in full working order during the period under review. These continue to do good work and are gaining the confidence of the people. There has been no default in the repayment of loans to the societies.

Only one new society was registered in 1925, but the membership of the others has greatly increased and the area of their operations was considerably extended.

An enquiry into the affairs of one society revealed that, while the accounts were not entirely satisfactory, there was no ground for the allegation of fraud which had been made against its officers. Minor irregularities in the management of other societies were adjusted in every case on the matter being brought to the notice of the responsible committees.

The administration of the Law and Rules under which the co-operative (other than credit co-operative) societies operate occasioned no difficulty, and a few minor amendments thereto which were considered advisable were duly effected in the course of the year.

An unfortunate outbreak of fire damaged some of the machinery belonging to the First Cyprus Flax Society, Ltd., and difficulties were encountered at one period in the supply of water at the factory. The factory was not, however, out of action for any considerable time and the society continues to flourish. Due to the example set by this, the first scutching mill in Cyprus, two others, privately owned, have made their appearance.

The negotiations referred to in last year's Report which were proceeding between a newly registered society and the Limassol Municipal Council have unfortunately so far come to nothing and the society is still dormant. With one exception the eight small wine-making societies formed in 1924 in the Limassol district have kept going in a small way, though they have as yet little working capital. Four co-operative savings banks were registered during the year, two in the Nicosia district, one in Limassol and one at Troödos. The latter is largely a thrift society for the benefit of the workers at the asbestos mines.

There can be no doubt that the co-operative movement is now widely recognized as a possible solution of many of the social and economic problems of local village life; and, in spite of the deep-rooted reluctance of the villagers to trust their fellows and the cases of failure, real or apparent, to which in its initial and experimental stages they can easily point, the movement continues slowly but surely to gain ground among them.

Other Industries.

The manufacture of wine and spirits and of raisins is a well-established industry in the Limassol and Paphos districts, and in certain parts of the Nicosia district. The grape harvest of 1925 was bad both as regards quality and quantity, but no difficulty was experienced in disposing of the production at satisfactory prices. £44,000 were realised from the exportation of raisins, as against £55,000 in 1924, while the value of the wines exported was £56,000 as compared with £72,000 in the preceding year.

The manufacture of cigarettes is a thriving local industry; there are seven tobacco factories in the Colony, four of which are equipped with modern machinery. The tobacco consumed is imported chiefly from Greece, the locally-grown tobacco being used only in cigarettes of inferior quality. Cyprus cigarettes are sent all over the world, and enjoy an excellent reputation.

Cotton manufactures of local design form an important industry in a minor degree. Goods sent for sale at the British Empire Exhibition attracted considerable attention both on account of their original and serviceable qualities.

The making of lace at Lefkara, of a design closely related to Venetian point lace, is a prosperous business, and the itinerant lace-sellers have penetrated with their wares to all corners of Europe, and as far afield as the continent of America.

Other exports from the Colony include minerals, gypsum, and terra umba, animals, hides and skins, cheese, sumac leaves, silk cocoons, wool, salt, vegetables and fruit.

LAND.

The tenure of land in Cyprus is governed by the Ottoman Land Law. Agricultural land in general (*Arazi Mirie*) is held by a title deed (*Qochan*), which is issued by the Land Registry Office, the real ownership remaining with the State. It can be alienated by sale, in which case a new title deed is issued and the transaction registered by the Land Registry Office. It is transmissible by inheritance within certain specified degrees of relationship, but cannot be transmitted by will. If it becomes vacant by failure of heirs, it escheats to the State (*mahlul*).

Buildings, trees, gardens, vineyards and wild grafted trees which have been granted are known as mulk (*Arazi Memluke*), and included in this category are building sites within or near a town or village. Immovable property held under this tenure belongs in full to the owner, is alienated and inherited like movable property, and the provisions of the land code do not apply to it.

Unowned or waste land is known as Hali (*Arazi Mevat*).

This may, with permission of the Government, and on payment of certain fees representing its equivalent value, be taken up and cultivated, the ownership, as in the case of *Arazi Mirie*, remaining with the State. Land left uncultivated for certain periods can be forfeited.

The changes on *Arazi Mirie* are : (1) Verghi Kimat, a land tax at the rate of four per thousand of the capital value; (ii) tithes of the produce of land; and (iii) a fee on transfer by sale or inheritance.

Prices of land vary according to its adaptation to certain crops, its means of irrigation, and its position in relation to towns and villages. Prices, therefore, vary from a few shillings per donum (one-third of an acre) to £30 or £40, while land in the vicinity of towns suitable for building sites may fetch over £200 a donum. The average size of a plot of land is about 1½ acres. Difficulty would be experienced, however, by an intending settler in obtaining any considerable extent of suitable land for development.

During the year under review 244¾ donums (81 acres) of Hali (waste) land were granted by Government for a payment of £63, the full estimated value being at an average price of 5*s*. 1*cp*. per donum (15*s*. 7*d*. the acre). In the same year, 325¼ donums (108 acres) of Hali (waste) land were sold at auction, realising £169, an average price of 10*s*. 3*cp*. a donum (£1 11*s*. 4*d*. the acre).

The improved conditions as regards land tenure noticed in the report for the previous year were satisfactorily maintained in 1925 and the value of land continues sensibly to appreciate. The number of forced sales consequent on the foreclosing of mortgages and for the satisfaction of debts has diminished and a slight improvement in sale prices is to be recorded. The regulation under which forced sales are fixed to take place after the harvest or the gathering of the various crops again afforded considerable relief.

Increases of transactions carried out by the Land Registry Department are observed principally under the registration of mortgages, certificate of searches made on behalf of private persons and original registration of inheritance and division of property; decreases are recorded under registration of title and all branches of attachment for debt. The falling off in all branches of attachment is a most hopeful indication of decrease in the number of unsecured debts.

The work of land registration in Cyprus shows no sign of diminution in importance or extent; and it is estimated that officials of the Department deal personally in a year with more than one quarter of the total adult population of the Colony in connection with the various transactions relating to land.

Survey.

Not the least noteworthy of the activities of the Land Registry Department is the survey, for revenue purposes, of the cultivated areas of the Colony which was begun in 1907. This is now nearly completed, and the question of undertaking a forest survey is receiving consideration. Should a complete survey of the forests prove to be practicable, and if funds are otherwise available, it will be possible to satisfy the growing demand which emanates from many quarters for the publication of a two-inch topographical map of Cyprus in place of the somewhat out of date one-inch map produced in 1882 as a result of the first survey of the Colony under the direction of the late Lord Kitchener. Reduction to the two-inch scale of a considerable number of revenue plans is in fact already completed; and the rough sun-prints of the results which have been issued locally for official and other special purposes are much appreciated.

VI.—Investigation and Development of Natural Resources.

FORESTS.

Cyprus possesses valuable resources in its forests, for which, at one time, it was famous. During the Turkish administration it was practically denuded of its forests, but since the British occupation in 1878 there has been a considerable improvement, and artificial reafforestation has been carried out as far as funds permitted. During the late war the forests of Cyprus rendered great service to the Allied Armies in Egypt and Palestine in supplying them with a large proportion of their needs in the way of timber and fuel.

The total area of the delimited State forests, which comprise practically all the forests in the Island, is now estimated at 415,000 acres, and the total length of the forest boundaries is over 1,800 miles. The principal species of tree growing in the forests are the Corsican and Aleppo pine, juniper, plane, dwarf oak, alder and cedar, and in the plantations acacia, eucalyptus and stone pine. The forests supply the local needs for fuel and in part for timber, but endeavours to open up markets for Cyprus timber abroad have hitherto been unsuccessful on account, it would appear, of its inferior quality as compared with that grown in Scandinavia and America, and of the relatively high cost of production. Exploitation of the forests on a commercial scale has in fact been shown to be impractiable, nor indeed is it economically desirable. It must not be forgotten that the principal value to the Island of its forests is indirect, depending not so much on their revenue-earning potentiality as on their climatic effect, and their importance should be gauged rather by the part they play in increasing the rainfall and in preserving the sources of water supply than by the material worth of the produce that is extracted from them. The work of the Department is accordingly one requiring much patience and foresight, and the officials engaged in it are denied the encouragement which is to be derived from popular recognition of efforts made or the reward of a steady increment of easily observed results.

The general condition and health of the forests continued to be satisfactory but suffered to some extent from the effects of the exceptional shortage in rainfall. In a number of localities especially near Nicosia, where the rainfall was only seven inches as against twelve for an average year, it was noticeable that the foliage of the pines was very dry and inclined to droop; and the process of natural regeneration was seriously impeded, very few self-sown seedlings surviving the period of summer drought. If the rainfall had not been evenly distributed throughout the rainy seasons it is probable that trees some years old would have died.

The depredations of the caterpillar of the processionary moth appear on the whole to be lessening, though there was one unusually severe attack of the pest in the Machera Forest. The

increment for the year in this area was reduced to almost nothing in consequence but no actual death of a tree is recorded. The Aleppo pine is proved to possess remarkable properties of resistance against the ravages of both drought and insects. Experiments with a parasite of the caterpillar continue to be made, but as yet no practicable method of inoculation has been discovered. The attacks of the pine weevil were on much the same scale as in previous years. Unfortunately it is not practicable to inaugurate a complete system of trapping over the whole forest to deal with this pest, and owing to the large amount of burnt material remaining to be disposed of from the forest fires of 1924 it was difficult to keep abreast of the necessary stripping and barking operations.

Owing to the large increase in the funds which it was possible to provide for the purpose a most satisfactory improvement in the work of reafforestation may be recorded, and the actual extent of new plantations was nearly treble the extent of those started in 1924. Experiments in the planting of bare lands by means of tractors, disc ploughs, harrows and seed drills were successfully carried out over areas amounting to more than 170 acres. The results were particularly gratifying in the Dikellia area where some of the acacia sown from seed in May had reached a height of five feet by the end of the year. The cost of all the necessary operations amounted to rather more than £2 4s. 0d. per acre, excluding any charge for the supervision provided by the staff of the Department. It has been shown that apart from acacia the most suitable species for sowing under this intensive method are the stone pine and dodonea.

The total length of roadsides planted with trees was extended during the year from 74 to 86 miles, the most notable addition being an avenue of eucalyptus stretching for five miles along the road from Famagusta to Salamis. Lesser lengths of roadside were planted near Nicosia and Larnaca. Twelve new wells were dug and with two exceptions they have produced good supplies of water. The number of air-motors in use has been raised from thirteen to nineteen. These motors are a labour-saving and most useful link in the process of conveying water from the wells through pipes and irrigation channels to the nurseries and plantations. Seedlings were again distributed in large quantities to private individuals for planting in gardens and small properties.

Arbor day was celebrated as usual in co-operation with the Agricultural and Education Departments.

The beneficial effects of the enactment of the Rural Constable Law were again apparent in the increased demand for seedlings created by the security from damage by animal grazing and otherwise for which the Law provides.

Enumeration and general surveys were continued as in preceding years. As a result of the enumeration work of the past five years over 62,000,000 cubic feet of timber have been disclosed as growing on an area of 122,000 acres of forest. Owing to shortage of trained superior staff little progress was made in the compilation of working plans and the inauguration of research. In this connection two locally appointed Forest Officials were sent to England on a two years' course of instruction at the Forest of Dean School, and it is intended to reinforce the training of the personnel of the Department in this way yearly in future.

The great enemy of the Cyprus forests is the goat. These destructive animals, with their poisonous teeth and voracious appetite, do incalculable damage to seedlings and young trees in addition to the indirect mischief caused by the trampling of their feet and the loosening of earth and stones on the steep mountainsides which affects to a very heavy degree the annual increment of growth. The difficulties encountered in this connection by the Forest Department are augmented considerably by the ignorance and lawlessness of the shepherds and by the general failure to realise and admit the evil effects of promiscuous goat grazing. Every possible endeavour is being made to restrict and reduce the number of goats for which permits are issued to graze in the State forests. It is not practicable to effect their total exclusion by a stroke of the pen. The desired result can only be achieved gradually with the slow but none the less certain change from pastoral to agricultural conditions in the areas where these animals chiefly abound. It is hoped that it may be possible to accelerate the process by effecting voluntarily the wholesale transfer of certain villages situated in or on the edge of the forests to sites elsewhere to be prepared for occupation, at the expense of the Department, in such a way as to enable the villagers to earn more money as agriculturalists than it was possible for them to do as graziers. An experiment of this nature was in course of operation at the close of the year.

One hundred and eighteen fires broke out during the summer, but thanks to the improved protective measures adopted and the increased means of communication in the forests they were all extinguished before serious damage had been caused. Altogether 78 miles of roads and bridle or foot paths and 93 miles of fire traces were made in 1925.

Financially the year showed a considerable decrease of revenue compared to the previous year. A sum of £20,000 only was collected while the expenditure for the year amounted to £43,000. These figures are to be accounted for by the fact that timber extraction operations were reduced to a minimum and that nearly £10,000 was devoted to re-afforestation or other allied work of an immediately non-productive nature.

Mining.

The increased interest and activity in mining noticed in previous reports was well maintained during 1925; and the

successful progress in this direction made recently by the various enterprises engaged is clearly reflected in the figures for the exportation of minerals which appear in the annual trade returns of the Colony.

The Cyprus Asbestos Company continued its operations at Amiandos, near Mount Troödos, on an extensive scale. Owing to temporary cessation of normal work occasioned by the installation of new machinery the year's output was somewhat reduced; but as a result of the improvements effected a largely increased output is confidently anticipated in 1926.

The Cyprus Mines Corporation at Skouriotissa, which now ranks in the matter of output high in the order of the world's pyrites workings, continued and extended its operations during the year. Approximately 174,000 tons of cupriferous iron pyrites ore, to an approximate value of £210,000, were exported in 1925 compared with 130,000 tons to the value of £170,000 in 1924. The Corporation maintains its own railway line as a branch of the Government Railway from the mines to the sea, from which they are distant about five miles. Here it has constructed a pier with all facilities for expeditious handling and shipping of the ore. A sum of approximately £72,000 was spent during the year on the construction of new buildings and equipment and on the installation of machinery, including a new crushing plant and a new power plant on the banks of the Xeropotamos river whence the power is transmitted to Skouriotissa by high tension power line carrying 11,000 volts. A new wooden jetty is in course of construction near the power plant and plans are under way for the installation of terminal storage facilities and shop buildings which will be necessary at this terminal. A branch of the Railway has been extended to the power plant and the new jetty. At Skouriotissa about 50 new dwellings were completed in the workmen's village. Special attention is paid by the Corporation to the conditions under which the labourers work and live; an improved system of ventilation has been installed in the underground workings, shops and cafés have been opened for the facility of the workers and their families, and a hospital with complete modern equipment has been established under the charge of a qualified British doctor.

The Corporation also holds a mining lease over extensive areas at Mavrovouni near Lefka in the vicinity of the Skouriotissa mines; and here operations of considerable magnitude are in course of development.

The Cyprus Sulphur and Copper Company, as in the previous year, held a concession to work iron and copper pyrites deposits at Lymni in the Paphos district. Leaching operations were undertaken in the latter half of the year with satisfactory results.

Eastern Minerals Limited continued to hold its concession to work chrome iron ore on Mount Troödos, and mining operations for chrome iron ore were again conducted in the Limassol district by the local concern referred to in the Report for 1924, but were somewhat held up owing to the fact that the purchasers of the ore had not given definite instructions for shipment.

In December, 1925, mercury was discovered at Limassol, but little notice was taken of the deposit owing to its close proximity to the sea and its occurrence in the native state and in a bed of clay.

Prospecting operations for all kinds of mineral deposits are being carried on throughout the Island by British, foreign and local prospectors. During the year, 35 new prospecting permits were issued and 10 permits were renewed for a further period of six months.

The development of the mining industry in Cyprus has rendered it imperative to provide more adequate powers for the regulations and inspection of mines than those provided under the old Turkish law of 2 Shaban, 1285, and at the same time to make provision for the payment of compensation to workmen injured in the course of their employment in mines. A new law, entitled "The Mines Regulations (Amendment) Law," was accordingly passed by the Legislative Council on the 29th of April, 1925, giving power to the Governor to make regulations to provide for the inspection of mines and for the payment of compensation to workmen suffering injuries in mines arising out of and in the course of their employment. The Government has also brought out from England a mining inspector for the purpose of carrying out inspections of mines and quarries and advising on all connected matters. This officer is attached to the Public Works Department.

Sponge Fishing.

The sponge fisheries in the territorial waters of Cyprus are supervised by the Chief Collector of Customs, who is the Government Inspector of Fisheries.

The sponges obtained locally are of good quality, but the Cypriot does not take kindly to the industry, and the fishing is mostly done by fishers from the Greek Islands, more particularly Symi and Calymnos.

Licences were issued in respect of fifteen harpoon boats during the period April to September, 1925, as compared with a total of fifteen licences issued in 1924 in respect of thirteen machine boats and two harpoon boats.

The system by which a tithe of the catch was taken by the Government as duty in kind was abolished as from the 1st January, 1925, and the licence duty increased. Owing to this change and to relaxed control the exact number of sponges taken

cannot be accurately ascertained, but it has been established that approximately 1,500 okes were gathered and taken to the Island of Calymnos where they were sold at an average price of 41s. 6d. per oke.

The catch of sponges on the east and north coast was less than in the previous year owing, it is said, not to any scarcity of sponges, but to the fact that a great many of them were found to be pitted with disease which considerably lessened their value. This disease has been prevalent locally for some years and is thought to be on the increase. It is understood that sponges in Egypt are similarly afflicted and the disease is there attributed to the outflow of fresh water from the Nile. No appearance of the disease has been reported on the south and west coasts of Cyprus.

VII.—Legislation.

Twenty-two bills were brought before the Legislative Council during its session of 1925, all of which became laws. The majority of these are of purely local interest, dealing with the appropriation of moneys, with alterations in the Customs tariff, and with various minor amendments to existing laws. Of the remainder the most noteworthy or interesting are the following :—

Law 7.—To make provision for the protection of Charities.

Law 11.—To make provision for a guarantee to the Agricultural Bank of Cyprus, Limited.

Law 12.—To provide for the Regulation and Inspection of Mines and for the Payment of Compensation to Workmen for Injuries suffered in the course of their Employment in Mines.

Law 18.—To provide for the regulation of Wireless Telegraphy on Foreign Warships within the Territorial Waters of Cyprus.

Law 22.—To regulate the Importation, Exportation, Manufacture, Sale and Use of Opium and other Dangerous Drugs.

VIII.—Educational Progress.

Primary Education.

Education in Cyprus is not compulsory, and the control of the schools is left in the hands of the various religious communities which have their several governing bodies operating under the supervision of the Education Department. Considerable importance is attached to the benefits derived from education and a great interest is taken in the administration of the schools.

The Greek-Christian schools worked, for the third year under the law enacted in 1923, with satisfactory results. The enactment of this law had been a matter of controversy for some years, but in 1923 the desire for more efficient management and increased financial support culminated in a strong request from the Greek-Christian members of the Legislative Council that the community should come educationally into line with the other religious denominations. As in the case of these other denominations the law once enacted has been accepted with equanimity by all classes of tax-payers, and the benefits obtained thereunder are generally recognised and appreciated.

Under the law which now applies, as it has been explained, to all communities, the teachers are appointed by the Board of Education, instead of by the Village Committees under the previous administrative system; they are paid on a fixed scale according to their service and class; and on retirement are eligible to receive gratuities. Duly qualified teachers have replaced unqualified teachers and by the grant of gratuities it has been possible to discontinue the service of many old teachers who by reason of age or infirmity were incapable of the proper performance of their duties. On the financial side it has been practicable to do much in the way of opening new schools, particularly in the smaller villages, and of improving existing buildings.

The Moslem community is well supplied with schools, but many of them are small, especially in the villages where in a number of cases there are as few as ten pupils in a school, and difficulty continues to be experienced in maintaining an adequate staff of teachers. Some of the teachers have left the Island recently for Turkey in search of further education and in the hope of obtaining superior appointments. It has even been necessary to re-employ temporarily a few teachers retired previously on account of age. The Education Department has applied itself to the question of recruiting fresh personnel and it is hoped that extension of school premises with provision of teachers' residences, five of which have been erected this year, will assist in this direction.

During the year under review there were 569 Greek-Christian, 270 Moslem and 14 other denominational schools open, giving a total of 853, an increase of 32 as compared with the preceding year. Some 48,000 scholars were enrolled.

The total expenditure on elementary education in 1925 was £87,603. It is estimated that the total number of children in Cyprus of elementary school age, five to twelve years, is 59,000. Approximately 48,000 scholars are enrolled in the schools, leaving 11,000 children to be accounted for as not attending school. The proportion of those who continue their education after ten years of age is probably not more than one-third of those attending up to that age and it may be inferred that quite 90 per cent. of

the children in Cyprus now attend school for at least four or five years. In the course of a generation it should no longer be possible to reproach the population with the charge of illiteracy.

The schools of the smaller communities, Latins, Maronites, Armenians and Jews, have continued to make satisfactory progress. The Armenian schools at Nicosia and Larnaca have acquired a special reputation for efficiency and enterprise, which is the reward of the efforts they have been compelled to make in the past six years to deal with the strain imposed on them by the influx of refugee pupils.

The progress of education under the British administration can best be gauged by a comparison of the returns for the years 1881 and 1925 :—

	Schools.	*Scholars.*	*Expenditure.*
			£
1881 ...	170	6,776	3,672
1925 ...	852	48,058	87,603

Of this expenditure, £54,000 was contributed by the Government as a grant-in-aid and the remainder was raised by direct assessment. In addition, about £16,000 has been raised for building purposes in loans from Government and private sources repayable in periods of five to ten years from local assessments.

Forty-nine school buildings were completed during the year, nine others were begun, and additions and repairs were carried out in 49 instances.

Secondary Education.

Secondary schools are not under the control or inspection of the Education Department except in so far as some of them receive grants from the Government on certain conditions for the teaching of English.

The principal Moslem secondary schools are the Boys' Lycée and the Victoria for girls in Nicosia, and there are intermediate classes attached to the elementary school of each town. The programmes are arranged to prepare pupils for higher education at Constantinople.

There is a Greek-Christian gymnasium or high school in each town except Larnaca, which has a flourishing Commercial Lyceum. These schools prepare their pupils for the University of Athens, though relatively few of them are able to proceed so far. Cyprus can provide only a limited number of professional and business openings and there is no doubt that the needs of the Island in secondary education are now more than fully satisfied and that the future prospects of the secondary schools must depend to a large extent on improved facilities and increased opportunities for emigration. At present many well-educated boys are compelled to remain for some time without employment, a position of affairs which is both economically and morally unprofitable.

English is taught voluntarily and with some measure of success at all these schools, and the Moslem Boys' Lycée and the Lyceum of Larnaca have English masters.

Other secondary schools are the English School at Nicosia (undenominational), also known as the Commercial College, which is conducted on the lines of an English Grammar School, the American Academy at Larnaca (attached to the Reformed Presbyterian Mission) and the commercial school founded at Lemythou in 1912 by the late Mr. D. Mitsis, a native of that village.

There are three girls' private schools, one at Nicosia attached to the Reformed Presbyterian Mission and two at Limassol.

Government Examinations.

The Government examinations in English, Turkish and Greek, and the Civil Service Qualifying Examination were, as usual, held during the year. About 220 candidates presented themselves for the examinations in English, of whom more than one-half were successful and were awarded certificates. The certificates awarded to the successful candidates are highly valued, not only by Government officials, but also by those seeking employment elsewhere.

Technical Education.

There are no technical schools proper in Cyprus apart from the advanced secondary schools to which reference has already been made.

The agricultural school, which is maintained by the Agricultural Department and is described in another chapter of this report, has continued its work as in previous years. Lectures on chemistry have been given for some years by the Government Analyst, the classes being attended principally by student compounders preparing for the pharmaceutical examination. Apprentices are taken by the Government railway and in the workshops of the Public Works Department, while in the Central Prison at Nicosia boot-making, tailoring and carpet-making are taught.

Athalassa Reformatory.

The reformatory for juvenile convicts, started in 1920 at the Government stock farm at Athalassa, is run on the lines of a Borstal institution, and the boys, whose ages range from fourteen to eighteen, are employed on various useful duties connected with the farm. The number of juvenile convicts employed daily throughout the year was fifty-eight; discipline was well maintained and the standard of behaviour was good. The health of the settlement was again excellent and the work performed satisfactory. The employment on which the juveniles

were principally engaged included, as in previous years, the construction, maintenance and repair of prison and farm buildings, the preparation of lime in a private kiln, the care of the stud animals, the harvesting of crops, and general duties connected with the farm.

IX.—Communications.

Railways.

The Cyprus Government Railway consists of a line running from the Port of Famagusta, at the north-eastern end of the Island, to Morphou, near its north-western extremity. It traverses the Central Messaoria plain, and passes through Nicosia, the capital. From Morphou there is an extension into the foothills of Mount Troödos to Evrykhou, a village situated in the wide and fertile Solea valley at an altitude of 1,500 feet above sea level. The total length of line open for traffic is 76 miles.

A private line working as a branch of the Government railway runs from the Skouriotissa mines, situated in the Solea valley below Evrykhou, down to the sea at Karavostassi, south of Morphou, where the Cyprus Mines Corporation has constructed a pier for the shipment of ore; the length of this line is about five miles.

The gross expenditure and the gross earnings of the railway for the year were £24,127 and £29,543 respectively, an increase of £549 and £4,106 on the figures for 1924. The excess of revenue over expenditure is more than double the excess in 1924 when, for the first time since 1919, the railway paid its way on the year's working, and the position of the railway as a revenue producing department may be regarded as assured. It will be necessary to incur heavy maintenance charges in the near future; but these should be more than counterbalanced by receipts from goods traffic due to increased mining activity and generally improved trade conditions. There has been a marked revival of import trade recently and the total tonnage of goods which passed through the port of Famagusta showed an increase of over 6,000 tons as compared with 1924. The extension of the Famagusta harbour works, which is contemplated as the outcome of these conditions, will doubtless contribute to their further improvement.

The improvement in road communication and the resultant development of motor-car services react unfavourably against the railway, and passenger and parcels traffic receipts again showed a decrease.

Except for a slight mishap to a cart on the line at Famagusta harbour the year under review was free from accidents. No damage was caused to the permanent way by floods.

Roads.

Cyprus is to be congratulated on the numerous roads which it possesses. Before the British occupation in 1878 there was only one road along which a carriage could be taken, namely, that connecting Nicosia and Larnaca, and this was neither metalled nor kept in proper repair. Now over 800 miles of main and secondary roads are open to motor traffic throughout the year, and mechanical transport is possible between all the towns and principal villages. During the summer motor-cars can travel over minor roads and tracks practically everywhere in the Island.

The existing system of main roads provides excellent communication for the ordinary purposes of life between all the principal towns and district centres; it also offers extensive facilities for tourist traffic unrivalled, perhaps, in any neighbouring country. On landing at Famagusta the visitor to the Island will in all probability proceed first to Nicosia. His way lies through Larnaca (26 miles) on the south-east coast and thence turning north inland to Nicosia (a further 26 miles). From Larnaca the coast road continues round the Island, keeping for the most part close to the sea by Limassol (41 miles) to Paphos (47 miles) and Polis at the south-western extremity of Cyprus (25 miles); it is possible from Polis to go through to Karavostassi on the north-western coast (34½ miles) and thence either by Morphou (11 miles) over the end of the northern range of mountains at Myrtou (11 miles) to Kyrenia on the north coast (19 miles), or direct across the length of the Messaoria plain to Nicosia (35 miles). A new direct road from Myrtou to Nicosia (22 miles) was in course of construction in 1925. Kyrenia is distant 16 miles from Nicosia, with which it is joined by a road remarkable for the varied scenery through which it passes. The circular tour of the seaboard of Cyprus, starting from Famagusta, including Kyrenia, and finishing at Larnaca, is 220 miles in length and can easily be accomplished in three days, with halts for the night at Paphos, and at Kyrenia or Nicosia. The roads throughout are generally in fair condition and an average speed of 20 miles an hour when actually travelling can comfortably be maintained.

The construction of a link road from Kyrenia along the north coast through Ayios Ambrosios (20 miles) and Akanthou (11 miles) to Famagusta (32 miles) was nearing completion at the end of the year, and it will soon be possible to drive for 280 miles round the coasts of Cyprus in view of the sea for the greater part of the distance and through magnificent scenery of ever changing character.

The north-eastern extremity of the Island, or the Karpass peninsula, which has a peculiar beauty of its own, is most easily accessible from Famagusta, whence a main road runs to Rizokarpass (52 miles) which is connected by a passable road of lower grade with the Apostolos Andreas monastery at the end of the

peninsula (13 miles). On the return journey, 13 miles from Famagusta, a branch road leads through Trikomo (2½ miles), Lefkoniko (10½ miles), Kythraea (8 miles) to Nicosia (8 miles). The old main road from Nicosia to Famagusta direct (38 miles) through Asha and Vatili is not at present maintained in fit condition for motor traffic on account of its close proximity to the railway.

Nicosia is 53 miles distant from Limassol and is connected therewith by a road which joins the Larnaca-Limassol road at Kophinou (26 miles). This road runs through some delightful moorland scenery and passes near the foot of the famous Stavrovouni hill on which stands one of the oldest monasteries in Cyprus. Owing to the enterprise of the Abbot a road, perilous but practicable, has been recently opened to the summit from a point on the main road near Korno (4 miles). Another road of recent construction leaves the main road at the eighteenth milestone and goes through the village of Korno (1 mile) inland to the important hill village of Lefkara (11 miles); from Lefkara the descent can be made to Skarinou about half-way on the road from Nicosia to Limassol (7 miles), but this road is difficult and tedious.

It has been stated in an earlier chapter of this report that the great central range of mountains divides Cyprus in two from west to east. On the highest part of the range at an altitude of 6,000 feet is situated the hill station of Mount Troödos to which the seat of Government is transferred during the summer months and where an hotel and a camp are kept open for the reception of visitors both local and from abroad. There is also a pleasantly situated games club run under the supervision of the Government. Mount Troödos is reached either from Famagusta via Nicosia, a total distance of 102 miles, or from Limassol via Platraes (31½ miles), on the southern slope of which at an altitude of 3,500 feet is a flourishing holiday resort, very popular with visitors from Egypt, and distant five miles from Mount Troödos. The mountain scenery, varied with pine forests and perennial streams, give to Mount Troödos and the vicinity a charm reminiscent of Switzerland. The roads provide every opportunity for safe motoring at considerable altitudes through the most beautiful country. From Platraes a continuation of the Limassol road leads over the saddle at Prodromos (10 miles) to Pedoulas (3½ miles) in the prosperous Marathassa valley on the northern side of the range. From Pedoulas the road descends to Lefka (15 miles) and thence to Nicosia (33 miles) by the main Nicosia-Troödos road which is joined 25 miles out from Nicosia. The drives from Platraes to Pedoulas, from Platraes to Troödos, and from Troödos to Amiandos (5 miles) and Evrykhou (17 miles) may be set down as amongst the most magnificent in the Island.

On the southern side of the great dividing range, besides the direct road from Mount Troödos to Limassol, a road runs through

the heart of the wine-producing villages of the Limassol district from Mandria, two miles from Platraes on the Limassol-Platraes road, to Omodhos (3½ miles), and Ayios Ambrosios (7½ miles) to Erimi bridge (10 miles) on the Limassol-Paphos main circular road.

There is also a road from Mandria direct via Ayios Nicola and the Mamonia valley to Paphos (37 miles). This road has been neglected in recent years, but considerable repairs were effected in 1925.

The routes outlined above comprise almost entirely well graded roads maintained in fair condition over which motoring is feasible all the year round with ease and pleasure. Adventurous motorists can, however, find many other routes deserving of exploration, it being practicable during the dry season to take a light car of high clearance almost anywhere in Cyprus where a road or track exists.

Increasing traffic, and insufficient maintenance due to financial stringency in the past, have taxed the surface of the metalled roads very severely; and at the end of the year experiments with a bitumen sprayer were conducted by the Public Works Department with a view to re-surfacing the roads with a more durable substance than the water-bound macadam which has been used hitherto. Apart from the question of durability, the employment of bitumen would certainly succeed in reducing road-dust which is at present a serious nuisance to motorists in Cyprus; and, as a result of the experiments undertaken, it is hoped that it will soon be practicable to apply this treatment to the local road-system on an extensive scale.

A map is appended to illustrate the relative position of the roads and places to which reference has been made.

POSTAL.

Foreign Mails.

There is a regular subsidised mail service between Cyprus and Egypt. Under their contract with the Government, renewed for a further period of five years as from the 1st January, 1921, the Khedivial Steamship Company maintained sailings three times a month between Alexandria and Port Said and the ports of Famagusta, Larnaca and Limassol. By special arrangement the Company provided sailings four times a month for the period of the summer season, June to September inclusive.

The time taken in transit by mails from the United Kingdom averages from a week to ten days. A sea post office works on board the mail steamer greatly expediting the sorting and delivery of the incoming mails. During the year the Post Office received 5,104 inward mail bags and despatched 922 outward mail bags, an increase of 317 and 114 bags respectively compared with the figures for the previous year.

Mails for Syria and Turkey were despatched at weekly and fortnightly intervals respectively, and were received regularly at inverse periods. The mails were carried by steamers of the Lloyd Triestino and Servizi Marittimi Companies; 420 bags and packets were despatched and 334 received, a total increase of 23 bags and packets on the figures for 1924.

Internal Posts.

Motor mail services are run daily between the various towns of the Island, and there are branch post sections to the villages. Four new mail sections were established serving forty-two villages, and every endeavour continues to be made to extend facilities so far as is practicable even in the most remote districts. The estimated number of miles travelled in the conveyance of inland mails during the year is 367,000, an increase of 25,000 miles as compared with the previous year.

Six district post offices, seven sub-offices, three branch offices working during the summer months only, and 409 postal agencies, an increase of 12 on those open in 1924, were in operation during the year. Postal Order business was transacted at 35 offices. The recently inaugurated house-to-house delivery of correspondence at Nicosia, Limassol and Paphos continued to work satisfactorily and is much appreciated.

Fiscal Changes.

The series of Postage and Revenue stamps introduced in 1924 to replace the separate issues previously used for postal and revenual purposes now consists of seventeen denominations ranging from $\frac{1}{4}$ piastre to £1, a new denomination of $2\frac{1}{2}$ piastres having been introduced in consequence of the revision of postage rates under the Stockholm Convention, and in accordance with the Convention certain changes were made in the colour scheme of the series.

Stamps and stamped stationery sold during the year amounted to £47,753, but of this sum £8,330 represents Customs duty brought to account by means of stamps. Sales to philatelists realised £1,359, a decrease of £2,538 on the figure for 1924.

Statistics.

The total number of articles dealt with by the local post office was 3,303,539, an increase of 336,228 as compared with 1924; 2,450,079 articles were posted in the Island, an increase of 221,418, and 853,460 articles were received from abroad, an increase of 114,810. Correspondence for local delivery shows an increase of 167,753 items, and that posted for abroad including the United Kingdom an increase of 53,665 items. The increase of correspondence despatched to the United Kingdom amounted to 16,170 items.

Parcels.

The total number of parcels posted was 17,986, and those delivered 38,594, representing respectively a decrease of 442 and an increase of 1,077 on the 1924 figures. Parcels posted for delivery in Cyprus showed a decrease of 130, and those posted for delivery abroad a decrease of 312. The estimated value of merchandise exported by parcel post was upwards of £16,000, or a decrease of over £4,000 on the figures for 1924; the principal articles exported in this way were, as previously, Lefkara lace and embroidery, cigarettes, and silk and cotton piece-goods.

Parcels received from overseas totalled 26,592 or 1,207 more than in 1924, to a value of £65,566 as against £70,000. A slight increase is to be recorded in the traffic handled under the cash-on-delivery system. As in 1924 a large number of cash-on-delivery parcels had to be returned to the country of origin as undeliverable.

GENERAL.

The year in general was satisfactory. Three licences to install and maintain wireless telegraphy receiving apparatus were issued under the provisions of the Wireless Telegraphy Regulations, 1925, during the latter half of the year. Such licences entitle the holders to install and maintain apparatus for receiving messages only. The installation or maintenance of apparatus capable of transmitting messages is prohibited.

Owing to the fact that all receipts from the sale of the combined postage and revenue stamps are credited under one head it is not possible to give an actual figure of earnings. The expenditure, however, increased by £2,640 owing to the additional expense involved in providing a mail service (four times a month) between Cyprus and Egypt during the summer months June to September, but there is no doubt that the Postal Department continues to show a clear profit.

TELEGRAPHS.

The Eastern Telegraph Company maintains a telegraph cable between Larnaca and Alexandria, and land telegraphs between the six principal towns of the Island. During the summer season Platraes and Mount Troödos are connected with the system. The only Government telegraph is a line along the railway from Famagusta to Morphou and Evrykhou.

TELEPHONES.

There are small telephone exchanges, connecting the various Government offices and the residences of certain Government officials, at Nicosia, Famagusta, Larnaca, and, during the summer season, at Troödos. Trunk lines connect Troödos with

various stations on the railway, and through the central exchange at Nicosia with Famagusta and Larnaca. Lines have also been added connecting Famagusta with Cape Andrea and Cape Greco. Telephones have assumed an importance in the conduct of Government business, but it has not yet been practicable to establish a system for the use of the general public.

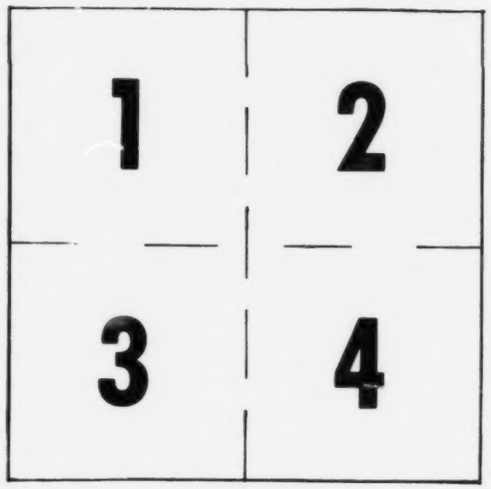
External Communications.

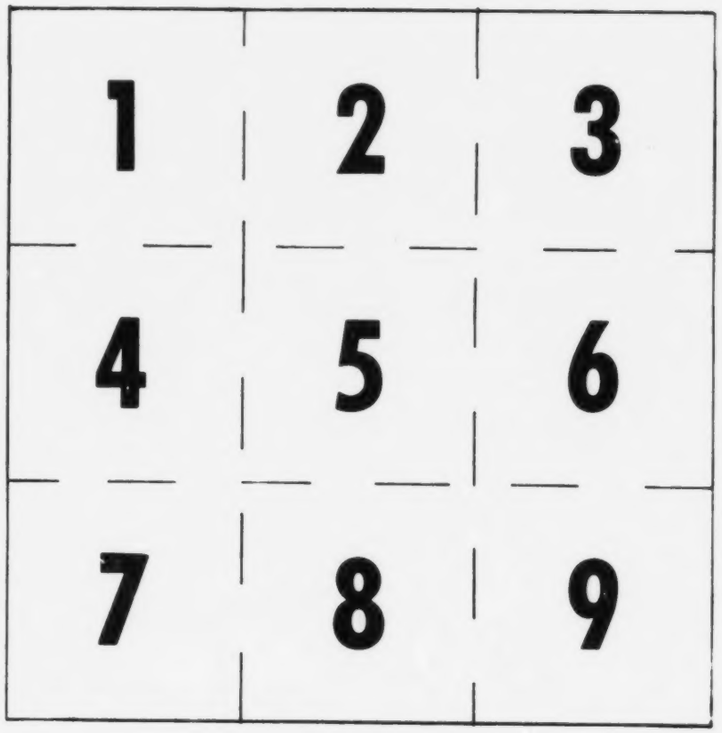
In addition to the Khedivial Steamship Company, which, as above mentioned, maintained a service of mail steamers under contract with the Government between Cyprus and Egypt, the Lloyd Triestino Company maintains a service of passenger steamers which visit Larnaca and Limassol about four times a month on an itinerary which includes Egypt, the Syrian Coast, Cyprus, Constantinople, the Piræus, Venice, and Trieste. Steamers of the Società Italiana di Servizi Marittimi visit Cyprus at regular intervals on an itinerary similar to that followed by the Lloyd-Triestino vessels, except that their home port is Genoa. Cargo steamers of the Moss Line call at regular intervals, while steamers of the Prince Line are occasional visitors, plying with cargo from England, Egypt, and Syria to Cyprus. Vessels of the Messageries Maritimes also call at Cyprus at intervals of a month, and there are direct sailings by Greek steamers at frequent but irregular intervals to the Piræus.

Communication with abroad, either by aeroplane or wireless telegraphy, has not yet been established.

Printed by H.M.S.O. Press, Harrow.

Maps on this order too large to be entirely included in one exposure are filmed clockwise beginning in the upper left hand corner, left to right and top to bottom as many frames as required. The following diagrams illustrate the method.





32°30'
33°
33°30'
35°30'
Cape Kormakiti
Krommyon
Yeorgios Varilas Bay
KERYNIA
MORPHOU BAY
KHRYSOKHOU BAY
Pomos Point
Cape Arnauti
NICOSIA
Yeni Kaimakli
Trakhoni
Omorfita
Ayia Paraskevi
Ayia Marina
Skillura
Ayios Vasilios
Kokkinotrimithia
Strovilo
Mammari
Astromeriti
Angolemi
Peristerona
Orounda
Nikitari
Vyzakia
Mesiko
Palaio Metokhi
Ayii Trimithias
Pano Lakatamia
Lakatamia
Tseri
Anayia
Ayios Stavros
Ayios Ioannis
Tymbou
Aloupos
Aloupophoumos
Yerolakko
Kokkini Trimithia
Ayios Epiphanios
Ayios Nikolaos
Nisi Kakoskalion
Arkaka
Lavramis
Yialia
Livadhi
Ayios Mamas
Potami Chiftlik
Latsi
Polia
Pelathousa
Neokhorion
Ayios Merkourios
Kambos
Ayios Theodoros
Evrykhou
Ayios Nikolaos
Ayios Epiphanios
Apsidi
Lefka
Amadhieh
Yioni
Androgynon
Stavromeni
Miti tou Kremnou
Ayios Dhimitrianos
Pakhna
Pomos
Stavros Symbouliou
Miti Kephalovriso
Miti tou Pachino
Varisi
Sotira
Ambelikou
Terpsithea
Ayios Nikolaos
Ayios Epiphanios
Miti Kokkotopa
Akoliou
Kato Zodia
Pano Zodia
Ayia Varvara
Ayios Mamas
Ayia Varvara K.
Ayios Epiphanios
Ayios Nikolaos
Ayios Theodoros
Ayios Nikolaos
Ayios Epiphanios
Ayios Nikolaos
Ayios Epiphanios
Ayios Nikolaos
Ayios Epiphanios

33°30'

34°

34°30'

35°
30'

FAMAGUSTA
BAY

KERYNIA

NICOSIA

FAMAGUSTA
AMMOKHOSTOS

SALAMIS

AYIOS THEODOROS

Cape Elæa

Klides Islands

Cape Andreas
Dynaraton

Ayia Thekla

Ayia Napa

Protaras

Paralimni

Sandallaris

Varosha

Derinia

Cape Kormakiti
Krommyon
Liveras
Yeorgios Varilas Bay
Khoriro Chiftlik
Orga
Khalepetra
Kormakiti
Mesti
Panagra
Ayia Irini
Diorios
KYRENIA
Karmasia
Kampyli
Agridhaki
Pilecu
Agridhi
Trypa Vounou
Bellapaise
Klapini
Trapeza
Kazaphani
Ayios Epiktitos
Khartja
Syngo Vouno
Ayios Nikolaos
Ayios Hilarion Castle
Ayios Hilarion
Koronidhas
Kalo Khorio
Alloupa Phteno
Alloupa Chiftlik
Trimithia Chiftlik
Londemenos
Ayios Ermolaos
Phatta
Kato Dikomo
Sykhari
Kounsoventis
Kaltrakia
MYTHOU
Ayios Arakhnios
Kinodara
Vitsada
Marathovouno
Peristerona
Yerolakkos
Ayia Marina
Skillourra
Ayios Vasilios
Khrysilios
MORPHOU
Syrianokhoriou Potamos
MORPHOU BAY
Pomos Point
Stavrovouni
Miti tou Veroniou
Ayios Theodhoros
Askas
Yiouni Androgynon
Ghazivrysi
Pendaya
Pyrgos Tylliria
Tylliria
Varisha
Ambelikou
Lefka
Angolemi
Potami
Kato Koutsopha
Peristerona
Akhelia
Paleo Metokhi
Ayii Trimithias
Pano Lakkatamia
Mesaiko
Orounda
Dhrepeni
Kato Pyrgos
Ayios Nikolaos
Ayios Epiphanios
Nisi Kokkinkaliou
Ayia Varvara
Arkaka
Larrama
Livadhia
Yialia
Potami Chiftlik
Latsi
Polis
Palathousa
Kinousa
Ayios Isidoros
Ayios Merkourios
Kambos
Chalkistra
Kalianda
Sina Oros
Yeranisa
Podhithou Mon.
Nikos
Ayios Ioannis
Galata
Lakopetria
Ayia Irini
Ayia Nikolaos Mon.
Kourdali
Spilia
Pedoulas
Moutoullas
Mylikouri
Lemithou
Prodromos
Ayios Dhimitrios
Mavrokolymbos
Mavrokolymbos Mon.
Ayios Theodoros
Statos
Arminou
Galatria
Ayios Photios
Phalia
Lemona
Kourdaka
Kallepia
Kato Pyrgos
Tala
Fitargoni
Kisonerga
Tremithousa
Lesfkara
Khlorakas
Mesovi
Akrounta
Episkopi
Arkhangelos
Paphos
Yeroskipos
Kolias
Ayia Marina
Ayia Varvara
Phasoula
Akhelia
Souskiou
Moulia Rocks
Konklia
Kharsina
Kathikas
Ayios Georgios
Peyia
Sirounia
Akoursos
Yialousa
Kato Akourdhaleia
Pano Akourdhaleia
Lasa
Drouseia
Kato Arodhes
Pano Arodhes
Milia
Kasoulla
Kato Pyrgos
Pano Panayia
Mamonia
Lapithiou Monastery
Kato Lapithiou
Pano Lapithiou
Ayios Georgios
Cape Drepanum
Cape Arnauti
Khrysokhou Bay
Lara
Khlorakas
Androlikhou
Stenia
Lysso
Melandra
Phasli
Kato Dhrys
Pano Dhrys
Ayios Epiktitos
Ayios Ioannis
Ayios Nikolaos
Ayios Ermogenis
Ayios Theodoros
Ayios Ioannis
Ayios Nikolaos
Ayios Ioannis
Ayios Nikolaos
Ayios Ioannis
Ayios Nikolaos

KERYNIA
NICOSIA
Chingirlá
VATILI
FAMAGUSTA
AMMOKHOSTOS
SALAMIS
FAMAGUSTA
BAY
LÁRNAKA
BAY
LÁRNAKA
CITIUM
Scala or Marina
Cape Elæa
Cape Greco
Pedalium
Cape Pyla
Cape Kiti
Dades
Cape Dolos
AMATHUS
Petounda
Pendaskino Chiftlik
Ayios Theodoros
Landing place of Sub Telegraph
Ayia Napa
Monastery
Paralimni
Sotira
Derinia
Avgorou
Ormidhia
Xylophagou
Larnaka Tekke
Chiftlik
Leonarisso
Galatia
Livadhia
Orgorosi
Ayios Andronikos
Gastria
Monarga
Trikomo
Lapathos
Lefkoniko
Vitsada
Milea
Spathariko
Paradisi
Aola
Sandalaris
Linnia
Ayios Sergios
Stylos
Enkomi
Prastion
Gaidhouras
Sygouris
Koukla
Kalopsidha
Makrasyka
Athna
Pergamos
Pyla
Liopetri
Ayios Loukas
Kato Varosha
Varosha
Akhyritou
Phrenaros
Ayios Ermogenis
Ayios Thekla
Ayios Nikandros
Ayios Thyrsos
Ayios Epiktitos
Ayios Nikolaos
Ayios Amvrosios
Ayios Ioannis
Ayios Mamas
Ayios Ioannis Mon.
Ayios Epiphanios
Ayios Ioannis Mon.
Ayios Ioannis Mon.
Ayios Ioannis Mon.

35°
34° 30'
32° 30' Longitude East of Greenwich
33°
33° 30'
PAPHOS
EPISKOPÍ BAY
AKROTIRI BAY
LIMASSÓL
AMATHUS
CURIUM
Cape Drepanum
Cape Zevgári
Cape Gáta
Cape Dolos
Cape Kiti
Cape Aspro
Akrotiri
LARNAKA
Scala or Marina

CYPRUS

Scale 1: 348,480, 5½ English Miles to 1 Inch

5 4 3 2 1 0 5 10

EXPLANATION

Railways
Main Roads
Secondary Roads
Telegraph Lines
Boundaries of Districts
" " Sub-districts

Chief Town of District FAMAGUSTA
Subdistrict MÓRPHOU
Ancient Places SALAMIS

Mon = Monastery
(R.) = Ruin
Páno = Upper
Káto = Lower
Ayia, Ayios = Saint

Heights in English feet 6406

Christian villages are distinguished thus +
Moslem

LARNAKA BAY

LARNAKA

CITIUM

Cape Pyla

Cape Greco
Acrotirium

Cape Dolos

Cape Kiti
Dades

35°

34° 30'

33° 30'

34°

34° 30'

I

Stanford's Geog¹ Estab: London

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL.

No. 1366.

CYPRUS.

REPORT FOR 1926.

(For Reports for 1924 and 1925 see Nos. 1253 and 1313 respectively (Price 1s. 9d. each).)

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MAP OF CYPRUS.

CYPRUS.

ANNUAL GENERAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1926.

PREFATORY NOTE.

Geography.

The island of Cyprus, situated in the eastern Mediterranean between 34° 33′ and 35° 41′ N. latitude and between 32° 20′ and 34° 35′ E. longitude, is about 140 miles in greatest length from east to west and about 40 miles in greatest breadth from north to south. A narrow range of limestone mountains, with an average height of 2,000 feet, extends along the northern coast, and an extensive group of mountains, culminating in Mount Troodos, 6,406 feet above the sea, fills the south-western part of the Island. Between these ranges lies the fertile Messaoria plain.

Cyprus is most easily reached via Port Said, from which it is distant at the nearest point 240 miles. The crossing from Larnaca on the south-east coast to Beirut in Syria is accomplished in a night, and the strait between the north coast and the southern shores of Asia Minor is at Kyrenia 45 miles wide.

Climate.

The climate of Cyprus is, generally speaking, temperate and healthy, though the excessive heat of the plains during the summer is trying to Europeans. The heat is, however, dry, except on the coast, and the winters are cold and invigorating. There are numerous resorts in the hills at altitudes varying from 6,000 to 2,000 feet, such as Mount Troodos or Kantara, where the summer season, lasting from June to the end of September, can be passed in eminently healthy surroundings and without discomfort or inconvenience. On Troodos during the 1926 season the hottest day showed a temperature of 87° F., and the coolest night a temperature of 42° F.

The absolute mean temperature for 1926 at Nicosia was 66.7° F. as against 66.2° F. for 1925 and the average of 66° F. for the last fifteen years. The mean maximum temperature during the year was 78.5° F. as against 78.1° F. for 1925, and the mean minimum temperature was 54.9° F. as against 54.2° F.

The rainfall for the last ten years has averaged 19.46 inches per annum. The year under review was remarkable for its unusually heavy rainfall, the mean rainfall being 28.19 inches as against 13.79 inches for 1925.

History.

Cyprus was a centre of Aegian civilization 2,000 years before the Christian era, and Greek and Phœnician colonies were established there at a very early date. It would appear indeed to have been colonised in the Mycenæan age, and probably was used as a base for those assaults by the Achæans on the power of Egypt and of the Hittites, which took place in the century before the Trojan war. In the sixth century B.C. the Island was conquered by Egypt, and later absorbed into the Persian Empire. Evagoras, a native-born king, succeeded in the fifth century B.C. in raising Cyprus to a position of independence, but on his death it again fell to the power of Persia, and in due course to Alexander the Great. At the division of Alexander's empire, Cyprus passed to Egypt, until in 58 B.C. it became a Roman province, falling, on the division of the Roman Empire, under the rule of the Byzantine emperor.

In A.D. 1184 the Governor of Cyprus, Isaac Commenus, revolted and maintained his independence until 1191, when Richard Cœur de Lion of England, on his way to the Crusades, landed and in a sharp campaign of a few weeks conquered the Island. Richard sold it to Guy de Lusignan, the "King of Jerusalem," and the Lusignan dynasty ruled the Island until A.D. 1489, although from 1378 to 1464 the Genoese Republic exercised a suzerainty over a part of the kingdom. In 1489 Cyprus fell to the Republic of Venice, who held it until it was wrested from them by the Turks in 1571, in the Sultanate of Selim II.

In 1878 the Island passed under the administration of Great Britain, and, on the outbreak of war with Turkey in 1914, was annexed to the British Crown by Order in Council of 5th November, 1914. The annexation has been formally recognised by Turkey under the Treaty of Lausanne, which was ratified on the 6th August, 1924.

In 1925, Letters Patent giving to Cyprus the status and name of a Colony and constituting the office of Governor of the Colony in place of that of High Commissioner were passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom dated the 10th of March.

Historical Remains.

Cyprus is very rich in archæological and antiquarian interest, of the pre-classical, classical, Lusignan, and Venetian eras.

In 1926 the marble Forum, the Thermæ, the great stone Forum, and the immense Fourth Century church at Salamis were all rendered more accessible and more intelligible.

Languages.

The language of the country is a local dialect, often very corrupt, of Modern Greek. Osmanli Turkish, somewhat archaic and free

from Persian and Arabic words, is spoken by the Moslems, who, however, as a general rule are conversant with Greek. In a less degree, French is spoken by the more educated classes. The knowledge of English is rapidly becoming more widely diffused, and, save in the most remote villages, there is usually to be found someone who can speak and even read and write it.

Population.

The population of Cyprus, as shown in the census return taken in 1921, was 310,709, and the estimated population at the end of 1926 was about 335,000. Nationality in the Near East is somewhat difficult of definition and is inseparably linked up with religion. Cyprus is a land of many creeds, and in differentiating sociologically between the varied elements of the population it is easiest to follow these natural lines. The bulk of the inhabitants of the Island are of the Orthodox Greek-Christian faith and belong to the Autocephalous Church of Cyprus. Of the remainder, some 65,000, or approximately one-fifth of the population, are Moslems. There is also an Armenian community, which tends steadily to increase, and a distinct though not numerous Latin colony.

Currency.

Paper :—

£5, £1, and 10s. currency notes.

Gold :—

£1. The Cyprus £1 is equal to the pound sterling.

Silver :—

18-piastre piece.
9-piastre piece. (= 1 shilling. There are 20 shillings to the £.)
4½-piastre piece.
3-piastre piece.

Copper :—

Piastre.
Half-piastre.
Quarter-piastre.

Weights and Measures.

Capacity.

2	pints	= 1	quart.
2⅘	quarts	= 1	Cyprus litre.
4	quarts	= 1	gallon.
8	gallons	= 1	kilé.
9	quarts	= 1	kouza } Liquid measure.
16	kouzas	= 1	load }

Weight.

400 drams = 1 oke.
1 oke = $2\frac{4}{5}$ lb.
$1\frac{1}{5}$ okes = 1 Cyprus litre.
5 okes = 1 stone.
44 okes = 1 kantar.
180 okes = 1 Aleppo kantar.
800 okes = 1 ton.

Length.

12 inches = 1 foot.
2 feet = 1 pic.
3 feet = 1 yard.
33 pics = 1 chain.
2,640 pics = 1 mile.

Land Measure.

1 donum = 60 pics — 40 yards square — 1,600 square yards — 14,400 square feet — $\frac{40}{121}$ of an acre.
1,936 donums = 1 square mile.
3·025 donums = 1 acre.

I.—GENERAL.

Sir Malcolm Stevenson, K.C.M.G., left Cyprus on the 26th of July on the termination of his period of office as Governor and Commander-in-Chief, and His Excellency Colonel Sir Ronald Storrs, Kt., C.M.G., C.B.E., assumed office as Governor and Commander-in-Chief on the 30th of November, the government being administered during the interval by the Colonial Secretary, Mr. R. Popham Lobb, C.M.G.

II.—GOVERNMENT FINANCE.

The totals of revenue and expenditure for the last five years are :—

Year.	*Revenue.*	*Grant-in-Aid.*	*Total.*	*Expenditure.*	*Share of Cyprus of Turkish Debt Charge.*	*Total.*
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1922* ...	475,303	25,000	500,303	405,469	69,599	475,068
1923 ...	567,389	75,000	642,389	582,699	92,800	675,499
1924 ...	593,318	50,000	643,318	535,870	92,800	628,670
1925 ...	668,131	50,000	718,131	619,622	92,799	712,421
1926 ...	629,266	50,000	679,266	655,227	92,800	748,027

* Nine months, April to December.

There was a considerable decrease in the revenue of 1926 compared with that for 1925, amounting to £38,865, and, as the expenditure increased by £35,606, there was a deficit on the year's working of £68,761, compared with a slight surplus of £5,710 in 1925.

The most significant change in taxation was the abolition of the cereal tithe of immemorial antiquity. To replace this very material source of revenue, customs import dues, tobacco, wine, and spirit duties were raised and the price of salt increased. Further additional revenue was obtained from Port, Health, and Light dues, due to increased shipping; from motor and motor drivers' licences; from the Post Office, due to the receipt in 1926 of arrears of transit charges for previous years; and from Royalties, due to the increasing development of the mining industry.

Decreases in the revenue were experienced under Tithes, as already indicated; under Defter Hakani, due to reduction in sale prices of immovable property and to fewer sales; under Forest Revenue, due to a reduction in the amount expended on the extraction of forest produce; under Railway, due to a decrease in goods traffic, partly owing to the loss of the tithe grain traffic; under Interest on Government Moneys, due to smaller balances and the lower level of the Note Security Fund; under Agricultural Receipts, compensating the unexpected increase referred to in last year's report.

Increases in expenditure appear under Pensions, due to additional pensioners; under Customs Department, due to increase in the establishment on account of the imposition of new duties; under Audit Department, due to the new post of Examiner of Accounts; under Police, due to the increase in the number of rural constables; under Medical Department, due to the considerable development of this Department and to the visit of the Delegates of the Social Hygiene Council; under Education, due to the increased grant for the teaching of English and for the training of Cypriots abroad; under Post Office, due to the increased subsidy to the mail service contractors, consequent upon a weekly mail service; on Public Works votes, due to increase in the establishment, increased expenditure on the maintenance of roads, repairs of flood damages, and erection of new Konak and Court House at Kyrenia.

Decreases in the expenditure were observed under Treasury, consequent upon retrenchment of Revenue Officers due to the abolition of tithes; under Forest Department, due to less expenditure on extraction of forest produce; and under Surplus Balances expenditure, which was inoperative in the year under review.

The collection of the taxes was, as hitherto, very satisfactory. The arrears of taxes outstanding on the 1st January, 1926, amounted to £288 and, with the exception of £8, were all collected

during the year. Arrears outstanding on 31st December, 1926, amounted to £191.

The gross balance of assets over liabilities on the 31st December, 1926, exclusive of the Reserve Fund of £90,000 and the depreciation account on investments of the Reserve Fund and Savings Bank, amounted to £45,990, as against £112,988 at the 31st December, 1925.

Currency notes of £1 and 10*s*. were in circulation throughout the year; all other denominations have been demonetised. The maximum amount of the currency note issues is still limited to £700,000, and the maximum value of notes actually in circulation at any one time during 1926 was £543,983 on the 11th February, 1926. As the result of the receipt of a report from abroad that the £10 notes were being forged, they were demonetised in August and replaced by a £5 note which, however, was not actually in circulation in the year under review.

The amount of the Public Debt due in its entirety to the Imperial Treasury was originally £314,000, £60,000 having been incurred on Irrigation Works and £254,000 in connection with Famagusta Harbour and the Railway. The Irrigation loan is repaid by yearly instalments of £2,400, which is applied in paying 3 per cent. interest on the amount of the loan outstanding, the remainder going towards repayment of capital. At the end of the year the amount outstanding was approximately £39,522. The other loan is extinguishable by equal repayments of capital on the annuity system at 3¼ per cent. for fifty years. The amount outstanding at 31st December, 1926, was £147,210.

III.—PRODUCTION.

Agriculture.

Agriculture is the Cypriot's main occupation and his chief source of wealth. The majority of the population consists of peasant proprietors or tenants, farming the land themselves. Farms on a larger scale, known locally as chiflics, exist; it is, however, on the peasant proprietor or small holder that the agricultural prosperity of the Island has hitherto depended. About one half of the total area of Cyprus is under cultivation, and about one fourth of the remainder is susceptible of cultivation.

The agricultural methods usually employed by the Cypriot are undoubtedly antiquated, for the agriculturist is above all men conservative by nature and difficult of conviction. It must nevertheless be conceded that progress has been, and is being, made as a result of the unremitting efforts both of the Agricultural Department and of all those who are interested in the development of the Island. A most favourable sign of the times has been the very

largely increased circulation during 1926 of the *Agricultural Journal*, a quarterly publication produced, under the auspices of the Department, in English, Greek, and Turkish.

The cereal harvest for the year under review was not so good as, from the abundant rains at the beginning of the year, had been anticipated. The crops were badly attacked by rust. Similarly, grain on the threshing floors and in stores was attacked by an insect known as *Tenebroides Mauritanicus*. The year was in fact particularly unfortunate from the point of view of plant diseases: the olives also were attacked by *Dacus Oleae*, which caused a partial failure of the crop. It is, however, reported that the villagers are beginning to understand the importance and advantage of treating such diseases scientifically.

The carob crop was good. Unfortunately, conditions prevailing on the external markets, which are dealt with elsewhere in this report (Chapter IV), prevented the full benefits from the crop being realised. The campaign against rats, which do much damage to the trees, was still further extended with most noticeable results.

The grape harvest was successful and the production of wines showed a very large advance on the production in 1925. There was a slight decrease in spirits, but again a considerable increase in raisins. The Perapedhi wine and spirit factory, which in 1925 was taken over by a company under Athenian management, was greatly extended during the year, and the formation of this company has led to the autumn cultivation of vineyards. Much good work was done by the Wine-Expert in instructing the villagers in the proper methods of raising and treating vines.

The cotton crop showed a great improvement on that of 1925, the total production amounting to 2,559 tons. The weather was favourable and, owing to precautions taken against it, the depredations caused by the cotton boll worm were considerably lessened. The movement in world prices had unfortunately an adverse effect upon the financial success of the cotton-growing industry. The area under cultivation and also the production were increased in 1926, and experiments with new varieties of seed were successfully undertaken.

The fruit crops were again very satisfactory and large quantities were sent for export. It is generally recognised that the Cyprus oranges compare favourably with those of Jaffa, and it had been hoped that a market for them would be found in England. An unexpected impediment was met with in the impossibility to secure direct shipment for them.

The results of the potato crop, grown mostly from imported seed, were most encouraging. Although the area under cultivation was slightly smaller, the production was very considerably larger than in 1925.

Agricultural Pests.

The work of the Department under this heading was to a certain extent held up owing to the retirement early in the year of the Government Entomologist and pending the appointment of his successor. Campaigns were conducted against the codlin moth (*Cydia Pomonella*), the almond maggot (*Eurytoma Amygdali, End.*), and the two cotton boll worms (*Platyedra Gossypiella, Saund.* and *Earias Insulana, Bois*). Fumigations of oranges against scale and of grain against insect pests were also carried out with good results.

Agricultural Experiments and Education.

Experiments in the cultivation of flax were continued with good results. The crop in 1926, aided by the plentiful rains, was 25 per cent. larger than in 1925, and it was observed that the native variety compared favourably in respect of yield and quality with the imported kinds. This was grown chiefly near Paphos, and the owner of the scutching factory in that district sold his products in England at a most satisfactory price.

The use of water in the retting of flax is not always practicable in summer, when water is scarce. In these circumstances recourse is had to dew retting, which was also the subject of experiment. It was discovered that a particular fungus, supposed to be the chief agent in the process, was present, while others commonly found in other countries appeared to be absent; instead, there were traces of fungi not commonly found. Samples were submitted to the Imperial Bureau of Mycology for report.

Further experiments were carried out to convert the straw left on the fields into fuel, and briquettes made with or without binding proved satisfactory.

Except at the Paphos factory, the production of scutched flax declined during the year. The factory at Zodhia, which was under the control of the Cyprus Flax Society, run on co-operative lines, did very little work owing to lack of funds. It is hoped, however, that it will be reopened in the near future, under new management, now that it has been demonstrated that the production of flax in Cyprus is capable of being made an economically sound proposition.

The jam plant, which was established in 1925 in conjunction with a tin-making plant, functioned during 1926 with unqualified success. There is indeed ample scope for the establishment in Cyprus of factories for the preservation of fruit, of which large quantities and many varieties are available at a low price.

The departmental leather-curing factory, installed in 1924 with the object of encouraging the local tanners to produce a better class of leather, continued to produce skins much appreciated by the public. Its example has had a beneficial effect upon the industry.

Some of the tanners are now ordering chemicals for tanning purposes. One has ordered machinery for making chrome leather. The manufacture of leather, like that of jam, offers an excellent field for private enterprise.

Considerable interest is now being shown in the cultivation of tobacco in Cyprus, and there appears to be no doubt that the Island is capable of producing tobacco of a very fair quality. Tobacco grown by the Department in 1925 under the advice and instructions of the Imperial Tobacco Company was submitted for report in 1926. It was found to have been oversmoked, but experiments are being continued and in the light of the experience gained it is confidently expected that they will be successful.

For many years the Agricultural Department has been endeavouring by both precept and example to induce the local cultivators to adopt modern and scientific methods. These efforts are now beginning to have a noticeable effect, more especially as concerns the prevention of damage by disease and insects and the use of fertilisers. There is indeed a certain tendency to rely too much upon the power of fertilisers rather than on the laborious but necessary tilling of the soil. The use of up-to-date machinery in agriculture is spreading, but so long as the land remains divided up into a number of small farms the adoption of machinery is not likely to become general owing to the expense involved in its purchase. It is, however, a considerable advance if the modern horse- or ox-drawn plough is replacing the model resembling that in use in Roman times.

During 1926, lectures and demonstrations, which were well attended, were given by the Entomologist, the Wine-Expert, and other members of the staff, and pamphlets of agricultural interest were distributed to the farmers. Reference has already been made to the increased circulation of the *Agricultural Journal*.

There were 175 model orchards and vineyards and experimental plots in existence in 1926, as against 90 in 1925. The interest taken in these by the villagers is highly satisfactory, and many more experimental plots were offered to the Department by private individuals than could in the circumstances be dealt with.

The scheme to encourage the cultivation of gardens by village school children by means of official visits of inspection and the award of prizes has become an established feature of the Department's activities. One hundred and thirty-one school gardens were in operation in 1926, as against 119 in 1925, and arrangements have been made to start many more. Large quantities of seedlings and plants were issued free of charge and the gardens were well stocked. Arbor Day was celebrated as usual.

During the year under review, 27 students studied at the Agricultural School at Nicosia. Forty-five applications for enrolment were received, but of these all except nine had to be rejected. Six students passed the final examinations, three of whom are now

employed by the Department. One officer of the Department obtained the Diploma of Agriculture at Wye College, Kent, where he had been undergoing a course of study.

Stock Breeding.

At Athalassa, three miles from Nicosia, the Government possesses a large stock-farm, which is under the supervision of a resident manager who is also a member of the Cyprus Stock Committee, a body which advises the Government on all matters connected with stock breeding. At this farm, stock is raised for sale throughout the country and, in addition, thoroughbred stallions, donkeys, bulls, and boars stand for service at nominal fees. There are also subsidiary stud-stables, which are controlled from Athalassa, in outlying districts. Various types of poultry are bred in large numbers, and these, as well as eggs for hatching, are sold in different parts of the Colony. Auction sales of stock reared on the farm were held at Nicosia and other centres in 1926 as usual.

During the year the following services were effected by the stud animals :—

At Athalassa :—

Mares, 142; donkeys, 36; cows, 152; sows, 29;

and in the districts :—

Mares, 325; donkeys, 159; cows, 136; sows, 248.

The new district stud-stables were built at Vatili and Lefkoniko. Other district stud-stables are at Famagusta, Yialoussa, Larnaca, Limassol, and Paphos.

The farm lands at Athalassa, amounting in all to some 1,800 acres, were again under cultivation for the production of cereals, lucerne, &c. Labour was plentiful, the reformatory, run in connection with the farm on the lines of a Borstal Institution, as described elsewhere in this report, making available a daily average of 48 youths throughout the year. There is a good water supply on the farm all the year round, and reafforestation has been undertaken in the less fertile parts of the property.

Cyprus animals, in particular mules and donkeys, are highly prized abroad on account of their powers of endurance and of their immunity from those diseases which are most common amongst animals in the Near East. Interest in the breeding of horses of good stock is kept alive by the annual races which take place every spring and autumn.

Every endeavour is being made to maintain and enhance the high reputation which Cyprus poultry and eggs have acquired in recent years in Egypt and the Levant. The improvement in the native birds caused by the introduction of breeds from England has been greatly appreciated and an excellent grade bird has been obtained. Especially is this the case with turkeys, English cock-turkeys being used for breeding purposes in the districts.

A poultry show is now held regularly in conjunction with the annual agricultural show. There is keen rivalry amongst competitors for prizes, and the number of pens privately exhibited increases yearly.

Of the breeds so far introduced into Cyprus the Rhode Island Reds imported in 1925 now appear to be the most successful and popular. Croad Langshans take second place. and fair results have been obtained from the Light Sussex imported with the Rhode Island Reds in 1925.

Veterinary Services.

The Veterinary staff is under the supervision of a qualified Veterinary Surgeon, who is assisted by two Inspectors, graduates of the Veterinary Schools of Cairo and Constantinople, and a Compounder. A temporary staff of Vaccinators is employed when required.

A scheme for the reorganisation and extension of the work of the Veterinary branch is actually under consideration. The stock-owners are taking a keener interest in the health of their animals and in their protection from the ravages of disease, which accounts annually for losses valued approximately at £20,000. This revival of interest is due to the unflagging energy of the Veterinary staff, who are gradually succeeding in rousing the villagers from their apathy to a sense of the importance and advantage of taking prophylactic measures.

Some four hundred and thirty visits were made by the Veterinary staff to town and village areas for the purpose of inspecting stock, investigating disease, and giving lectures or demonstrations. In addition to these, 350 visits to village areas were made by temporarily engaged men. The diseases under notice included anthrax, black quarter, piroplasmosis, contagious bovine abortion, strangles, tetanus, stomatitis of sheep, gangrenous mastitis of sheep and goats, mange, and tuberculosis.

The health of the animals during the year was not so good as in 1925, although it may be described as satisfactory. Climatic conditions were less favourable than in the previous year.

Sixty-one outbreaks of anthrax were reported, as compared with thirty-eight in 1925. The prevalence of this disease in the Island is becoming increasingly evident as the stock-owners are being taught the desirability of reporting outbreaks and of immunising their animals. More attention is now being paid to the Order under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Law, which contains regulations as to the reporting of illness, the disposal of carcasses, and the ante-mortem inspection of animals slaughtered for human consumption in areas declared to be infected with anthrax.

The year was marked by the extension of the work of vaccinating stock in infected areas. Over 70,000 animals were immunised as compared with 25,000 in 1925. About ten thousand of these received single vaccine, now used for the first time in Cyprus, apparently with satisfactory results; for the remainder, double vaccine was used. The number of animals vaccinated in the various classes was as follows:—Equines, 3,241; bovines, 4,202; sheep, 30,588; goats, 32,124; pigs, 46.

Black quarter was diagnosed in nineteen areas, as compared with ten in 1925. As in the case of anthrax, the prevalence of this disease is becoming more noticeable with the increasing readiness of owners to report illness. The mortality was heavy in four areas, and the total number of cattle reported to have died was 103, as against 49 in 1925. Immunisation with black quarter vaccine in pill-form was applied to 664 cattle, as compared with 468 in the preceding year.

Cases of piroplasmosis were observed in a few instances in horses, cattle, sheep, and goats. The disease does not, however, appear to be very common.

Stomatitis of sheep occurred on a wide scale during the autumn, its existence being reported from forty-nine areas. Information regarding its treatment was published in the local Press, and printed leaflets were distributed in the areas where it was present. The exact nature of the disease has not yet been definitely ascertained.

Stiff sickness in cattle was reported from eight areas. The investigation of the nature of this disease, whose symptoms were described in the report for 1925, continues with special reference to the possibility of its dietetic origin.

The process of eradicating tuberculosis from herds of imported dairy cattle has been continued. At the close of the year under report there was only one doubtful reactor to the tuberculin test at the Government Farm and one suspicious case among the eighty privately-owned cattle in the Nicosia district. All other tubercular stock have been slaughtered. No case of tuberculosis has occurred amongst the native cattle.

At the close of the year "Milk and Dairies Sale of Food (Milk) Regulations" were published. The regulations are based on those obtaining in Great Britain, and bring all dairies under the supervision of the Government Veterinary Surgeon, who is the registration authority.

Forestry.

At one time Cyprus was famous for its forests. During the Turkish administration, when their value was not appreciated and the science of silviculture not understood, they gradually declined, and a visitor to the Island in the seventies was horrified by the

spectacle of desolation which they presented. Since the British occupation in 1878 there has, however, been a considerable improvement and artificial reafforestation has been carried out as far as funds have permitted. In the late war the forests of Cyprus were of great service to the allied armies in Egypt and Palestine, which they supplied with a large proportion of their needs in the way of timber and fuel.

The total area of the delimited States forests, comprising practically all the forests in the Island, is now estimated at 409,947 acres, and the total length of forest boundaries is over 1,800 miles. During the year, great progress was made with the enumeration survey of the forests, and the topographical survey, which when completed will put an end to disputes concerning boundaries, was commenced. The principal species of tree grown are the Corsican and Aleppo pine, juniper, plane, dwarf oak, alder, and cedar, and, in the plantations, acacia, eucalyptus, and pine. The forests supply the local needs for fuel and in part for timber, but endeavours to open up markets for Cyprus timber abroad have hitherto been unsuccessful on account, it would appear, of its inferior quality as compared with that grown in Scandinavia and America, and of the relatively high cost of production. In the Island the cost and difficulty of transport cramp the local market. It must, however, be borne in mind that though the exploitation of the forests on a commercial scale would be desirable the indirect benefit derived from them in a country which, like Cyprus, lacks a plentiful water supply is enormous. They both increase the rainfall and help to preserve the humidity of the soil.

The general condition of the forests remained satisfactory. The year, one of the wettest on record, was favourable to natural reproduction. A certain amount of damage was caused by fire, but one-third of the trees affected recovered and are expected to survive. The depredations of the caterpillar of the processionary moth appeared to be on the decrease. A scheme for dealing with this pest has been suggested, by which a trap area containing a few trees would be formed. Into this area the caterpillars would then be thrown in order that their parasites might there breed and eventually kill them. This scheme is still in the experimental stage.

Increased funds were available for afforestation, and new plantations were started covering an extent of some 400 acres. In addition, 400 acres of bare land were sown by tractor, and the work of reafforesting burnt areas was continued.

Seedlings were planted along the sides of the roads over a distance of 32 miles, and more than 6,000 new tree guards were put up to protect the young trees from animals. Irrigation was improved by the sinking of 34 wells and the erection of seven new air motors, which are of great use in the process of conveying the water from the wells through pipes and irrigation channels

to the plantations and nurseries. Large quantities of seedlings were again distributed to private persons for planting in gardens and small properties.

Owing to shortage of trained staff and to the amount of afforestation work done, no progress was made in the compilation of working plans and the inauguration of research. The Government is particularly occupied with the question of augmenting the trained staff of the Forest Department, and, in accordance with the practice started in 1924, two locally-appointed forest officials were sent to England for a two years' course of instruction at the Forest of Dean School.

There were 109 forest fires during the year, of which only two were of a serious nature. Some 29 miles of new fire traces were made and 118 miles of bridle-paths were cleared.

Financially the year showed a considerable decrease of departmental revenue as compared with the previous year, £12,800 as against £28,180. The main reason for this is that very little exploitation work was carried out in the forests and saw mills owing to the limited funds available for this purpose. Attention was directed chiefly to afforestation.

One of the most difficult problems with which the Forestry Department has to deal is the presence of goats, of which there is a large number in the Island. These animals do an incalculable amount of damage both directly by eating the younger trees and indirectly by loosening the earth on the steep mountain-sides where they roam. In this way the annual increment of growth is enormously diminished. Of late years the problem has become increasingly serious, because as more pasture land is brought under cultivation the goats tend to move towards the forests. Efforts have been made to minimise the damage done, by issuing permits for the grazing of limited numbers of goats in certain defined areas; and this method has undoubtedly had some success in reducing the number of animals grazing in the forests. Nevertheless it is impossible without a large staff of guards entirely to prevent illicit grazing, and the system of issuing permits itself can only limit without abolishing the mischief. It is, however, obviously impracticable at once to eliminate goats from the Island, and this system must be maintained, while at the same time efforts are made to induce the goatherds to abandon the keeping of goats for an agricultural life, or else to remove to a part of the Island where their presence is not injurious. A few persons have already moved at the expense of the Forest Department, but the process is bound to be gradual and extend over several years.

Towards the end of the year under review a Committee was appointed by the Governor to enquire into the present Forest Policy of the Government and to make recommendations for the future.

Mining.

The interest and activity displayed in mining during 1926 were well up to the standard reached in previous years. Ten new prospecting permits were issued, and in the mines already being exploited satisfactory work was carried on.

The Cyprus Mines Corporation at Skouriotissa and Mavrovouni, which now ranks in the matter of output high in the order of the world's pyrites workings, continued and extended its operations during the year. Approximately 165,513 tons of cupriferous iron pyrites ore, of which 155,869 were shipped for exportation, were mined, a slight decrease on the figures for the preceding year, to be accounted for by the complete destruction by fire of the crushing plant. The Corporation maintains its own railway line, as a branch of the Government Railway, from the mines to the sea, from which they are about five miles distant. Here it has constructed a pier with all facilities for expeditious handling and shipping of the ore, and in the neighbourhood it is constructing a new crushing and screening plant together with yards, etc., for the storage of the ore. A sum of £80,000 was spent in the course of the year upon improvements and developments. In particular the conditions underground have been improved and a system of general ventilation of the mine has been planned and is being rigorously carried out. At Mavrovouni, exploration work has been carried on throughout the year with two churn drills. The results obtained are very satisfactory and it is possible that mining development work will be initiated in 1927. Great attention is paid by the Corporation to the conditions under which the labourers work and live; shops and cafés have been opened for the convenience of the workers and their families, and a hospital with complete modern equipment has been established under the charge of a qualified British doctor.

The Cyprus Asbestos Company, which in 1925 installed new machinery on an extensive scale, continued work in 1926 with most satisfactory results. The output was almost double that of any preceding year, and prices remained firm. The sum of £158,000 was expended on improvements and developments and on ameliorating conditions of life for the workers.

The Cyprus Sulphur and Copper Company, as in the preceding year, held a concession to work iron and copper pyrites deposits at Lymni in the Paphos district. The production for the year, 50½ tons, was somewhat less than anticipated, owing to the liquor coming out of the adit turning muddy for a considerable period.

Prospecting operations carried on during the year have given very good promise for the future. There are indications of considerable deposits of copper manganese and chrome iron ore, and of asbestos, and if worked scientifically these areas should yield profitable results. The Government Inspector of Mines visited

and advised upon several of the claims, and the Government takes every precaution to ensure that the claims are properly and seriously exploited.

Sericulture.

Cyprus is the second most important silk-producing country in the British Empire, and the rearing of silkworms has for many years been an important and growing local industry. The principal centres are Nicosia, Paphos, and the Carpass division of the Famagusta district, where the white mulberry tree is extensively cultivated for the breeding of silkworms. Special attention is paid by the Government to the industry, which is under the close supervision of the Agricultural Department, and egg-raising for reproduction purposes is permitted only by special licence to a limited number of persons and is subject to periodical inspection.

The possibilities of development afforded by this industry first attracted the notice of the Committee of the Imperial Institute in 1916. It was immediately appreciated that there were many obvious advantages to be obtained by reeling the silk locally instead of allowing all the cocoons to be exported to France and Italy, and after a series of practical trials and experiments conducted under the auspices of the Institute the Cyprus Silk Filature was established at Yeroskipos in 1925 under British management. Operations were commenced on 25th March, 1926.

Yeroskipos is situate near Paphos 100 miles from Nicosia and 45 miles from Limassol port, on the main road connecting Paphos with these two places. It possesses an ample supply of water, of which the quality has been proved to be eminently suitable for silk reeling. The main building of the Filature consists of the large reeling hall; the room where the silk is examined; the engine-room and boiler-house; the accumulator room; and the office and cocoon-issuing room. In addition there are a large store for the cocoons, a reservoir with a capacity of 150,000 gallons, a drying shed, and three houses for the manager and staff.

The Filature at present consists of 80 reeling basins at each of which eight skeins can be reeled at once, but the plant has been so designed as to render duplication simple and economical. These 80 basins can cope during the year with about 370,000 lb. of "fresh" cocoons. The present production of Cyprus amounts to about 450,000 lb., but there is a local rough-reeling and weaving industry which absorbs a large proportion of the excess. It is estimated that 60,000 new mulberry trees have been planted since the building of the Filature was started, and this number will no doubt be increased. During 1926 the Filature was producing about 120 lb. of silk daily.

The establishment of the Filature has undoubtedly had an excellent effect. Not only do the peasants benefit by receiving

somewhat better prices for their cocoons, but also they are encouraged to use modern methods of rearing the worms and producing the cocoons, so that the quality is greatly improved, and the quantities of cocoons obtained from seed increased. It is interesting to note that the Cyprus Silk Filature is in close touch with the present attempts to revive the silk industry in Iraq and has offered to undertake the reeling of 'Iraqi cocoons into silk.

Sponge Fishing.

The sponge fisheries in the territorial waters of Cyprus are supervised by the Comptroller of Customs and Excise, who is also the Government Inspector of Fisheries.

The sponges obtained locally are of good quality, but the Cypriot does not take kindly to the industry, and the fishing is mostly done by fishers from the Greek islands, more particularly Symi and Calymnos.

Five licences were issued during 1926, two for machine boats and three for harpoon boats, as compared with a total of fifteen licences issued in 1925 for harpoon boats.

The system by which a tithe of the catch was taken by the Government as duty in kind was abolished as from the 1st January, 1925, and the licence duty increased. Owing to this change and to relaxed control, the exact number of sponges taken cannot be accurately ascertained, but it has been established that approximately 1,250 okes were gathered and taken away from the Island, to be sold at an average price of 45*s*. per oke.

The catch of sponges on the east and north coast was less than in the previous year owing, it is said, not to any scarcity of sponges but to the fact that a great many of them were found to be pitted with disease, which considerably lessened their value. This disease was noticed in the report for 1925 and steps are being taken to investigate its nature. It is understood that sponges in Egypt are similarly affected and the disease is there attributed to the outflow of fresh water from the Nile. No appearance of the disease has been reported on the south and west coasts of the Island.

Other Industries.

The manufacture of wine and spirits and of raisins is a well-established industry in the Limassol and Paphos districts and in certain parts of the Nicosia district. The grape harvest of 1926 was good and satisfactory prices were obtained. £58,000 were realised from the exportation of raisins, as against £44,000 in 1915. The value of the wines exported fell from £56,000 to £39,000. This was consequent upon the bad grape harvest in the previous year. The effects of the good harvest in the year under review should be reflected in the export figures for 1927.

The manufacture of cigarettes is a thriving local industry; there are six tobacco factories in the Colony, four of which are equipped with modern machinery. The tobacco consumed has up to the present been imported chiefly from Greece. Recently, however, a few persons have interested themselves in tobacco farming on modern methods and they should in the future be able partly to supply local needs. Cyprus cigarettes are sent all over the world and enjoy an excellent reputation.

The preparation of a certain quantity of citrate of lime was undertaken in 1926 by the villagers of Kyrenia, with the aid of the Agricultural Department, and was exported to England. It is considered that this should in the future become an important industry in the Island, as the lemons, which are plentiful, contain quite as high a proportion of citric acid as those of Sicily, from which large quantities of citrate of lime are now imported into the British Isles, and lime is abundant.

A considerable quantity of lemon oil, of which the preparation can be carried on at the same time as the manufacture of citrate of lime, was also made ready for export in 1926.

Cotton manufactures of local design form an important industry in a minor degree. Goods sent for sale at the British Empire Exhibition attracted considerable attention on account both of their original design and serviceable qualities.

The making of lace at Lefkara, of a design closely related to Venetian point lace, is a prosperous business, and the itinerant lace-sellers have penetrated with their wares to all corners of Europe and as far afield as the continent of America.

Other exports from the Colony include minerals, gypsum, and terra umbra, animals, hides and skins, cheese, sumac leaves, silk cocoons, wool, salt, vegetables and fruit.

The following statement shows the comparative amount—in quantities as well as values—of the annual exports of the principal domestic commodities during the last five years:—

SUMMARY of the PRINCIPAL ARTICLES of DOMESTIC PRODUCE EXPORTED from CYPRUS, classified according to groups, during the years ended 31st December, 1922 to 1926.

Articles.	*Quantities.*					*Value.*				
	1922.	*1923.*	*1924.*	*1925.*	*1926.*	*1922.*	*1923.*	*1924.*	*1925.*	*1926.*
CLASS I.—FOOD, DRINK, AND TOBACCO :—						£	£	£	£	£
Animals, living :—										
Goats ... ... No.	45	233	2,460	323	122	80	136	2,150	318	152
Oxen ... ... ,,	1,640	2,685	9,050	2,564	2,701	18,440	25,213	79,416	24,757	37,062
Poultry ... ... ,,	4,338	8,429	10,731	10,973	13,702	730	985	1,293	1,387	1,587
Sheep ... ... ,,	1,766	7,946	15,617	6,915	1,557	2,219	7,477	13,560	9,133	2,373
Swine ... ... ,,	87	1,215	3,373	610	202	317	3,787	14,473	2,598	557
Beans and Peas ... ... cwt.	1,725	2,915	5,726	934	6,893	1,374	2,313	4,855	1,262	4,671
Carobs ... ... tons	43,945	45,726	60,492	45,490	37,682	175,213	162,055	248,538	225,230	153,905
Cheese ... ... cwt.	2,760	5,411	3,600	4,638	6,062	13,679	23,401	18,315	19,606	21,888
Corn, Grain :—										
Barley ... ... kiles (bshls.)	523,674	521,126	147,772	124,515	268,728	67,880	64,110	24,031	22,555	33,735
Oats ... ... ,,	1,600	52,894	10,553	6,948	21,779	195	5,602	1,430	1,093	2,527
Vetches ... ... ,,	257	12,477	694	124	647	97	3,788	231	54	222
Wheat ... ... ,,	130,136	162,045	12,355	2,287	534	37,691	38,543	4,813	946	211
Bran ... ... cwt.	1,841	2,171	219	39	3	595	618	81	21	1
Wheat Meal or Flour ... ,,	904	939	678	62	1	673	676	575	59	1
Other Corn, etc. ... ,,	420	317	684	102	70	200	138	458	68	46
Fruit :—										
Grapes ... ... ,,	5,351	11,010	10,781	17,101	28,109	2,138	3,294	3,216	6,056	9,563
Lemons and Oranges ... No.	12,303,381	10,516,007	12,478,415	19,034,690	15,667,219	21,015	14,033	25,920	34,264	31,342
Pomegranates ... ... cwt.	92,145	75,803	78,045	75,502	98,329	26,376	17,888	21,914	22,988	25,631
Raisins ... ... ,,	36,071	37,731	91,733	67,908	66,069	42,197	17,400	55,294	43,972	58,198
Other ... ... ,,	6,215	5,002	6,594	13,526	5,006	6,046	4,775	11,384	30,036	3,161
Salt... ... ... tons	2,974	766	22	1	—	3,452	787	26	9	3
Spirit ... ... gal.	20,697	19,806	27,057	19,891	15,442	5,373	4,124	4,397	3,973	3,052

Articles.	Quantities.					Value.				
	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.
Class I.—Food, Drink, and Tobacco—*cont.*						£	£	£	£	£
Tobacco :—										
Unmanufactured ... cwt.	575	3,834	1,792	209	53	2,323	11,116	4,051	577	272
Cigarettes ... ... „	2,502	1,417	5,067	8,973	4,986	4,170	2,339	5,859	9,713	4,946
Vegetables :—										
Onions ... ... „	14,088	26,853	36,024	25,348	43,630	3,531	4,662	6,834	5,272	8,044
Potatoes ... ... „	88,330	58,537	44,222	100,399	173,993	42,906	24,172	22,311	41,723	64,389
Vinegar ... ... gal.	180,475	141,162	171,972	179,697	199,195	8,892	5,353	4,632	4,782	5,058
Wines :—										
Commandaria ... ... „	6,876	6,085	11,001	6,662	5,098	1,363	958	1,358	817	590
Other ... ... „	989,822	922,272	1,732,476	1,152,039	949,615	63,683	47,637	70,689	55,020	38,588
Other Articles ... ... value	—	—	—	—	—	5,020	5,465	5,265	3,707	9,094
Total, Class I.	—	—	—	—	—	557,868	502,845	657,369	571,996	520,869
Class II.—Raw Materials and Articles mainly unmanufactured :—										
Aniseed ... ... cwt.	1,138	953	1,322	1,192	1,613	1,872	2,280	3,121	2,215	2,548
Asbestos ... ... tons	200	2,151	4,372	3,204	6,522	6,417	57,115	80,070	54,159	124,707
Chrome Iron Ore ... ... „	—	—	2,811	1,989	516	—	—	9,595	6,240	1,142
Cotton, raw ... ... cwt.	11,431	10,316	7,786	12,466	8,601	40,424	47,638	34,004	46,946	31,592
Cotton Seed ... ... „	177	210	1,444	3,946	1,845	62	81	579	1,471	691
Flax ... ... „	1,810	1,830	2,397	1,405	1,805	2,009	2,569	4,502	1,718	3,307
Hides and Skins ... ... „	1,702	3,021	3,870	1,946	2,564	11,593	23,927	30,915	22,387	24,685
Linseed ... ... „	8,074	4,692	4,729	5,921	11,512	5,355	3,162	3,655	4,709	8,166
Magnesite ... ... tons	—	280	220	—	—	—	406	330	—	—
Ochre ... ... „	—	—	53	2	—	—	—	208	8	—
Ore, Pyrites ... ... „	19,124	52,227	128,188	173,255	150,363	27,028	61,555	166,202	209,664	156,240
Origanum oil ... ... cwt.	—	—	58	46	—	—	—	2,318	1,637	—
Silk Cocoons ... ... „	905	953	1,209	954	284	21,635	30,219	34,204	23,267	6,204

Spices and Seeds :—										
Cuminseed	„	1,240	3,375	4,249	14,257	13,217	3,147	10,800	14,034	26,281	17,422
Sponges	„	30	93	110	60	29	1,716	6,853	6,022	3,546	2,303
Straw	„	37,875	63,581	106,717	117,448	68,748	2,875	3,347	6,986	7,651	3,703
Sumac	„	5,976	10,380	10,759	12,062	20,845	2,109	4,001	4,152	5,048	12,190
Terra Umbra	tons	4,080	5,104	4,831	5,969	5,361	11,262	11,122	9,570	13,222	11,796
Terre Verte	„	—	29	3	1	4	—	233	27	13	35
Wool	cwt.	5,590	4,680	5,980	5,909	4,902	15,195	18,280	24,063	26,276	20,872
Other Articles	value	—	—	—	—	—	8,779	4,041	4,304	5,431	24,268
Total, Class II		—	—	—	—	—	161,478	287,729	439,061	461,889	451,871
CLASS III.—ARTICLES WHOLLY OR MAINLY MANUFACTURED :—											
Cordage and Twine ...	cwt.	121	77	123	120	34	416	249	392	382	133
Cotton Manufactures ...	value	—	—	—	—	—	12,907	12,221	20,115	25,939	375
Gypsum	tons	11,873	11,029	14,296	24,123	19,138	12,480	12,087	16,213	29,569	23,943
Leather :—											
Boots and Shoes ...	pairs	350	548	715	205	118	310	252	326	186	114
Other	value	—	—	—	—	—	—	245	112	64	18
Silk Manufactures ...	„	—	—	—	—	—	431	530	2,455	1,574	283
Other Articles	„	—	—	—	—	—	4,886	2,349	4,658	10,375	23,920
Total, Class III — ...		—	—	—	—	—	31,430	27,933	44,271	68,089	48,786
CLASS IV.—MISCELLANEOUS AND UNCLASSIFIED ARTICLES:—											
Animals, living :—											
Camels	No.	92	79	240	156	55	1,022	831	2,530	1,580	469
Donkeys	„	2,986	1,624	1,706	2,161	985	14,967	7,865	10,306	16,264	6,269
Horses	„	310	49	129	53	47	3,627	912	2,514	1,350	862
Mules	„	1,711	990	3,217	1,415	973	41,722	23,054	75,637	35,604	23,645
Other	„	—	—	9	—	—	19	33	15	28	15
Total, Class IV ...	„	—	—	—	—	—	61,357	32,695	91,002	54,826	31,260
TOTAL EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC PRODUCE	value	—	—	—	—	—	812,133	851,202	1,231,703	1,156,800	1,052,786

IV.—TRADE AND ECONOMICS.

Imports.

The total value of imports of merchandise during 1926 was £1,570,278, as against £1,583,436 for the year 1925, a decrease of £13,158.

The following table shows the imports for each of the last three years under the main heads of classification :—

	1924. £	*1925.* £	*1926.* £
Food, drink, and tobacco	404,196	480,191	450,603
Raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured.	137,083	179,191	184,950
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured...	701,985	923,178	933,358
Miscellaneous and unclassified	141	876	1,267
Total	£1,243,405	1,583,436	1,570,178

The following table shows whence imports were received :—

	Value. £	*Percentage.*
United Kingdom and other parts of the British Empire	687,600	43.79
Austria	20,806	1.33
Belgium	36,883	2.34
Czechoslovakia	41,483	2.64
France	121,319	7.73
Germany	74,602	4.75
Greece	90,502	5.76
Holland	22,297	1.42
Italy	107,150	6.82
Roumania	31,018	1.98
Turkey	32,913	2.10
Egypt	58,080	3.70
United States of America ...	106,749	6.80
Other countries	138,876	8.84
Total	£1,570,278	100.00

Exports.

The total value of exports of merchandise was £1,193,571, as against £1,198,615 in 1925, a decrease of £95,044.

The following table shows the exports during the last three years under the main heads of classification :—

	1924.	*1925.*	*1926.*
	£	£	£
Food, drink, and tobacco	660,474	575,549	523,211
Raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured.	440,112	462,569	452,931
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured...	79,751	105,671	95,511
Miscellaneous and unclassified	91,002	54,826	31,918
Total	£1,271,339	1,198,615	1,103,571

The following table shows the direction of exports during the year 1926 :—

	Value.	*Percentage.*
	£	
United Kingdom	97,966	8.88
Other parts of the British Empire	58,948	5.34
Egypt	306,663	27.79
France	71,925	6.52
Germany	91,309	8.27
Greece	68,417	6.20
Italy	155,278	14.08
Spain	76,422	6.91
Turkey	5,251	0.48
United States of America ...	30,883	2.80
Other countries	140,509	12.73
Total	£1,103,571	100.00

The excess of imports over exports noted in 1925 continued and was to a certain extent aggravated in 1926, for although there was a slight decrease in imports, there was a still larger decrease in exports. At the same time, when the special circumstances governing this increased excess are taken into account, and when due consideration is given to fresh lines of development which will produce greater revenue as they mature, the economic situation cannot be said to have seriously depreciated over the year 1926.

The most marked decrease in exports was that of £71,325 on carobs. This was due on the one hand to the fact that large quantities of molasses were introduced into England at reduced prices, with a resultant decline in the demand for carobs, on the other hand to the erection of a Customs tariff barrier in Spain, which ordinarily absorbs a quarter of the production, and to the ensuing drop in prices and in quantities shipped. The decrease of £53,424 in the exportation of iron pyrites is to be attributed principally to the coal strike in England, which produced a lack of ships to remove the material. There was also a reduction in

the exportation of silk cocoons, owing to the cocoons being bought up locally and used by the Cyprus Silk Filature, and in that of cotton, due to the movement in world prices. A further decrease was also recorded in the number of animals exported, due to the gradual decline of the abnormal demand from Greece noted in 1924.

Against these reductions in exports may be set the following increases :—Asbestos showed an increase of £70,548, due to the augmented output by the Cyprus Asbestos Company following upon the installation of modern machinery. This improvement is expected to be maintained and even increased in future years. Raisins were exported in unusually large quantities owing to the combined effect of a good grape harvest and of the abolition of the export duty on raisins. Potatoes, grown from Scotch and Irish seed, have found a ready and a growing market in adjacent countries. The export of barley to England has also revived. The English market for barley has long been dormant owing to the unfortunate tendency of the Cypriot to adulterate his produce. An improvement in this respect, due no doubt to impending legislation against adulteration, has had beneficial results upon the trade, which may reasonably be expected to continue. Finally, considerable quantities of sumac were exported. This commodity is manufactured in a recently-built factory and is now firmly established upon the English market.

The high level reached by imports, which was remarked in 1925, persisted in the main in 1926. Certain commodities which had been over-imported in 1925 showed a decrease; in respect of others, such as oil and wheat, the Cyprus crops having partially failed, there was an increase. There was an increase also in the importation of commodities useful for agricultural and industrial improvement. It would seem that this high level of imports is adapted to the needs of the country and likely to be maintained. It is largely to be accounted for by the requirements of the mining and industrial enterprises, and, as has been previously pointed out, the money spent in this manner emanates from abroad and is not lost to the country.

An examination of the year's export and import figures in their details shows them to be less alarming than, in view of the excess of the latter over the former combined with the accompanying decrease in the total value of exports, they would at first sight appear. It is indeed demonstrated that while production has been maintained, even where from external causes export has decreased, new lines of development have been opened, which give every promise for the future. This is symptomatic of economic vigour, not of economic decline.

The value of exports to the United Kingdom and other parts of the British Empire amounted to £156,914, as against £263,992 in 1925, and the value of imports from the same source declined

from £701,342 to £687,600. The percentage of imports from the United Kingdom and other parts of the British Empire to the total imports for the year is slightly lower by ½ per cent.

The value of specie imported during 1926 was £2,404, as against £3,847 in 1925, a decrease of £1,443. There were no exports of specie in 1926.

V.—COMMUNICATIONS.

Shipping.

Four hundred and ninety-eight steamships and 990 sailing vessels engaged in foreign trade called at Cyprus ports, chiefly at Famagusta, Larnaca, and Limassol, during the year, an increase of 98 and a decrease of 36, respectively, as compared with the figures for 1925. A similar increase in steamships and decrease in sailing vessels is observable in the ships engaged in the coastal trade between the ports and anchorages of the Island. The increase in tonnage of the steamers engaged in foreign trade that entered Cyprus ports amounted to more than 123,100 tons. The increase in shipping occurred principally in the latter part of the year, when exports began to revive, and had it not been for the coal strike in England the figures would undoubtedly have been higher.

The question of harbour improvement, which was mooted in 1925, received further consideration during the year under review and the situation was again reported on by the representative of a British firm of consulting engineers.

The existing harbourage at Limassol and Larnaca consists of jetties for small craft, and open roadsteads; and operations at these ports would probably be restricted to re-arrangement and extension of the jetties, combined with dredging. At Famagusta, however, the presence of natural advantages unrivalled in the eastern Mediterranean would permit of the expansion of the present harbour-works to an almost unlimited extent; and it is proposed at present to concentrate, with whatever funds may prove to be available, on the reconstruction and development of this port. The existing harbour was admirably suited to the conditions obtaining 20, and even 10, years ago when ships seeking admission rarely exceeded 2,000 tons, but the ships of 4,000 and 5,000 tons which call at present expose themselves to risk when entering the harbour in foul weather and are manœuvred with difficulty in the limited space within the breakwater. Up to the present, however, funds are unfortunately still unavailable for giving effect to the desired improvements.

Consideration has also been accorded to an allied proposal, which is supported in many quarters, for the establishment at Famagusta of bonded warehouses with the object of capturing the traffic in transhipment cargo destined for various ports on the Syrian, Anatolian, and neighbouring coasts. Cyprus is undoubtedly well

situated for the purpose of furnishing an entrepôt for trade of this nature; and the fact that goods so landed in the Island could remain under British control and jurisdiction until reconsigned against cash payments to their destinations presents an unique and solid advantage of which traders in the Levant are not likely to lose sight.

Foreign Mails.

There is a regular subsidised mail service between Cyprus, Egypt, Syria, and Cilicia. Under their five years' contract with the Government, as from the 1st of January, 1926, the Khedivial Steamship Company undertook to maintain direct weekly sailings between Cyprus and Egypt on the above itinerary.

The time taken in transit by mails from the United Kingdom averages from a week to 10 days. A sea post office, worked on board the mail steamer, greatly expedites the sorting and delivery of the incoming mails. During the year, the Post Office received 5,210 inward mail-bags and despatched 1,132 outward mail-bags, an increase of 106 and 210 bags respectively compared with the figures for the previous year.

Mails with Syria, Turkey, and Greece were exchanged by vessels of the Lloyd Triestino, Servizi Maritimi, Messageries Maritimes, and Greek steamship companies at weekly, fortnightly, and irregular intervals; 237 mails were despatched and 414 received, a decrease of 183 and an increase of 80 respectively as compared with 1925.

In addition to the Khedivial Steamship Company, which, as above mentioned, maintained a service of mail steamers, under contract with the Government, between Cyprus and Egypt, the Lloyd Triestino Company maintained a service of passenger steamers which visited Larnaca and Limassol about four times a month on an itinerary including Egypt, the Syrian Coast, Cyprus, Constantinople, the Piræus, Venice, and Trieste. Steamers of the Societa Italiana di Servizi Maritimi visited Cyprus at regular intervals on an itinerary similar to that followed by the Lloyd-Triestino vessels, except that their home port is Genoa. Cargo steamers of the Moss Line called at regular intervals, while steamers of the Prince Line were occasional visitors, plying with cargo from England, Egypt and Syria to Cyprus. Vessels of the Messageries Maritimes also called at Cyprus at intervals of a fortnight, and there were direct sailings at frequent but irregular intervals by Greek steamers to the Piræus.

Communication with abroad, either by aeroplane or wireless telegraphy, has not yet been established.

Internal Posts.

Motor mail services are run daily between the various towns of the Island, and there are branch post sections to the villages. Two new mail sections were established, serving 21 villages, and every

endeavour continues to be made to extend facilities so far as is practicable even in the most remote districts. The estimated number of miles travelled in the conveyance of mails during the year is 394,000, an increase of 27,000 miles as compared with the previous year.

Six district post offices, seven sub-offices, three branch offices working during the summer months only, and 435 postal agencies, an increase of 26 on the preceding year, were in operation during the year. Postal order business was transacted at 35 offices. In the course of the summer the Nicosia General Post Office was transferred to the new building in the Konak Square. The provision of steel boxes for the renters of private letter-boxes, as well as the improved and spacious accommodation provided at the public counters, is greatly appreciated.

The series of postage and revenue stamps introduced in 1924 to replace the separate issues previously used for postal and revenue purposes now consists of 17 denominations ranging from ¼ piastre to £1, a new denomination of 2½ piastres having been introduced in consequence of the revision of postage rates under the Stockholm Convention, and in accordance with the Convention certain changes were made in the colour scheme of the series.

Stamps and stamped stationery sold during the year amounted to £47,470, but of this sum £9,036 represents Customs duty brought to account by means of stamps. Sales to philatelists realised £1,721, an increase of £362 on the figure for 1925.

The total number of articles dealt with by the local post office was 3,268,898, a decrease of 34,641 as compared with 1925; 2,370,624 articles were posted in the Island, a decrease of 79,455, and 898,274 articles were received from abroad, an increase of 44,814. Correspondence for local delivery shows a decrease of 144,398 items, and that posted for abroad, including the United Kingdom, an increase of 64,943. The increase of correspondence despatched to the United Kingdom amounted to 3,050 items.

The total number of parcels posted was 17,616 and of those delivered 38,282, representing a decrease of 370 and 312 respectively. Parcels posted for delivery in Cyprus show an increase of 203, and those destined for other countries a decrease of 573, on the figures for 1925. The estimated value of merchandise exported by parcel post was upwards of £13,600, a decrease of some £2,400. The principal articles so exported were, as previously, Lefkara lace and embroidery, cigarettes, and silk, cotton, and linen piece goods.

Parcels received from overseas totalled 26,077, or 515 fewer than in 1925, to a value of £63,266 as against £65,566. A slight increase is again to be recorded in the traffic handled under the cash-on-delivery system. As in 1925, a number of cash-on-delivery parcels had to be returned to the country of origin as undeliverable.

The year in general was satisfactory. Ten licences to install and maintain wireless telegraphy receiving apparatus were issued

under the provisions of the Wireless Telegraphy Regulations, 1925. Such licences entitle the holders to install and maintain apparatus for receiving messages only. The installation or maintenance of apparatus capable of transmitting messages is prohibited.

Owing to the fact that all receipts from the sale of the combined postage and revenue stamps are credited under one head, it is not possible to give an actual figure of earnings. The expenditure, however, increased by £6,341 owing to the additional expense involved in providing a mail service four times a month all the year round between Cyprus and Egypt; but there is no doubt that the Postal Department continues to show a clear profit.

Telegraphs.

The Eastern Telegraph Company maintains a telegraph cable between Larnaca and Alexandria, and land telegraphs between the six principal towns of the Island. During the summer season Platraes and Mount Troodos are connected with the system. The only Government telegraph is a line along the railway from Famagusta to Morphou and Evrykhou.

Telephones.

There are small telephone exchanges, connecting the various Government offices and the residences of certain Government officials, at Nicosia, Famagusta, Larnaca, and, during the summer season, at Troodos. Trunk lines connect Troodos with various stations on the railway, and through the central exchange at Nicosia with Famagusta and Larnaca. Lines have also been added connecting Famagusta with Cape Andrea and Cape Greco. Telephones have assumed an importance in the conduct of Government business, but it has not yet been practicable to establish a system for the use of the general public. Some 68,500 calls were made in 1926.

Railways.

The Cyprus Government Railway consists of a line from the port of Famagusta, at the north-eastern end of the Island, to Morphou, near its north-western extremity. It traverses the Central Messaoria plain, and passes through Nicosia, the capital. From Morphou there is an extension into the foot-hills of Mount Troodos to Evrykhou, a village situated in the wide and fertile Solea valley at an altitude of 1,500 feet above sea-level. The total length of line open for traffic is 76 miles.

A private line, working as a branch of the Government railway, runs from the Skouriotissa mines, situated in the Solea valley below Evrychou, down to the sea at Karavostassi, south of Morphou, where the Cyprus Mines Corporation has constructed a pier for the shipment of ore; the length of this line is about five miles.

The gross expenditure and the gross earnings of the railway for the year were £25,365 and £25,570, respectively, an increase of £1,238 and a decrease of £3,973 on the figures for 1925. These figures still show an excess of revenue over expenditure, but the satisfactory financial situation created in 1925 was not maintained. The expenditure during the year was heavy owing to an increase of maintenance charges, many of which are, however, non-recurrent. The falling off in revenue is attributable to a variety of causes, among which may be noticed in the first place the abolition of the tithe on grain, in consequence of which almost 4,000 tons of grain less than in 1925 were transported by the railway. A further cause was the discontinuance of the operations of the Eastern Minerals Company, whose chromite traffic yielded nearly £900 in freight charges in the preceding year. In addition to the foregoing, loss of revenue is also attributed to the new policy of charging according to the actual weight carried instead of according to the wagon-room occupied. Passenger traffic also showed a slight decrease, due to the increasing competition of motor-conveyances.

The financial success of the railway depends upon the quantity of goods-traffic passing over it. This again depends upon the general commercial prosperity of the Island and also upon the success of the mining operations now being carried on. The general situation with regard to both of these factors may be held to justify a reasonable optimism as to the future of the railway.

One fatal accident occurred during the year, a trespasser upon the line being knocked down and killed. In the later part of January, floods caused some damage to the permanent way.

Roads.

Some fifty-five miles of new roads were opened to traffic in 1926. In proportion to its population Cyprus is unusually well supplied with roads. The main and secondary roads alone amount to 2.82 miles per 1,000 of population. If village roads are included, the proportion is 9.28 miles per 1,000.

About 1,000 miles of the roads are traversable by motor-car. Of recent years there has been a very great increase in motor traffic, with a corresponding increased wear of the roads. In 1926 there were 800 motor vehicles in the Island, 250 more than in the previous year.

In order to deal with the maintenance problem thus rendered more acute, an experiment was made which consisted in treating about 40 miles of main roads with various preparations of bitumen and tar. The work was entirely successful and maintenance costs on the roads so treated have been reduced to a minimum.

£70,500 were spent on road work during the year.

VI.—JUSTICE, POLICE, AND PRISONS.

Criminal Returns.

In 1926 130 persons were tried by the Assize Courts and 139 by the District Courts, as against 156 and 262 respectively in 1925. 15 persons were charged with murder and 20 with manslaughter, as against 17 and 22 in the previous year. In each year there were 10 convictions for murder. Summary convictions rose in number from 30,844 in 1925 to 35,262 in 1926. The statistics show a decrease in serious crime and some increase in minor crime. There was a marked decrease in burglary and housebreaking, animal stealing, malicious injury to animals and property, and petty larceny.

Civil Proceedings.

2,688 actions were brought in the District Courts, an increase of 3 on the figure for 1925. In the Town Village Judges Courts 4,561 actions were brought, as against 4,014 in 1925, and in the Rural Village Judges Courts 5,647 as against 5,847; the respective increase and decrease was largely in "actions on bonds."

Military Police.

During the year, 121 recruits, 30 Moslems and 91 Christians, were enlisted, bringing the total number of "other ranks" up to 742. Of this number, 740 can read and write their own language and also speak a second language.

All other ranks, with the exception of 2, went through a course of musketry training and fired range practice in accordance with the regulations of the Force. Lewis gun practice was also carried out with satisfactory results.

The discipline and *moral* of the Force during the year were excellent. The Inspector-General of Police, Ceylon, inspected the Cyprus Military and Rural Police from the 4th to 11th November, 1926.

Rural Police.

The actual strength of the Rural Police on 31st December, 1926, was 753. All of these could read and write one or more languages. 181 rural constables were enlisted during the year.

The discipline and efficiency of the rural constables were entirely satisfactory. They afforded most valuable assistance to the Police in the prevention and detection of crime, to the Commissioners in reporting offences against the Forest Laws, and to the Veterinary Officer in reporting outbreaks of disease. They also carried out the sheep, goat, and pig counting under the supervision of the Military Police.

Prisons.

Discipline was well maintained. The sanitary condition of the prisons was satisfactory and the health of the prisoners good. Convicts were employed on various kinds of industrial labour, including tailoring, bootmaking, carpentering, weaving, masonry, carpet-making, as well as on agricultural and re-afforestation work.

The daily average number of persons detained in all the prisons was 594.45, as compared with 570.29 in 1925.

At Athalassa Reformatory for juvenile offenders the daily average number was 48.34. These juveniles were employed as in previous years on general farm work in connection with the Athalassa farm and on various other kinds of work calculated to suit them for useful trades. The vast majority of offenders are found to lead honest lives on their release from the reformatory.

VII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

The expenditure under this head during the year amounted to some £95,400, as compared with £82,000 in 1925. As usual, road work constituted the principal item of expenditure. There are now about 900 miles of main and secondary roads under the control of the Department, and the maintenance of these was unusually costly in 1926 (over £46,000 was spent) owing to the extensive damages caused by floods. A serious attempt to prevent future damage to some portions of roads liable to frequent flooding was made by reconstructing them with a bituminous binding. Repairs to bridges were carried out where necessary and ten new bridges constructed. The Government-constructed bridle-paths were kept up as usual, and increased assistance was afforded to the District Commissioners in the construction and improvement of village roads. A great deal was done also in the rounding off of dangerous corners.

£8,000 was spent on laying down 30 miles of new road between Nicosia and Myrtou, and Ayios Ambrosios and Akanthou.

The year's building programme, for which a provision of £11,400 was made, included the completion of the new Central Post Office, which was opened on 1st August, an official residence for the Chief Justice, and the preliminary work in connection with the new Government offices and Court House at Kyrenia to replace those destroyed by fire. This last is a large building estimated to cost £6,000

Schemes for the improvement of water supplies were satisfactorily carried out or completed at 29 villages. The general outlines of the schemes were the same in each instance, consisting in the construction or improvement of chains of wells or aqueducts. The revival of the appointment of Inspector of Water Supplies during the year made it possible to give continuous attention to these supplies, which formerly had to take their turn with other works.

In addition, examinations were conducted and reports furnished by the engineers of the Public Works Department in consultation with the Medical Officer of Health on the water supplies of 35 villages throughout the Island. The necessary means to enable these schemes to be undertaken were provided, on the half-and-half principle, by the appropriation by vote of the Legislative Council of Surplus Verghi Kimat funds and by subscriptions of equal amounts from the inhabitants of the villages concerned.

During the year, the Island was visited by Mr. Beeby Thompson, Consulting Engineer for artesian water supplies, Mr. C. Howard Humphreys, Consulting Engineer for Nicosia water supply, and Mr. Vaughan Lee, Consulting Engineer for harbour works.

Irrigation.

The usual works connected with the maintenance and repair of the irrigation reservoirs and channels, which are situated in the Eastern Messaoria, near Famagusta, were satisfactorily carried out under the supervision of the Irrigation Superintendent. The year was free from incident, and no damage was sustained by the irrigation works from floods. The area of lands watered was somewhat reduced owing to shortage of rainfall.

It is now generally accepted that Cyprus is by natural configuration unsuited for the construction of irrigation works on a large scale, and that the best method of conserving the water supply of the country is by afforestation. Encouragement is also afforded to the extension of irrigation by the sinking of chains of wells, and by the use of mechanical means to raise to the surface subterranean water of which a sufficient quantity is available in most parts of the Island. The gardens and orchards at Famagusta, from which port there is a considerable export trade in oranges, and fruit and vegetables in general, is an instructive example of the results that can be attained by the employment of air motors, which are steadily increasing in popularity.

Successful boring operations undertaken at Famagusta encouraged the Government to make further experiments, and the results obtained seemed to point to the possibility of finding considerable quantities of subterranean water. It was decided to invite Mr. Beeby Thompson to make a further report in the early part of 1927.

VIII.—PUBLIC HEALTH.

Except for the endemic prevalence of malarial fever, the climate of Cyprus is healthy and temperate, and with proper precautions there should be no difficulty in enjoying complete immunity from this disease. The heat and humidity in certain localities during the summer months impose a certain strain, but access to the hills is easily practicable within a very short distance. The climate

during the winter might also be described as ideal, combining as it does invigorating cold with clear sunshine. The continued dullness of more northern climes is seldom experienced, and a rainy day is invariably succeeded by a cloudless sky.

Public health in 1926 was satisfactory. There was a slight epidemic of influenza towards the end of the year, and the incidence of malaria was unusually severe. This is attributed to the exceptionally heavy rainfall in winter and late spring, which brought into existence in the vicinity of the towns and villages an enormous number of new breeding grounds for mosquitoes. On the other hand, Cyprus, unlike all the neighbouring countries of the Levant and Near East, has enjoyed complete immunty from plague, typhus, and other virulent diseases, against which stringent quarantine measures are in force.

There was no case of rabies during the year. The importation of dogs is prohibited, unless they are shipped direct from the United Kingdom.

As in preceding years, the prevailing diseases, other than malaria and phthisis, were those of the digestive and respiratory systems, influenza, diseases of the skin, rheumatism, dysentery, and enteric fever. The decrease noted in the number of enteric cases during 1925 was most remarkably accentuated in 1926, and there is no doubt that with the improvements that have been, and are still being, effected in the water supplies of the towns and villages this disease has been to a great extent brought under control.

Phthisis, according to the official figures, would appear to have been less prevalent than in 1925. There remains some doubt, however, as to whether this has actually been the case. Owing to the extreme reluctance of private practitioners to report cases of phthisis, statistics relative to this disease must be used with caution. The Sanatorium erected in 1925 has proved invaluable for the treatment of phthisis. It is only to be regretted that patients do not apply for admission in the early stages of the disease.

Cases of trachoma have again been on the increase, despite the adoption of the measures foreshadowed in the Annual Report for 1925. New methods of checking this unhappy development are receiving the earnest consideration of the Medical Department.

The prevalence of malaria during 1926 has already been noticed and attributed to the exceptional rainfall. The malaria statistics are not, however, altogether satisfactory, even when the unusual circumstances are taken into account. Although preventive measures were taken on a larger scale than before, the spleen rate, by which the incidence of malaria is commonly measured, rose from 9.8 per cent. to 14.8 per cent. The necessity for adopting still more energetic and wider measures for the prevention of malaria has been amply demonstrated and action is being taken.

The anti-malaria works carried out in this year include the cleaning of streams and drains, the draining and reclaiming of marshes, screening or filling-in of wells, and the stocking of tanks and wells with fish. House to house inspections were made by the Sanitary Inspectors, large quantities of larvicide were used, and quinine was distributed free of charge to the population.

The most important event of the year from the point of view of public health was the visit in October of a deputation from the British Social Hygiene Council, which resulted in the formation of a Social Hygiene Council in Cyprus. The deputation held meetings, which were largely attended, at which the importance of preventing diseases was illustrated by the aid of the cinematograph. This method of conducting medical propaganda has been adopted by the Social Hygiene Council.

The deputation devoted particular attention to venereal disease, unfortunately prevalent in Cyprus, and it was resolved that a specialist should be obtained to deal with the situation.

Developments are also to be noted in the increased consideration given to maternity work. The training of midwives, most important in this connection, proceeded satisfactorily, and a Child Welfare Society was formed with the object of educating the population in modern methods of rearing infants.

During the year, there were two hospitals and a sanatorium, maintained by the Government, in operation, together with four Government-aided hospitals, 23 rural dispensaries, and eight branch dispensaries. Each rural dispensary is the headquarters of a rural medical officer, who works among the village population. The duties of these officers are sanitary as well as medical, and they are engaged in particular in the campaign against malaria. Some 23,000 cases were treated at the rural dispensaries in the course of the year.

The total number of beds in the Government hospitals is 224, and almost 4,000 patients were admitted during 1926, 552 surgical operations being performed. The outpatients numbered more than 29,000.

At the close of the year, 118 inmates were detained at the Lunatic Asylum, as against 113 at its commencement. 17 persons were discharged as cured, and 12 died; the number of new cases admitted was 34. The accommodation of the institution was ample. Lunacy in Cyprus is generally of a mild form, and restraint had to be resorted to in three cases only. Employment is found for some of the inmates indoors, while some are employed in keeping the grounds in order.

The number of lepers admitted to the Leper Farm, which is run on the lines of a village, with its own church, mosque, and schools, showed a slight increase during the year, and the number of lepers detained at the close of the year amounted to 83, as compared with 80 at the close of 1925. There were eight deaths,

all of which were advanced cases of the disease. Some of the inmates have been treated with intravenous injections of chaulmoogra oil, moogral, and preparations of antimony, with some success. In nodular cases the treatment has been successful in producing the disappearance of the nodules and the growth of the eyebrows. It is satisfactory to note that, out of five cases released on parole, in only one did the disease recur. Leprosy in Cyprus is well under control, and hopes are entertained that it may be possible in time entirely to eradicate it from the Island.

The number of children at the end of the year in the home for the healthy children of lepers was 9, all of whom remained free from any sign of the disease.

The total number of births registered was 8,677, being 25.9 per thousand of the population, as against 7,803, or 23.6 per thousand, in 1925.

The total number of deaths was 5,749, being 17.1 per thousand, as against 4,769, or 14.4 per thousand, in 1925. The infant mortality rate was 141.1 per thousand, as compared with 144.9 per thousand in 1925. The population thus showed a natural increase of 2,928, as against 3,034 in the preceding year.

IX.—EDUCATION.

Primary Education.

Education in Cyprus is not compulsory, and the control of the schools is left in the hands of the various religious communities which have their several governing bodies operating under the supervision of the Education Department. Considerable importance is attached to the benefits derived from education and a great interest is taken in the administration of the schools.

The Greek Christian schools continued to work under the law enacted in 1923, with satisfactory results. The enactment of this law had been a matter of controversy for some years, but in 1923 the desire for more efficient management and increased financial support culminated in a strong request from the Greek-Christian members of the Legislative Council that the community should come educationally into line with the other religious denominations. As in the case of these other denominations the law once enacted has been accepted with equanimity by all classes of taxpayers, and the benefits obtained thereunder are generally recognised and appreciated.

Under the law which now applies, as it has been explained, to all communities, the teachers are appointed by the Board of Education, instead of by the Village Committees under the previous administrative system; they are paid on a fixed scale according to their service and class; and on retirement are eligible to receive gratuities. Duly qualified teachers have replaced unqualified teachers, and by the grant of gratuities it has been possible to discontinue the service of many old teachers who by reason of age

or infirmity were incapable of the proper performance of their duties. On the financial side it has been practicable to do much in the way of opening new schools, particularly in the smaller villages, and of improving existing buildings.

The Moslem community is well supplied with schools, which in the towns are well attended. Those in the villages are, however, small and a certain difficulty is experienced in maintaining an adequate staff of teachers. Some of the teachers left the Island in 1925 for Turkey, in search of further education and in the hope of obtaining superior appointments. It was even necessary to re-employ temporarily a few teachers retired previously on account of age. The Education Department has, however, applied itself to the question of recruiting fresh personnel with some success, the erection of new school buildings and teachers' residences having rendered these posts more attractive.

During the year under review there were 613 Greek-Christian, 262 Moslem, and 14 other denominational schools open, giving a total of 889, an increase of 36 as compared with the preceding year. Some 48,500 scholars were enrolled.

The total expenditure on elementary education in 1926 was £93,937. It is estimated that the total number of children in Cyprus of elementary school age, six to twelve years, is about 63,000. Approximately 48,500 scholars are enrolled in the schools, leaving some 15,000 to be accounted for as not attending school. Of these the majority are girls, nearly all the boys attending school for at least four years out of the six. The proportion of those who continue their education after elementary school age is probably not more than one-third of those attending while of that age.

The schools of the smaller communities, Latins, Maronites, Armenians, and Jews, continued to make satisfactory progress. The Armenian schools at Nicosia and Larnaca are still the most progressive in spite of the strain on their resources caused by the refugees from Asia, who have swelled the ranks of their pupils.

The progress of elementary education under the British Administration is well illustrated by a comparison of the returns for 1881 and 1926 :—

	Schools.	*Scholars.*	*Expenditure.*
1881... ...	170	6,776	£3,672
1926... ...	889	48,501	£93,937

Of this expenditure, £54,000 was contributed by the Government as a grant-in-aid and the remainder was raised by direct taxation. In addition, an amount of about £32,000 has been raised on loan for building purposes from Government or private sources, to be repaid in periods of five to ten years from local assessments.

Thirty-five new school buildings were completed during the year, twenty others commenced, and additions and repairs were carried out in 119 instances.

Secondary Education.

Secondary schools are not under the control or inspection of the Education Department except in so far as some of them receive grants from the Government, on certain conditions, for the teaching of English.

The principal Moslem secondary schools are the Boys' Lycée and the Victoria, for girls, in Nicosia, and there are intermediate classes attached to the elementary school of each town. The programmes are arranged to prepare pupils for higher education at Constantinople.

There is a Greek-Christian gymnasium, or high school, in each town except Larnaca, which has a flourishing Commercial Lyceum. These schools prepare their pupils for the University of Athens, though relatively few of them are able to proceed so far. Cyprus can provide only a limited number of professional and business openings and there is no doubt that the needs of the Island in secondary education are now more than fully satisfied and that the future prospects of the secondary schools must depend to a large extent on improved facilities and increased opportunities for emigration. At present many well-educated boys are compelled to remain for some time without employment, a position of affairs which is both economically and morally unprofitable.

English is taught voluntarily and with some measure of success at all these schools, and the Moslem Boys' Lycée and the Lyceum of Larnaca have English masters.

Other secondary schools are the English School at Nicosia (undenominational), also known as the Commercial College, which is conducted on the lines of an English grammar school, the American Academy at Larnaca (attached to the Reformed Presbyterian Mission), and the commercial school founded at Lemythou in 1912 by the late Mr. D. Mitsis, a native of that village.

There are three girls' private schools, one at Nicosia, attached to the Reformed Presbyterian Mission, and two at Limassol.

Government Examinations.

The Government examinations in English, Turkish, and Greek, and the Civil Service Qualifying Examination were, as usual, held during the year. About 300 candidates presented themselves for the examinations in English, of whom more than one-half were successful and were awarded certificates. The certificates awarded to the successful candidates are highly valued, not only by Government officials but also by those seeking employment elsewhere.

Technical Education.

There are no technical schools proper in Cyprus apart from the advanced secondary schools to which reference has already been made.

The agricultural school, which is maintained by the Agricultural Department and is described in another chapter of this report, has continued its work as in previous years. Lectures on chemistry have been given for some years by the Government Analyst, the classes being attended principally by student compounders preparing for the pharmaceutical examination. Apprentices are taken by the Government railway and in the workshops of the Public Works Department, while in the Central Prison at Nicosia boot-making, tailoring, and carpet-making are taught.

X.—LANDS AND SURVEY.

The tenure of land in Cyprus is governed by the Ottoman Land Law. Agricultural land in general (Arazi Mirié) is held by a title deed (Qochan), which is issued by the Land Registry Office, the real ownership remaining with the State. It can be alienated by sale, in which case a new title deed is issued and the transaction registered by the Land Registry Office. It is transmissible by inheritance within certain specified degrees of relationship, but cannot be transmitted by will. If it becomes vacant by failure of heirs, it escheats to the State (Mahlul).

Buildings, trees, gardens, vineyards, and wild grafted trees which have been granted by the State are known as mulk (Arazi Memluke), and included in this category are building sites within or near a town or village. Immovable property held under this tenure belongs in full to the owner, is alienated and inherited like movable property, and the provisions of the land code do not apply to it.

Unowned or waste land is known as Hali (Arazi Mevat).

This may, with the permission of the Government, and on payment of certain fees representing its equivalent value, be taken up and cultivated, the ownership, as in the case of Arazi Mirié, remaining with the State. Land left uncultivated for certain periods can be forfeited.

The charges on Arazi Mirié are (i) Verghi Kimat, a tax on all immovable property at the rate of 4 per cent. of the assessed value. This may, however, be varied in any town or village in accordance with the Law of 1907, in order that on the completion of the valuation begun in 1907 the place may yield an aggregate sum equal to that levied before the coming into operation of the valuation; (ii) a fee on mortgage and transfer by sale or inheritance; (iii) an education tax, which in towns is double the Verghi Kimat tax and in villages two-thirds of the Verghi Kimat tax.

Prices of land vary according to its adaptation to certain crops, its means of irrigation, and its position in relation to towns and villages. They vary therefore from a few shillings to £30 or £40 a donum (⅓ acre); while land in the vicinity of towns, suitable for building sites, may fetch over £200 a donum. The average size

of a cultivated plot of land is 2 acres, and of the average holding 7½ acres. An intending settler would, however, have difficulty in obtaining at a reasonable rate any considerable area of suitable land for development.

During the year, 8 acres of (Hali) waste land were granted by Government free of charge, and a further 108 acres for a payment of £74, the full estimated value being equivalent to an average price of 13*s.* 6*d.* the acre. Forty-six acres of waste land were sold by auction, realising £127, an average price of £2 15*s.* 2*d.* the acre.

The improved conditions as regards land tenure noticed in the report for 1924 have proved themselves entirely beneficial, and the value of land increases steadily. The number of forced sales consequent on the foreclosure of mortgages and for the satisfaction of debts was very considerably less than in 1925, and the prices realised at the sales were satisfactory.

An increase of transactions carried out by the Land Registry Department is observed principally under the registration of mortgages, the form of security now generally relied on by money-lenders. Under most other headings decreases are observable on the figures for 1925. It is satisfactory to record that, while the number of mortgages was greater, the amount of debt secured thereby was considerably less than in the preceding year, while there was a remarkable decrease in all other branches of attachment for debt. The statistics available in respect of secured debts are encouraging as an indication of the improved state of indebtedness within the Island.

The work of land registration in Cyprus shows no sign of diminishing in importance. Five more subland registry offices were established during the year. The establishment of sub-offices is of much assistance to the rural population, especially in those areas where co-operative societies have been formed, and applications therefor are being met as far as possible. It is estimated that officials of the Department deal personally in a year with more than a quarter of the total adult population of the Colony in connection with the various transactions relating to land.

An unfortunate incident occurred in the destruction by fire of the land registry office at Kyrenia in February. Very satisfactory progress was made, however, towards reconstructing the records, and the work is now nearing completion The public had resumed their transactions well before the end of the year.

One of the most important activities of the Land Registry Department is the survey, for revenue purposes, of the cultivated areas of the Colony, which was begun in 1907. During 1926 all the field work connected with this survey was completed and all the towns in the Island, with the exception of Nicosia and Famagusta, have been surveyed on a large scale and modern methods.

The survey of Nicosia is now well in hand and on its completion that of Famagusta will be taken up. Building operations in the towns have greatly increased in recent years and accurate maps of Nicosia and Famagusta have become a necessity.

A topographical survey of the forests has also been commenced. It is anticipated that this will be completed about 1930, when it is intended to produce complete plans of the Island on the scale of 2 inches and ½ inch to the mile, to replace the somewhat superannuated 1-inch map produced in 1882 after the first survey of the Colony under the direction of the late Lord Kitchener. There is a great demand for such maps, and the 2-inch revenue plans, which have so far been issued locally for official purposes, have been much appreciated.

XI.—LABOUR.

Labour in Cyprus is plentiful and the conditions are on the whole good. There is no labour problem in the Colony. The vast majority of the workers are employed either by small agriculturists or by master craftsmen. Factories are very few, and any such institution as the so-called "factory system" is unknown. In short, conditions are oriental rather than occidental.

The largest employers of labour are the Cyprus Mines Corporation, with an average pay-roll of about 2,000, the Cyprus Asbestos Company, with from 800 to 4,500 employees according to the season, and the Public Works Department, which during 1926 employed an average of 1,500 labourers per diem.

The hours of work at the mines and for the Public Works Department vary from 8 to 10 hours per day. Generally speaking, the working hours most commonly recognised in the Island are those from sunrise to sunset, though it is to be noted that the precise times of "sunrise" and "sunset" are not very rigorously interpreted or observed. The system of recognising that the hours of work are the hours of daylight has obvious advantages in a country where the lower classes are for the most part without clocks.

The rates of labour at the mines average about 18cp. (2*s*.) a day for men and 12cp. (1*s*. 4*d*.) for women and boys. In the Public Works Department the corresponding usual rates are 16cp. for men and 10cp. for women and boys, which are increased by 2cp. during the harvest season. The average rate of pay for all labour in the Public Works Department has increased from 13.23cp. per diem in 1924 to 14.70cp. per diem in 1926.

Workers in the mines are liable to compensation in the case of death or injuries while employed in accordance with the Compensations Act under the Mines Regulation Amendment Law of 1925.

XII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Legislation.

Thirty-four Bills were introduced and passed by the Legislative Council during the year. The majority of these are of purely local interest or are referred to elsewhere in this report, and deal with the appropriation of public funds, with alterations in the Customs tariff, and with various minor amendments to existing laws. Of the remainder the most noteworthy or interesting are the following :—

Law 3.—To provide for the supervision of the manufacture of spirits.

Law 19.—To make provision for regulations with respect to the safety of passengers and as to life-saving appliances in Cyprus waters.

Law 23.—To prevent the adulteration of Cyprus produce.

Emigration and Immigration.

The emigration of Moslems to Asia Minor continued during 1926, but on a smaller scale than in previous years, the right to opt for Turkish nationality provided by the Treaty of Lausanne having terminated on the 6th August, 1926, by which date some 3,000 Turks had availed themselves of the right.

Emigration to Egypt and Greece proceeded as in previous years, and some Cypriots went to establish themselves in Australia. A new feature this year was emigration to the Argentine, organised under the auspices of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company. Most of the emigrants discovered, however, that they were not able to obtain such high wages as they had expected and that the cost of living was high. The movement was therefore discontinued.

There was some immigration of Armenians on a limited scale, but Cyprus does not afford a field for immigration to any large extent.

The summer resorts of Troodos, Platres, and Pedoulas attracted many visitors from Egypt and Syria and some from Mesopotamia.

Co-operative Societies.

Very satisfactory progress has to be recorded in the co-operative movement for the year 1926. At the end of the year there were 49 co-operative credit societies and 13 co-operative societies, as against 29 and 12 respectively in 1925. Great assistance to the movement was afforded by the passing of a law giving power to co-operative credit societies to effect purchases and sales of products, commodities, or raw material for agricultural purposes, and making deposits and loans from non-members of the societies acceptable. A further advantage has been the establishment of savings banks concurrently with co-operative credit societies and the amalgamation of both.

One co-operative society, "The First Cyprus Flax Co-operative Society," was dissolved. Inexperience seems to have led to mismanagement of its affairs.

Banks.

The chief banks in Cyprus are the Ottoman Bank, with branches at Nicosia, Larnaca, Famagusta, Limassol, Paphos, Lefkara, and, during the summer months, Troodos; the Bank of Athens, with branches at Nicosia and Limassol; the Bank of Cyprus, with its head office at Nicosia, a branch office at Limassol, and agencies at Larnaca, Famagusta, Paphos, Kyrenia, and Morphou; and the Ionian Bank, which established a branch at Nicosia in the year under review.

There is also a Government Savings Bank, which at the end of the year had 125 depositors. The amount of deposits during the year totalled £3,741.

The Agricultural Bank established in June, 1925, under the joint auspices of the Government and the Ottoman Bank has, though still in its infancy, shown every sign of developing into a sound financial undertaking and has proved most useful in the assistance it has rendered to co-operative societies. Both these institutions, the Agricultural Bank and the co-operative societies, seem destined to play an important rôle in the agricultural life of the country. They afford to the peasant farmer a much needed chance of avoiding the moneylender, and it is hoped that in the course of a few years the general indebtedness of the Island will through them show a considerable improvement.

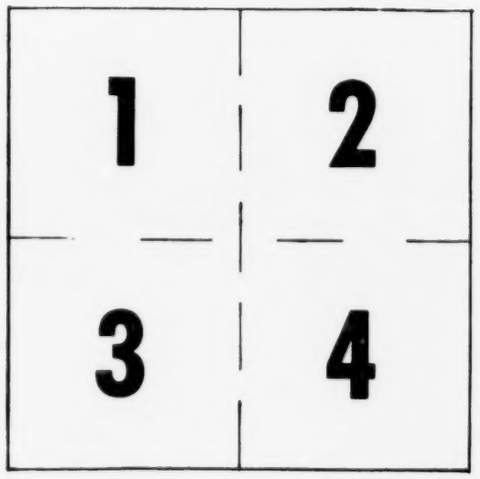
Loan Commissioners.

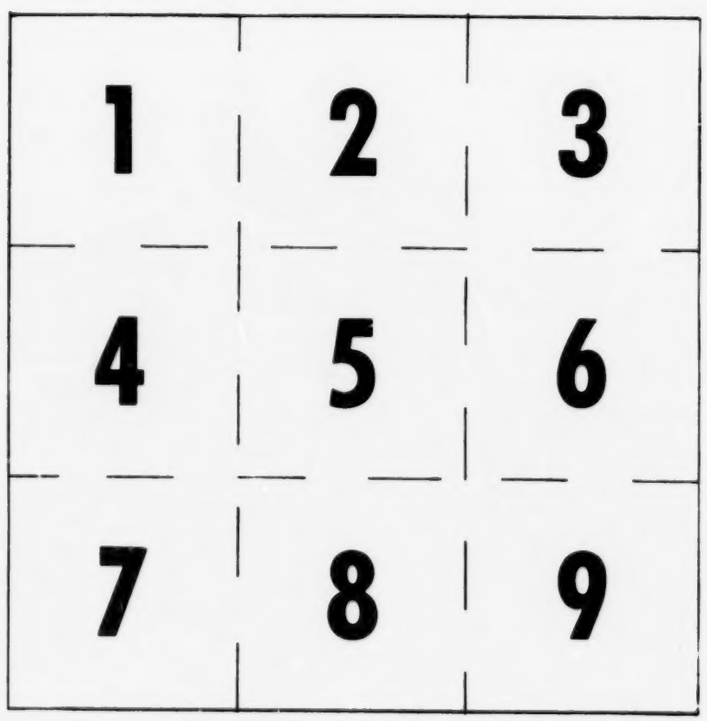
The Loan Commissioners continued to issue loans to public bodies, and sums amounting to almost £2,400 were loaned to municipalities for various works of public utility, such as the erection of municipal markets and the improvement of water supplies.

As a result of the abolition of tithes, the practice of lending tithe grain in the form of seed corn falls into desuetude. With a view to assisting certain agriculturists to tide over the bad harvest of 1926, the Loan Commissioners authorised the issue of £4,000 to purchase seed corn in the market. The actual amount taken up was £1,025 at a nominal interest of 1 per cent.

(918—21) Wt. 19272—1301 625 1/28 H. St. G. 7/8

Maps on this order too large to be entirely included in one exposure are filmed clockwise beginning in the upper left hand corner, left to right and top to bottom as many frames as required. The following diagrams illustrate the method.





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Cape Kormakiti
Krommyon

Liveras

Yeorgios Varilás Bay

Thoriza Chiftlik

Orga

Dhalopetra

Kormakiti

Panagra

Ayia Irini

Diório

Mirtou-Pendaia

Karmasia

Lapithos

Palaeosophos

Phteri

Agrídhaki

Kazaphani

Ayios Epiktitos

Klepini

Bellapaise

Trapeza

Ayios Hilarion Castle

Trypa Vounou

Kato Dikomo

Pano Dikomo

Sykhari

Kato Dikomo

Kornokipos

Ayios Amvrosios

Ayios Antonios

Kalyvakia

Chatos

Kinodara

Poilato

Vitsada

Marathovouno

Yerolakko

Ayios Dhometios

Trakhona

Omorfita

Nicosia

Beuyuk Kaimakli

Kokkini Trimithia

Engomi

Strovilos

Mousoulita

Yialias Potamos

Stavrovouni

Pomos Point

Androgynon

Xeropotamos

Pendayia

Pyrgos tis Orinis

Lefka

Angolemi

Potami

Oroundha

Nikitari

Peristerona

Akhatha

Palaeo Metokhi

Meniko

Ayii Trimithias

Pano Lakhtamia

Lakhtamia

Strovilos

Chinglisi

Aloupophournos

Tymbou

Prophitis Elias

Yialias Potamos

Stavrovouno

Smiti

Vatili

Lysi

Arsos

Melousha

Tremethousia

Pyroi

Ayios Sozomenos

Dali (Idalion)

Trouilli

Pergamos

Ayios Mnason

Politiko

Nisou

Lourouina

Kotchati

Margo

Ayios Ioannis

Episkopio

Arnadhes

Agrokipia

Mitsero

Xyliatos

Ayios Theodoros

Ayia Marina

Evrykhou

Korakou

Tembria

Kalianas

Sinaóros

Yeralinas

Pedhithopi Mon.

Ayios Epiphanios

Ayios Nikolaos

Nisi Kakoskalion

Mazaki

Cape Arnauti

Potami Chiftlik

Latsi

Polis

Palathousa

Kinousa

Ayios Morkourios

Neokhorio

Prodromos

Ayia Varvara

Arkaka

Larramis

Palaeomylos

Yalia

Livádhi

Ayia Marina

Ayia Marina

Ayios Epiphanios

Nisi

Potami Chiftlik

Skhinia

Mesa Yialia

Ayios Nikolaos

Ayios Epiphanios

Nisi Kakoskalion

Mazaki

Cape Arnauti

Potami Chiftlik

Latsi

Polis

Palathousa

Kinousa

Ayios Morkourios

Neokhorio

Prodromos

Ayia Varvara

Arkaka

Larramis

Palaeomylos

Yalia

Livádhi

33°30'

34°

34°30'

35°30'

35°

FAMAGUSTA BAY

NICOSIA

FAMAGUSTA

AMMOKHOSTOS

SALAMIS

VATILI

KERYNIA

DEFTERA

Khelonofagos Bay

Cape Elaia

Cape Andreas

Dhrakaron

Apostolos Andreas Mon.

Ayia Thekla

Ayios Lukas

Ayios Sergios

Ayios Epiktitos

Ayios Ioannis Mon.

Ayios Trimithias

Ayios Mamas

Ayios Sozomenos

Ayios Mnason Mon.

Ayios Nikandros

Ayios Nikolaos

Ayios Yeoryios

Ayios Ilarion

Ayios Ermolaos

Ayios Vasilios

Ayios Andronikos

Ayios Symeon

Ayios Yeoryios Mon.

Ayios Ioannis Mon.

Ayios Andreas Mon.

Ayios Ioannis Lambadistis Mon.

Ayios Ioannis Chrysostomos Mon.

Ayios Mikhail Arkhangelos

Ayios Mikhalis

Ayios Nikolaos tis Steyis

Ayios Theodoros

Ayios Yeoryios Peyeias

Ayios Kharalambos

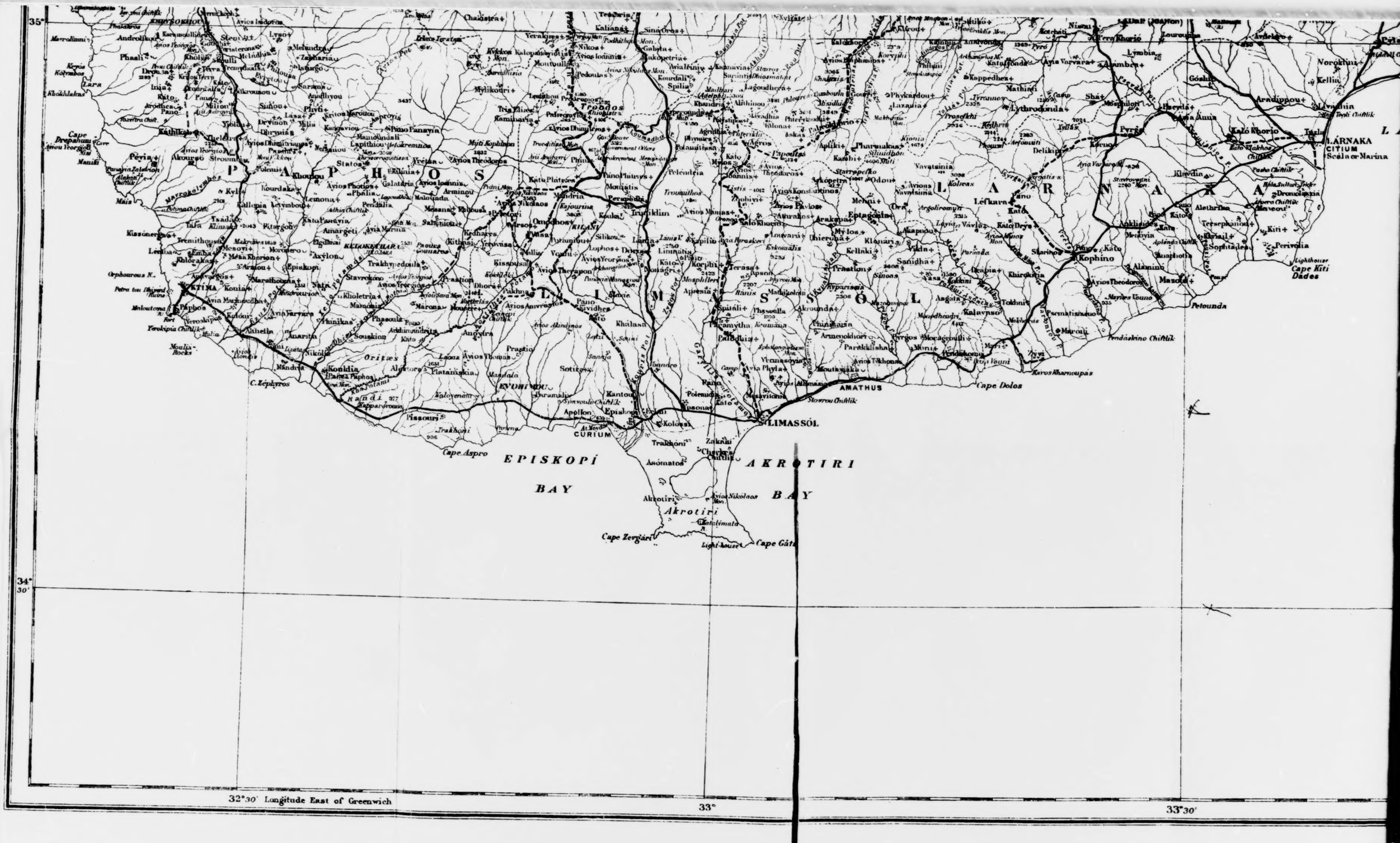
Ayios Yeoryios Alamanos

Ayios Epiktitos

Ayios Ioannis Lambadistis

Ayios Ioannis Chrysostomos

Ayios Mnason


35°
34° 30'
32° 30' Longitude East of Greenwich
33°
33° 30'
PAPHOS
LIMASSOL
LARNACA
EPISKOPÍ BAY
AKROTIRI BAY
Akrotiri
Cape Zevgári
Cape Aspro
Cape Drepanum
Cape Dolos
Cape Kiti
Cape Gáta
Light-house
Petra tou Romiou
Moulia Rocks
Orphouros N.
Yerokipia Chiftlik
Scala or Marina
Kiti
Dades
Petounda
Kavros Kharnoupas
Pendáskino Chiftlik
Marouni
Amathus
Curium
Episkopi
Kolossi
Trakhoni
Asómatos
Zakaki
Cherkes
Chiftlik
Akrotiri
Monastery
Limassol
Larnaca
Paphos
Ktima
Episkopi
Kolossi
Curium
Amathus
Akrotiri
Cape Zevgári
Cape Gáta
Cape Dolos
Cape Kiti
Cape Drepanum
Cape Aspro

CYPRUS

Scale 1:348,480. 5½ English Miles to 1 Inch

5 4 3 2 1 0 5 10

EXPLANATION

Railways — Sta.
Main Roads
Secondary Roads
New Main & Secondary Roads
Telegraph Lines
Boundaries of Districts
Subdistricts

Chief Town of District FAMAGUSTA
Subdistrict MÓRPHOU
Ancient Places SÁLAMIS

Mon. = Monastery
(R.) = Ruins
Pano = Upper
Kato = Lower
Ayia / Ayios = Saint

Heights in English feet 6406

Christian villages are distinguished thus ✝
Moslem ☾

LÁRNAKA BAY
LARNAKA
CITIUM
Scala or Marina
Cape Pyla
Cape Greco
Pidalium
Cape Kiti
Dades
Cape Dolos
Kavos Kharnoupas
Pendáskino Chiftlik
Petounda
Pyla
Sótira
Ormidhia
Xylophagou
Aria Napa
Monastery
Larnaka
Kophino
Pyrga
Aradippou
Goúrri
Kalo Khorio
Klavdia
Dromolaxia
Kiti
Perivolia
Mazotos
Alaminos
Ayios Theodoros
Anglisidhes
Alethriko
Tersephanou
Sophtades
Lefkara
Vavatsinia
Delikipo
Skarinou
Lythrodonda
Mathiati
Kappedhes
Phykardou
Lazania
Tyrannos
Troseikhi
Shat
Mosfiloti
Haryla
Aria Anna
Aria Varvara
Lymbia
Nisou
Tera Khorió
Louroujina
Tróulli
Norokhiri
Kellia
Aradippou
Lymbion
Xylotymbo
Ligerti
Aria Nikandros
Aria Thekla
Aria Marina
Aria Napa Monastery
Ayios Prodromos
Ayios Epiktitos
Pyrgos
Quarantine Station
Ruins
Tepeli Chiftlik
Pasha Chiftlik
Bala Sultan Tekke
Hovera Chiftlik
Meneou
Aplénda Chiftlik
Lighthouse
Melovia
Parsanda
Mavrovouno
Maroúni
Tokhni
Anagia
Kalavasos
Vavla
Kato Drys
Ayios Minas
Ayia Varvara
Ayia Anna
Stavrovouni
Kolossi
Argolimnou
Lefkara
Kato
Pano
Kato Dhrys
Klavdia
Alethriko
Kato
Ayios Theodoros
Mavrovouno
Aplénda Chiftlik
Parsanda
Ayios Minas
Kato Vlakhos
Chiftlik
Ayia Varvara Mon.
Stavrovouni Mon.
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Ayia Napa Mon.
Tepeli Chiftlik
Pasha Chiftlik
Bala Sultan Tekke
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Aplénda Chiftlik
Parsanda
Ayios Minas
Kato Vlakhos
Chiftlik
Ayia Varvara Mon.
Stavrovouni Mon.
Ayios Minas Mon.
Kolossi Mon.
Ayia Napa Mon.

35°
34° 30′
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MAP OF CYPRUS.	

CYPRUS.

ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1927.

PREFATORY NOTE.

Geography.

The island of Cyprus, situated in the eastern Mediterranean between 34° 33′ and 35° 41′ N. latitude and between 32° 20′ and 34° 35′ E. longitude, is about 140 miles in greatest length from east to west and about 40 miles in greatest breadth from north to south. A narrow range of limestone mountains, with an average height of 2,000 feet, extends along the northern coast, and an extensive group of mountains, culminating in Mount Troödos, 6,406 feet above the sea, fills the south-western part of the Island. Between these ranges lies the fertile Messaoria plain.

Cyprus is most easily reached via Port Said, from which it is distant at the nearest point 240 miles. The crossing from Larnaca on the south-east coast to Beirut in Syria is accomplished in a night, and the strait between the north coast and the southern shores of Asia Minor is at Kyrenia 45 miles wide.

Climate.

The climate of Cyprus is, generally speaking, temperate and healthy, though the excessive heat of the plains during the summer is trying to Europeans. The heat is, however, dry, except on the coast, and the winters are cold and invigorating. There are numerous resorts in the hills at altitudes varying from 6,000 to 2,000 feet, such as Mount Troödos or Kantara, where the summer season, lasting from June to the end of September, can be passed in eminently healthy surroundings and without discomfort or inconvenience. On Troödos during the 1927 season the maximum shade temperature was 91° F. and the minimum 48° F.

The absolute mean temperature for 1927 at Nicosia was 66.5° F., as against 66.7° F. for 1926, and the average of 66° F. for the last fifteen years. The mean maximum temperature during the year was 79.2° F., as against 78.5° F. for 1926, and the mean minimum temperature was 55.9° F., as against 54.9° F.

The rainfall for the last ten years has averaged 20.33 inches per annum. The mean rainfall for the year was 16.81 inches, as compared with 28.19 inches for 1926.

Twenty-two earthquake shocks were recorded during 1927; with one exception, they were all felt in Limassol. Two of the shocks were classified as " severe ", and occasioned a certain amount of damage to buildings.

History.

Cyprus was a centre of Aegean civilisation 2,000 years before the Christian era, and Greek and Phoenician colonies were established there at a very early date. It would appear indeed to have been colonised in the Mycenaean age, and probably was used as a base for those assaults by the Achaeans on the power of Egypt and of the Hittites, which took place in the century before the Trojan war. In the sixth century B.C. the Island was conquered by Egypt, and later absorbed into the Persian Empire. Evagoras, a native-born king, succeeded in the fifth century B.C. in raising Cyprus to a position of independence, but on his death it again fell to the power of Persia, and in due course to Alexander the Great. At the division of Alexander's empire, Cyprus passed to Egypt, until in 58 B.C. it became a Roman province, falling, on the division of the Roman Empire, under the rule of the Byzantine emperor.

In A.D. 1184 the Governor of Cyprus, Isaac Commenus, revolted and maintained his independence until 1191, when Richard Coeur de Lion of England, on his way to the Crusades, landed, and in a sharp campaign of a few weeks conquered the Island. Richard sold it to Guy de Lusignan, the "King of Jerusalem," and the Lusignan dynasty ruled the Island until A.D. 1489, although from 1378 to 1464 the Genoese Republic exercised a suzerainty over a part of the kingdom. In 1489 Cyprus fell to the Republic of Venice, who held it until it was wrested from them by the Turks in 1571, in the Sultanate of Selim II.

In 1878 the Island passed under the administration of Great Britain, and, on the outbreak of war with Turkey in 1914, was annexed to the British Crown by Order in Council of 5th November, 1914. The annexation has been formally recognised by Turkey under the Treaty of Lausanne, which was ratified on the 6th August, 1924.

In 1925, Letters Patent giving to Cyprus the status and name of a Colony and constituting the office of Governor of the Colony in place of that of High Commissioner were passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom, dated the 10th of March.

Historical Remains.

Cyprus is very rich in archaeological and antiquarian interest, of the preclassical, classical, Lusignan, and Venetian eras.

In 1927 further progress was made with the excavation of the great Fourth Century church at Salamis, the Arablar Mosque at Nicosia was repaired, and a building at Nicosia, itself of considerable archaeological interest, was set aside for the reception of pieces from mediaeval ruins.

Languages.

The language of the country is a local dialect, often very corrupt, of Modern Greek. Osmanli Turkish, somewhat archaic and free from Persian and Arabic words, is spoken by the Moslems, who, however, as a general rule, are conversant with Greek. In a less degree, French is spoken by the more educated classes. The knowledge of English is rapidly becoming more widely diffused, and, save in the most remote villages, there is usually to be found someone who can speak and even read and write it.

Population.

The population of Cyprus, as shown in the census return taken in 1921, was 310,709, and the estimated population at the end of 1927 was about 339,500. Nationality in the Near East is somewhat difficult of definition and is inseparably linked up with religion. Cyprus is a land of many creeds, and in differentiating sociologically between the varied elements of the population it is easiest to follow these natural lines. The bulk of the inhabitants of the Island are of the Orthodox Greek-Christian faith and belong to the Autocephalous Church of Cyprus. Of the remainder, some 65,000, or approximately one-fifth of the population, are Moslems. There is also an Armenian community, which tends steadily to increase, and a distinct though not numerous Latin colony.

Currency.

Paper:—

£5, £1, and 10s. currency notes.

Gold:—

£1. The Cyprus £1 is equal to the pound sterling.

Silver:—

18-piastre piece.

9-piastre piece. (= 1 shilling. There are 20 shillings to the £.)

4½-piastre piece.

3-piastre piece.

Copper:—

Piastre.

Half-piastre.

Quarter-piastre.

Weights and Measures.

Capacity.

2	pints	= 1	quart.
2⅘	quarts	= 1	Cyprus litre.
4	quarts	= 1	gallon.
8	gallons	= 1	kilé.
9	quarts	= 1	kouza } Liquid measure.
16	kouzas	= 1	load } Liquid measure.

Weight.

400 drams	=	1 oke.
1 oke	=	$2\frac{4}{5}$ lb.
$1\frac{4}{5}$ okes	=	1 Cyprus litre.
5 okes	=	1 stone.
44 okes	=	1 kantar.
180 okes	=	1 Aleppo kantar.
800 okes	=	1 ton.

Length.

12 inches	=	1 foot.
2 feet	=	1 pic.
3 feet	=	1 yard.
33 pics	=	1 chain.
2,640 pics	=	1 mile.

Land Measure.

1 donum	=	60 pics — 40 yards square — 1,600 square yards — 14,400 square feet — $\frac{40}{121}$ of an acre.
1,936 donums	=	1 square mile.
3.025 donums	=	1 acre.

I.—GENERAL

The outstanding event of the year was the decision of His Majesty's Government to relieve Cyprus of the whole of its share of the Turkish Debt Charge by increasing to £92,800 the previous annual grant-in-aid of £50,000, and the conclusion of an agreement by which the Colony undertakes in return to contribute £10,000 per annum towards Imperial Defence. The financial effects of this arrangement, due to come into force as from the 1st January, 1928, will be apparent in 1928.

The Cyprus Public Library, to which Her Majesty the Queen graciously presented fifty volumes from Her Majesty's private collection, was opened by the Governor on the 1st July. Attached to the Public Library is a small inter-departmental circulating library containing books in five languages for the use of officers at out-stations.

The Cyprus Museum was enriched by Sir J. Duveen's generous presentation of a portrait, from the School of Bellini, of Queen Caterina Cornaro, the last queen of Cyprus; by an heroic bronze statue of the Emperor Septimius Severus discovered at Kythraea; and by the results of the Crown Prince of Sweden's excavations directed by Professor E. Gjerstad at Lapithos and Soli, shortly to be put on exhibition.

A Medical Society and a Chamber of Commerce were established, and a School of Music founded.

Two men of distinguished memory, whose careers were closely connected with Cyprus, received posthumous honours. On the 24th June a tablet in memory of Lord Kitchener, in the wall of the house at Nicosia occupying the site where his house stood, and on the 5th November a monument to Kiamil Pasha, in the courtyard of the Arab Achmed Pasha Mosque at Nicosia, were erected and unveiled by the Governor.

II.—GOVERNMENT FINANCE.

The totals of revenue and expenditure for the last five years are :—

Year	*Revenue.*	*Grant-in-Aid.*	*Total.*	*Expenditure.*	*Share of Cyprus of Turkish Debt Charge.*	*Total.*
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1923 ...	567,389	75,000	642,389	582,699	92,800	675,499
1924 ...	593,318	50,000	643,318	535,870	92,800	628,670
1925 ...	668,131	50,000	718,131	619,622	92,799	712,421
1926 ...	629,266	50,000	679,266	655,227	92,800	748,027
1927 ...	655,997	50,000	705,997	615,029	92,800	707,829

The considerable decrease in the revenue referred to in the report for 1926 has been substantially repaired and the revenue in 1927 was £26,731 more than in the preceding year. The expenditure was £40,198 less than in 1926. The general results of the year compared with 1926 are extremely favourable. In the former year there was a deficit of £68,761 on the year's working, while in 1927 there was but a slight deficit of £1,832.

The increase in revenue is attributable to an increase in Customs receipts of £54,739, due mainly to the increased duties imposed in February, 1927. Further additional revenue was received from Harbour and Wharfage Dues, due to increased shipping; Defter Hakani, due to increased Land Registration Department transactions; Excise tobacco duties and spirit duties, due to the effect in a full year of taxation imposed in February, 1926; Salt, due to increase in price; Court fines, due to increase in number of summary convictions.

The only significant decreases in the revenue occurred under Tithes, on which nothing was received in the year under review, owing to the abolition in 1926 of this source of revenue. There were small decreases under Interest on Government Moneys, due to lower level of the Note Security Fund; and under Forest Revenue, due to less expenditure on extraction of Forest Produce.

Increases in expenditure appear under Charges on Account of Public Debt, due to the cessation of the contribution from the Locust Destruction Fund; under Pensions, due to additional pensioners; under Customs Department, due to various staff changes;

under Legal Departments, due to their reorganization; under Medical Department, due to the establishment of a venereal clinic, inspection by Colonial Office Medical Adviser, and a more intensive campaign against malaria; under Education, due to an increased grant to elementary schools; under Agricultural Department, due to generally increased activities; under Public Works Extraordinary, due to artesian borings, extension of Nicosia hospital, and completion of Kyrenia Konak.

Decreases in the expenditure were observed under the Treasury, due to the abolition of tithes; under Railway Department, due to decreased expenditure on material; under Public Works Annually Recurrent, due to reduced expenditure on roads and Government buildings; and under Miscellaneous Services, due to reduced expenditure on stationery.

The balance of assets over liabilities on the 31st December, 1927, exclusive of the Reserve Fund of £90,000 and the depreciation account on investments of the Reserve Fund and Savings Bank, amounted to £45,050, as against £45,990 at the 31st December, 1926.

Currency notes of £5, £1, and 10s. were in circulation throughout the year, the former note being first circulated in February, 1927, to replace the £10 note demonetized as the result of a report that they were being forged. The maximum amount of the currency note issues is still limited to £700,000 and the maximum value of notes actually in circulation at any one time during 1927 was £541,923 on the 14th October.

Steps were taken to adjust a shortage of copper which manifested itself, and copper coins to the nominal value of £1,000 were received during the year. Of this total, £700 was actually placed in circulation.

The amount of the Public Debt due in its entirety to the Imperial Treasury was originally £314,000, £60,000 having been incurred on Irrigation Works and £254,000 in connection with Famagusta Harbour and the Railway. The Irrigation loan is repaid by yearly instalments of £2,400, which is applied in paying 3 per cent. interest on the amount of the loan outstanding, the remainder going towards repayment of capital. At the end of the year the amount outstanding was approximately £38,308. The other loan is extinguishable by equal repayments of capital on the annuity system at 3¼ per cent. for 50 years. The amount outstanding at 31st December, 1927, was £142,130.

III.—PRODUCTION.

Agriculture.

Agriculture is the Cypriot's main occupation and his chief source of wealth. The majority of the population consists of peasant proprietors or tenants, farming the land themselves. Farms on a larger scale, known locally as chiftlics, exist; it is, however, on

the peasant proprietor or smallholder that the agricultural prosperity of the Island has hitherto depended. About one-half of the total area of Cyprus is under cultivation, and about one-fourth of the remainder is susceptible of cultivation.

The cereal harvest for the year under review was good, and high prices were obtained for oats and barley. Both for cereals and for olives, which were abundant, the weather conditions were favourable, and the incidence of disease was much less marked in either case than in 1926. The carob crop was of average size, but of rather poor quality. Prices, however, were excellent. Investigations were pursued with a view to combating the disease, *brachycarpia*, which causes much damage to the crop, and the annual campaign against rats, which attack the trees, was carried out satisfactorily.

The grape harvest was successful, and the production of wines again showed a large advance on the previous year, though there was a certain decrease in spirits. The Perapedhi wine and spirit factory did good work during the year, and is expected to extend its operations further. Lectures and demonstrations in the raising and treatment of vines were given by the Government expert, as a result of whose efforts considerable progress in viticulture is to be observed. Arrangements were also made for the importation from Greece and Crete of supplies of cuttings, grafts, etc., in order to introduce into Cyprus the cultivation of the table grape, at present not grown in the Island.

Owing to the insufficient rainfall, less cotton was sown and produced than in 1926. The quality of the crop was, however, good, and favourable prices were obtained. Samples of cotton grown in Cyprus were submitted to the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation and well reported on.

The fruit crops were again very satisfactory and large quantities were sent for export. It is generally recognised that the Cyprus oranges compare favourably with those of Jaffa, and, as the demand grows, each year more land is devoted to their cultivation.

The potato crop for the year, mostly grown from imported seed, was satisfactory, though the summer crop was considerably damaged by *Lita Solanella*. Both area under cultivation and production were larger than in 1926, and the export trade was good.

Agricultural Pests.

Campaigns were conducted against locusts, which appeared in unusually large numbers, hornets, and sparrows, as well as against the codlin moth (*Cydia Pomonella*), the almond maggot (*Eurytoma Amygdali, End.*) and the two cotton boll worms (*Platyedra Gossypiella, Saund.* and *Earias Insulana, Bois*). Fumigations and sprayings of citrus trees against scale and fly were carried out by the Agricultural Department, which also arranged for the fumigation at the port of export of oranges destined for exportation.

Agricultural Experiments and Education.

Experiments in the cultivation of flax were continued with good results. The area under cultivation and the crop were smaller than in 1926, but the quality of the flax was good, and satisfactory prices were obtained for that shipped to England.

Except at Paphos, little work was done in the flax scutching industry. The Limassol factory was destroyed by fire and that at Zodhia was inactive until, at the end of the year, it was placed under new management.

Briquettes were again made from flax straw, and the Imperial Institute reported on the samples submitted that they compared well with certain of the lower-grade fuels.

Hemp is grown in the Paphos district on a small scale, but until recently the general methods of cleaning and handling rendered it unsuitable for the European market. In 1927 a sample was prepared under the directions of the Department and favourably reported on by the Imperial Institute. Particular attention is to be devoted in future to the development of hemp production.

The departmental leather-curing factory, installed in 1924, with the object of encouraging the local tanners to produce a better class of leather, continued to produce skins much appreciated by the public. Various skins submitted to the Imperial Institute for examination were satisfactorily reported on. The example of the departmental factory has had a beneficial effect on the industry, and local tanners are now ordering modern machinery. Four chrome-leather plants were at work in Nicosia during 1927, and an up-to-date tannery was established at Larnaca. During the year, the Department started the manufacture of gloves.

The cultivation of tobacco was largely extended and production greatly increased. Considerable impetus to production has been given by the establishment at Nicosia of the office of an English company of importers. The Department continued to give expert advice to cultivators with a view to improving the quality of the tobacco produced.

For many years the Agricultural Department has been endeavouring by both precept and example to induce the local farmers to adopt modern and scientific methods. These efforts are now beginning to have a noticeable effect, and it may be affirmed that the era of agricultural stagnation in Cyprus is approaching its end. The use of chemical fertilisers and of up-to-date machinery is spreading rapidly; there is an increased demand for expert advice on the cultivation of crops; a growing interest is observable in the planting of fruit trees; and scientific measures for the prevention of damage by disease and insects no longer meet with the same degree of distrust.

Lectures and demonstrations, which were well attended, were given by the Entomologist, the Viticulturist, and other members

of the staff, and pamphlets of agricultural interest were distributed to the farmers. The *Agricultural Journal*, a quarterly publication produced under the auspices of the Department in English, Greek, and Turkish, again enjoyed a much augmented circulation in 1927.

There were 266 model orchards and vineyards and experimental plots in existence in 1927, as against 175 in 1926. The interest taken in them by the villagers is in every way satisfactory, and many more experimental plots were offered to the Department by private persons than could in the circumstances be dealt with. There were also eight Nursery Gardens, to which more are to be added in order to cope with the demand for seedlings, cuttings, etc.

The scheme to encourage the cultivation of gardens by village school-children by means of official visits of inspection and the award of prizes has become an established feature of the Department's activities. One hundred and fifty-six school gardens were in operation in 1927, as against 131 in 1926, and arrangements have been made to start many more. Large quantities of seedlings and plants were issued free of charge and the gardens were well stocked. Arbor Day was celebrated as usual.

During the year under review, 27 students studied at the Agricultural School at Nicosia. Forty applications for enrolment were received, but of these all except ten had to be rejected. Nine students passed the final examinations. One officer of the Department was sent to the Imperial College of Science in London to study entomology.

Stock Breeding.

At Athalassa, three miles from Nicosia, the Government possesses a large stock-farm, which is under the supervision of a resident manager who is also a member of the Cyprus Stock Committee, a body which advises the Government on all matters connected with stock breeding. At this farm, stock is raised for sale throughout the country, and, in addition, thoroughbred stallions, donkeys, bulls, and boars stand for service at nominal fees. There are also subsidiary stud-stables, which are controlled from Athalassa, in outlying districts. Various types of poultry are bred in large numbers, and these, as well as eggs for hatching, are sold in different parts of the Colony. Auction sales of stock reared on the farm were held at Nicosia and other centres in 1927 as usual.

During the year, the following services were effected by the stud animals :—

At Athalassa :—
Mares, 118; donkeys, 45; cows, 150; sows, 41;
and in the districts :—
Mares, 445; donkeys, 238; cows, 321; sows, 652.

One new district stud-stable was built at Ayios Theodoros. Other district stud-stables are at Famagusta, Yialoussa, Larnaca, Polis, Paphos, Vatili, and Lefkoniko.

The farm lands at Athalassa, amounting in all to some 1,800 acres, were again under cultivation for the production of cereals, lucerne, etc. Labour was plentiful, the reformatory, run in connection with the farm on the lines of a Borstal Institution, as described elsewhere in this report, making available a daily average of 53 youths throughout the year. There is a good water-supply on the farm all the year round, and reafforestation has been undertaken in the less fertile parts of the property.

Cyprus animals, in particular mules and donkeys, are highly prized abroad on account of their powers of endurance and of their immunity from those diseases which are most common amongst animals in the Near East. Interest in the breeding of horses of good stock is kept alive by the annual races which take place every spring and autumn.

Every endeavour is being made to maintain and enhance the high reputation which Cyprus poultry and eggs have acquired in recent years in Egypt and the Levant. The improvement in the native birds caused by the introduction of breeds from England has been greatly appreciated and an excellent grade bird has been obtained. Especially is this the case with turkeys, English cock-turkeys being used for breeding purposes in the districts.

A poultry show is now held regularly in conjunction with the annual agricultural show. There is keen rivalry amongst competitors for prizes, and the number of pens privately exhibited increases yearly.

Of the breeds so far introduced into Cyprus the Rhode Island Reds imported in 1925 now appear to be the most successful and popular. Croad Langshans take second place, and fair results have been obtained from the Light Sussex imported with the Rhode Island Reds in 1925.

Veterinary Services.

The Veterinary staff is under the supervision of a qualified Veterinary Surgeon, who is assisted by two Inspectors, graduates of the Veterinary Schools of Cairo and Constantinople, and a Compounder. A temporary staff of Vaccinators is employed when required.

A scheme for the reorganization and extension of the work of the Veterinary branch from 1928 onwards has been adopted. The stock-owners are taking a keener interest in the health of their animals and in their protection from the ravages of disease, which accounts annually for losses valued approximately at £20,000. This revival of interest is due to the unflagging energy of the Veterinary staff, who are gradually succeeding in rousing the villagers from their apathy to a sense of the importance and advantage of taking prophylactic measures.

Over four hundred visits were made by the Veterinary staff to town and village areas for the purpose of inspecting stock, investigating disease, and giving lectures or demonstrations. In addition to these, 122 visits to village areas were made by temporarily engaged men. The diseases under notice included anthrax, black quarter, contagious bovine abortion, strangles, tetanus, stomatitis of sheep, gangrenous mastitis of sheep and goats, mange, tuberculosis, parasitic bronchitis, and gastro-enteritis.

During the first half of the year, climatic conditions were favourable for stock raising, and the health of the animals was satisfactory. Reports of disease were much more numerous in the second half of the year. The late arrival of the winter rains caused stock of all kinds, and in particular sheep and goats, to suffer severely from lack of food. In November and December sheep and goats had become so reduced in condition that they became a ready prey to parasitic infection.

Forty-one outbreaks of anthrax were reported, as compared with sixty-one in 1926. The prevalence of this disease in the Island is becoming increasingly evident as the stock-owners are being taught the desirability of reporting outbreaks and of immunising their animals. More attention is now paid to the Order under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Law, which contains regulations as to the reporting of illness, the disposal of carcasses, and the antemortem inspection of animals slaughtered for human consumption in areas declared to be infected with anthrax. The eradication of the disease will, however, be impossible until these regulations are scrupulously complied with in every case.

The work of vaccinating stock in infected areas was considerably extended. Approximately 56,000 animals were immunised, as compared with 70,000 in 1926 and 25,000 in 1925. In the early part of the year both double and single vaccines were employed, but the use of the former was later discontinued, as it was followed to an embarrassing extent by post vaccination accidents. The number of animals vaccinated in the various classes was as follows :— Equines, 937 ; bovines, 1,363 ; sheep, 30,027 ; goats, 23,525 ; pigs, 61.

Black quarter was reported from eleven areas, as compared with 19 in 1926. The mortality was not heavy, 26 animals having died of the disease as against 103 in 1926. Immunisation with black quarter vaccine in pill form was applied to 262 cattle, as compared with 664 in 1926.

Tuberculosis which had been present in dairy cattle of imported breeds appears to have been brought effectively under control. Of 148 animals subjected to the tuberculin test during 1927 there were only two reactors, which were exported for slaughter. No case of tuberculosis has occurred amongst the native cattle.

At the close of the year, there were 50 premises registered under the " Milk and Dairies Sale of Food (Milk) Regulations, 1926."

These were frequently inspected and the regulations enforced as far as possible. In view of the expense connected with structural alterations, some time must elapse before all the requirements of this nature can be fulfilled in all registered premises; progress, however, has been satisfactory.

Forestry.

At one time Cyprus was famous for its forests. During the Turkish administration, when their value was not appreciated and the science of silviculture not understood, they gradually declined, and a visitor to the Island in the 'seventies was horrified by the spectacle of desolation which they presented. Since the British occupation in 1878 there has, however, been a considerable improvement and artificial reafforestation has been carried out as far as funds have permitted. In the late war the forests of Cyprus were of great service to the allied armies in Egypt and Palestine, which they supplied with a large proportion of their needs in the way of timber and fuel.

The total area of the delimited State forests, comprising practically all the forests in the Island, is now estimated at 406,577 acres, and the total length of the forest boundaries is over 1,854 miles. During the year, great progress was made with the enumeration and topographical survey of the forests, the latter of which, when completed, will put an end to disputes concerning boundaries. The Stock map survey was also commenced. The principal species of trees grown are the Corsican and Aleppo pine, juniper, plane, dwarf oak, alder, and cedar, and, in the plantations, acacia, eucalyptus, and pine. The forests supply the local needs for fuel and in part for timber, but endeavours to open up markets for Cyprus timber abroad have hitherto been unsuccessful on account, it would appear, partly of its knotty quality as compared with that grown in Scandinavia and America, and also of the relatively high cost of production. In the Island the cost and difficulty of transport cramp the local market. It must, however, be borne in mind that though the exploitation of the forests on a commercial scale would be desirable, the indirect benefit derived from them in a country which, like Cyprus, lacks a plentiful water supply is enormous. They both increase the rainfall and help to preserve the humidity of the soil.

The general condition of the forests was not entirely satisfactory, owing to the increasing depredations upon firewood and timber trees due to the great demand for wood and to lack of respect for the forests on the part of the peasantry.

The year, a comparatively dry one, was unfavourable to natural reproduction. A good deal of damage was caused by fire, but none by lightning. Snowbreak, a rare kind of forest damage in Cyprus, occurred in Kantara forest in February.

The depredations of the caterpillar of the processionary moth appear to be stationary, decreasing in one place and increasing in another. The scheme for dealing with this pest, i.e., by forming a trap area containing a few trees, is still in the experimental stage. The old system of clearing the trees from these pests was again put in hand this year, on a small scale.

As less than half the funds provided in the previous year were available for reafforestation, plantations could only be partially kept up. The sowing by tractor continued, and an area of 233 acres of bare land was sown. The reafforesting of burnt areas was also continued, and 1,038 acres of bare land was sown by hand.

Repair planting on roadsides was carried out for nearly 10½ miles. 731 new tree guards were made to protect the young trees from animals. Repairs to fences were made over a distance of 56 miles at a cost of 3s. per acre. The draining and reafforestation of the freshwater lake at Famagusta was continued on a small scale with prison labour. Irrigation was improved by the installation of an engine and pump in the Varoshia plantation to enable the watering of this accessible young forest to be undertaken, as well as the introduction into it of more valuable species of trees. In addition, 12 new wells were sunk and 1 new air motor erected, which are of great use in the process of conveying the water from the wells through pipes and irrigation channels to the plantations and nurseries. 152,482 seedlings were distributed to private persons for planting in their properties.

The first two Cypriots sent to England returned to the Department after two years' training in the Forest Apprentices School, Forest of Dean. Since then they have proved invaluable to the Department and have already well repaid the cost of their training.

There were 128 forest fires during the year, of which only one was of a serious nature. It occurred in the Troödos forest near the Messapotamos Monastery. The forest telephone system was extended from Stavros to Poli in the Paphos forest. Some 37¾ miles of new fire traces were constructed, and 91 miles of old ones cleared.

Financially the year showed a slight decrease of departmental revenue as compared with the previous year, £11,228 as against £12,800. Very little exploitation work was carried out in the forests and sawmills owing to the limited funds available for this purpose.

One of the most difficult problems with which the Forest Department has to deal is the presence of goats, of which there is a very large number in the Island (225,581). These animals do an incalculable amount of damage both directly by eating the younger trees and indirectly by loosening the earth on the steep mountain sides where they roam. In this way the annual increment of growth is enormously diminished. Of late years the problem has

become very serious because, as more arable land is brought under better cultivation and closed to nomadic grazing, the goats tend to move towards the forests. Efforts have been made to minimise the damage done, by issuing permits for the grazing of limited numbers of goats in certain defined areas; and this method has undoubtedly had some success in reducing the number of animals grazing in the forests. The Agricultural Department, at the urgent request of the Forest Department, is trying to import a better breed of milking goat from Spain, which will be given under certain conditions to shepherds and kept under a proper agricultural system. Also these will be bred with local goats. If this experiment proves satisfactory. the shepherds will be supplied with more animals in exchange for their goats, provided that they will agree to keep them tethered in small holdings.

Nevertheless it is impossible without a large staff of guards entirely to prevent illicit grazing, and the system of issuing permits itself can only limit without abolishing the mischief. It is, however, obviously impracticable at once to eliminate goats from Cyprus, and this system must be maintained, while at the same time efforts are made to induce the goatherds to abandon the keeping of goats for an agricultural life, or else to remove to a part of the Island where their presence is not injurious. A few persons have already moved at the expense of the Forest Department, but the process is bound to be gradual and extend over several years.

The Committee appointed during the last year to enquire into the present forest policy of the Government continued its investigations throughout the year under review.

Mining.

The interest and activity displayed in mining during 1927 were well up to the standard reached in previous years. Thirteen new prospecting permits were issued, and in the larger mines already being exploited very good work was carried on.

The Cyprus Mines Corporation at Skouriotissa and Mavrovouni, which now ranks in the matter of output high in the order of the world's pyrites workings, continued and extended its operations during the year. Approximately 200,176 tons of cupriferous iron pyrites ore were mined and 208,122 tons shipped for exportation, a considerable increase on the figures for the preceding year. The Corporation maintains its own railway line, as a branch of the Government Railway, from the mines to the sea, from which they are about five miles distant. Here it has constructed a pier with all facilities for expeditious handling and shipping of the ore, and, in the neighbourhood, a new crushing and screening plant together with yards, etc., for the storage of the ore. This new installation, erected at a cost of some £10,000, commenced operations in March, 1927. At Mavrovouni, the exploration work

having given satisfactory results, a commencement was made with the programme of development. Great attention is paid by the Corporation to the conditions under which the labourers live and work, and conditions underground were greatly improved during the year. In particular, a new compressor is being installed which is calculated to supply over 40 cubic feet of free air per person per minute.

The Cyprus Asbestos Company spent a further sum of £102,750 on constructional work and largely increased its output. The amount of asbestos rock mined reached close on 1½ million tons, an increase of over ¾ million tons on the figures for 1926. The amount of finished asbestos produced, 11,200 tons, was 5,000 tons in excess of the production for 1926. Prices for asbestos remained firm, and labour was plentiful throughout the year.

Early in the year several eminent mining engineers and geologists visited the Island and were unanimous in the opinion that the mineral-producing potentialities of Cyprus were worthy of more serious investigation. The question of undertaking a comprehensive mineralogical and geological survey of the Island is engaging the attention of the Government.

The Government Inspector of Mines visited and advised upon several of the prospecting claims, and the Government takes every precaution to ensure that they are properly and seriously exploited.

Sericulture.

Cyprus is the second most important silk-producing country in the British Empire, and the rearing of silkworms has for many years been an important and growing local industry. The principal centres are Nicosia, Paphos, and the Carpass division of the Famagusta district, where the white mulberry tree is extensively cultivated for the breeding of silkworms. Special attention is paid by the Government to the industry, which is under the close supervision of the Agricultural Department, and egg-raising for reproduction purposes is permitted only by special licence to a limited number of persons and is subject to periodical inspection.

The possibilities of development afforded by this industry first attracted the notice of the Committee of the Imperial Institute in 1916. It was immediately appreciated that there were many obvious advantages to be obtained by reeling the silk locally instead of allowing all the cocoons to be exported to France and Italy, and after a series of practical trials and experiments conducted under the auspices of the Institute the Cyprus Silk Filature was established at Yeroskipos in 1925 under British management. Operations were commenced on 25th March, 1926.

Yeroskipos is situate near Paphos 100 miles from Nicosia and 45 miles from Limassol port, on the main road connecting Paphos with these two places. It possesses an ample supply of water, of

which the quality has been proved to be eminently suitable for silk reeling. The main building of the Filature consists of the large reeling hall; the room where the silk is examned; the engine-room and boiler-house; the accumulator room; and the office and cocoon-issuing room. In addition, there are a large store for the cocoons, a reservoir with a capacity of 150,000 gallons, a drying shed, and three houses for the manager and staff.

The Filature at present consists of 80 reeling basins at each of which eight skeins can be reeled at once, but the plant has been so designed as to render duplication simple and economical. These 80 basins can cope during the year with about 370,000 lb. of "fresh" cocoons. The present production of Cyprus amounts to about 450,000 lb., but there is a local rough-reeling and weaving industry which absorbs a large proportion of the excess. During 1927 the Filature worked 272 days and produced about 130 lb. of silk daily.

A feature of the 1927 crop was the excessive price paid for cocoons. In spite of a dull and falling market, merchants offered strong competition in the buying of cocoons, first against the Filature and later between themselves. Throughout the latter half of the year the market continued to fall and in the autumn the majority of the merchants decided to liquidate their losses.

The establishment of the Filature has undoubtedly had an excellent effect. Not only do the peasants benefit by receiving somewhat better prices for their cocoons, but also they are encouraged to use modern methods of rearing the worms and producing the cocoons, so that the quality is greatly improved, and the quantities of cocoons obtained increased. The cultivation of mulberry trees is developing rapidly, and in 1927 the production of cocoons was higher than it has been for many years.

Sponge Fishing.

The sponge fisheries in the territorial waters of Cyprus are supervised by the Comptroller of Customs and Excise, who is also the Government Inspector of Fisheries.

The sponges obtained locally are of good quality but the Cypriot does not take kindly to the industry, and the fishing is mostly done by fishers from the Greek islands, more particularly Symi and Calymnos.

Eighteen licences were issued during 1927, of which four were for machine boats and nine for harpoon boats, as compared with a total of five licences issued in 1926.

The system by which a tithe of the catch was taken by the Government as duty in kind was abolished as from the 1st January, 1925, and the licence duty increased. Owing to this change and to relaxed control, the exact number of sponges taken cannot be

accurately ascertained, but it has been established that approximately 5,957 okes, of a value of £11,924, were gathered and taken away from the Island.

Other Industries.

The manufacture of wine and spirits and of raisins is a well-established industry in the Limassol and Paphos districts and in certain parts of the Nicosia district. The grape harvest of 1927 was good and satisfactory prices were obtained. £86,000 were realised from the exportation of raisins, as against £58,000 in 1926. The value of the wines exported rose from £39,000 to approximately £56,000.

The manufacture of cigarettes is a thriving local industry; there are six tobacco factories in the Colony, four of which are equipped with modern machinery. The tobacco consumed has up to the present been imported chiefly from Greece. Recently, however, a few persons have interested themselves in tobacco farming on modern methods and they should in the future be able partly to supply local needs. Cyprus cigarettes are sent all over the world and enjoy an excellent reputation.

A few tons of citrate of lime were again prepared at Karavas in the Kyrenia district and realised as much as £72 per ton on the British market. It is considered that this should in the future become an important industry in the Island, as the lemons, which are plentiful, contain quite as high a proportion of citric acid as those of Sicily, from which large quantities of citrate of lime are now imported into the British Isles, and lime is abundant.

Lemon oil, extracted during the process of manufacturing citrate of lime, was exported to England and fetched satisfactory prices on the London market.

Cotton manufactures of local design form an important industry in a minor degree.

The making of lace at Lefkara, of a design closely related to Venetian point lace, is a prosperous business, and the itinerant lace-sellers have penetrated with their wares to all corners of Europe and as far afield as the continent of America.

Other exports from the Colony include minerals, gypsum and terra umbra, animals, hides and skins, cheese, sumac leaves, silk cocoons, wool, salt, vegetables and fruit.

The following statement shows the comparative amount—in quantities as well as values—of the annual exports of the principal domestic commodities during the last five years:—

Articles.		Quantities.					Value.				
		1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.
CLASS I.—FOOD, DRINK, AND TOBACCO :—							£	£	£	£	£
Animals, living :—											
Goats	No.	233	2,460	323	122	14	136	2,150	318	152	21
Oxen	„	2,685	9,050	2,564	2,701	1,347	25,213	79,416	24,757	37,062	19,666
Poultry	„	8,429	10,731	10,973	13,702	12,073	985	1,293	1,387	1,587	1,397
Sheep	„	7,946	15,617	6,915	1,557	1,015	7,477	13,560	9,133	2,373	2,136
Swine	„	1,215	3,373	610	202	273	3,787	14,473	2,598	557	840
Beans and Peas	cwt.	2,915	5,726	934	6,893	13,558	2,313	4,855	1,262	4,671	9,705
Carobs	tons	45,726	60,492	45,490	37,682	72,716	162,055	248,538	225,230	153,905	304,379
Cheese	cwt.	5,411	3,600	4,638	6,062	5,349	23,401	18,315	19,606	21,888	22,717
Corn, Grain :—											
Barley	kiles (bshls.)	521,126	147,772	124,515	268,728	389,369	64,110	24,031	22,555	33,735	57,239
Oats	„	52,894	10,553	6,948	21,779	36,036	5,602	1,430	1,093	2,527	4,223
Vetches	„	12,477	694	124	647	2,744	3,788	231	54	222	714
Wheat	„	162,045	12,355	2,287	534	2,013	38,543	4,813	946	211	725
Bran	cwt.	2,171	219	39	3	2	618	81	21	1	1
Wheat Meal or Flour ...	„	939	678	62	1	12	676	575	59	1	8
Other Corn, etc. ...	„	317	684	102	70	992	138	458	68	46	428
Fruit :—											
Grapes	„	11,010	10,781	17,101	28,109	26,770	3,294	3,216	6,056	9,563	9,043
Lemons and Oranges ...	No.	10,516,007	12,478,415	19,034,690	15,667,219	22,563,858	14,033	25,920	34,264	31,342	46,116
Pomegranates	cwt.	75,803	78,045	75,502	98,329	99,937	17,888	21,914	22,988	25,631	28,830
Raisins	„	37,731	91,733	67,908	66,069	87,949	17,400	55,294	43,972	58,198	86,508
Other	„	5,002	6,594	13,526	5,006	9,827	4,775	11,384	30,036	3,161	14,216
Salt...	tons	766	22	1	—	—	787	26	9	3	—
Spirit	galls.	19,806	27,057	19,891	15,442	13,349	4,124	4,397	3,973	3,052	2,747

CLASS I.—FOOD, DRINK, AND TOBACCO—*cont.*										
Tobacco :—										
Unmanufactured ...	cwt.	3,834	1,792	209	53	1,708	11,116	4,051	577	272	5,132
Cigarettes	okes	1,417	5,067	8,973	4,986	4,028	2,339	5,859	9,713	4,946	3,167
Vegetables :—										
Onions	cwt.	26,853	36,024	25,348	43,630	36,777	4,662	6,834	5,272	8,044	7,219
Potatoes	„	58,537	44,222	100,399	173,993	234,116	24,172	22,311	41,723	64,389	95,200
Vinegar	galls.	141,162	171,972	179,697	199,195	201,558	5,353	4,632	4,782	5,058	4,784
Wines :—										
Commandaria	„	6,085	11,001	6,662	5,098	4,401	958	1,358	817	590	505
Other	„	922,272	1,732,476	1,152,039	949,615	1,446,447	47,637	70,689	55,020	38,588	55,471
Other Articles	value	—	—	—	—	—	5,465	5,265	3,707	9,094	4,151
Total, Class I.	...	—	—	—	—	—	502,845	657,369	571,996	520,869	787,288
CLASS II.—RAW MATERIALS AND ARTICLES MAINLY UNMANUFACTURED :—										
Aniseed	cwt.	953	1,322	1,192	1,613	760	2,280	3,121	2,215	2,548	1,362
Asbestos	tons	1,929	3,854	3,290	6,331	10,904	46,067	70,035	54,639	121,857	207,562
Chrome Iron Ore	„	—	2,811	1,989	516	700	—	9,595	6,240	1,142	1,500
Cotton, raw	cwt.	10,316	7,786	12,466	8,601	15,602	47,638	34,004	46,946	31,592	57,019
Cotton Seed	„	210	1,444	3,946	1,845	18,122	81	579	1,471	691	5,589
Flax	„	1,830	2,397	1,405	1,805	2,203	2,569	4,502	1,718	3,307	2,441
Hides and Skins	„	3,021	3,870	1,946	2,564	2,646	23,927	30,915	22,387	24,685	25,749
Linseed	„	4,692	4,729	5,921	11,512	11,681	3,162	3,655	4,709	8,166	8,408
Magnesite	tons	280	220	—	—	—	406	330	—	—	—
Ochre	„	—	53	2	—	—	—	208	8	—	—
Ore, Pyrites	„	52,227	128,188	173,255	150,363	208,122	61,555	166,202	209,664	156,240	196,819
Origanum oil	cwt.	—	58	46	—	25	—	2,318	1,637	—	603
Silk Cocoons	„	953	1,209	954	284	178	30,219	34,204	23,267	6,204	3,910
Spices and Seeds :—										
Cuminseed	„	3,375	4,249	14,257	13,217	10,313	10,800	14,034	26,281	17,422	18,831
Sponges	„	93	110	60	29	149	6,853	6,222	3,546	2,303	11,924
Straw	„	63,581	106,717	117,448	68,748	57,683	3,347	6,986	7,651	3,703	2,815
Sumac	„	10,380	10,759	12,062	20,845	13,831	4,001	4,152	5,048	12,190	8,511
Terra Umbra	tons	5,104	4,831	5,969	5,361	5,566	11,122	9,570	13,222	11,796	12,448

Articles.	Quantities.					Value.				
	1923.	*1924.*	*1925.*	*1926.*	*1927.*	*1923.*	*1924.*	*1925.*	*1926.*	*1927.*
						£	£	£	£	£
Class II.—Raw Materials and Articles mainly unmanufactured:—*cont.*										
Terre Verte ... ... tons	29	3	1	4	16	333	27	13	35	128
Wool ... ... cwt.	4,680	5,980	5,909	4,902	5,134	18,280	24,063	26,276	20,872	23,617
Other Articles ... ... value	—	—	—	—	—	4,041	4,304	5,431	24,268	35,623
Total, Class II...	—	—	—	—	—	276,681	429,026	462,369	449,021	624,859
Class III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured:—										
Cordage and Twine ... cwt.	77	123	120	34	58	249	392	382	133	193
Cotton Manufactures ... value	—	—	—	—	—	12,221	20,115	25,939	375	246
Gypsum ... ... tons	11,029	14,296	24,123	19,138	13,789	12,087	16,213	29,569	23,943	16,042
Leather :—										
Boots and Shoes ... pairs	548	715	205	118	253	252	326	186	114	194
Other ... ... value	—	—	—	—	—	245	112	64	18	—
Silk Manufactures ... ,,	—	—	—	—	—	530	2,455	1,574	283	306
Other Articles ... ... ,,	—	—	—	—	—	2,349	4,658	10,375	23,920	25,597
Total, Class III — ...	—	—	—	—	—	27,933	44,271	68,089	48,786	43,178
Class IV.—Miscellaneous and Unclassified Articles:—										
Animals, living:—										
Camels ... ... No.	79	240	156	55	8	831	2,530	1,580	469	52
Donkeys ... ... ,,	1,624	1,706	2,161	985	452	7,865	10,306	16,264	6,269	3,034
Horses ... ... ,,	49	129	53	47	23	912	2,514	1,350	862	838
Mules ... ... ,,	990	3,217	1,415	973	1,012	23,054	75,637	35,604	23,645	24,097
Other ... ... ,,	—	9	—	—	—	33	15	28	15	20
Total, Class IV ... ,,	—	—	—	—	—	32,695	91,002	54,826	31,260	28,041
Total Exports of Domestic Produce ... ... value	—	—	—	—	—	851,202	1,231,703	1,156,800	1,052,786	1,483,366

IV.—TRADE AND ECONOMICS.

Imports.

The total value of imports of merchandise during 1927 was £1,585,940, as against £1,570,278 for the year 1926, an increase of £15,662.

The following table shows the imports for each of the last three years under the main heads of classification :—

	1925.	*1926.*	*1927.*
	£	£	£
Food, drink, and tobacco	480,191	450,603	464,428
Raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured.	179,191	185,050	198,000
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured...	923,178	933,358	922,826
Miscellaneous and unclassified	876	1,267	686
Totals	£1,583,436	£1,570,278	£1,585,940

The following table shows whence imports were received :

	Value. £	*Percentage.*
United Kingdom and other parts of the British Empire	708,083	44.65
Austria	20,691	1.31
Belgium	38,742	2.44
Czechoslovakia	57,743	3.64
France	106,179	6.70
Germany	78,038	4.92
Greece	122,430	7.72
Holland	20,414	1.29
Italy	88,059	5.55
Roumania	34,074	2.15
Turkey	22,687	1.43
Egypt	70,261	4.43
United States of America ...	77,318	4.87
Other countries	141,221	8.90
Total	£1,585,940	100.00

Exports.

The total value of exports of merchandise was £1,542,870, as against £1,103,571 in 1926, an increase of £439,299, or 39.8 per cent.

The following table shows the exports during the last three years under the main heads of classification :—

	1925.	*1926.*	*1927.*
	£	£	£
Food, drink, and tobacco	575,549	523,211	791,682
Raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured.	462,569	452,931	626,021
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured...	105,671	95,511	97,126
Miscellaneous and unclassified	54,826	31,918	28,041
Totals	£1,198,615	£1,103,571	£1,542,870

The following table shows the direction of exports during the year 1927 :—

	Value. £	*Percentage.*
United Kingdom	278,367	18.04
Other parts of the British Empire	56,748	3.68
Egypt	267,501	17.34
France	116,499	7.55
Germany	117,181	7.60
Greece	157,021	10.18
Italy	195,094	12.64
Spain	110,605	7.17
Turkey	5,939	0.38
United States of America ...	27,799	1.80
Other countries	210,116	13.62
Total	£1,542,870	100.00

The year was remarkable for the revival of the export trade and for the good prices obtained, especially for agricultural products. The excess of imports over exports observed in the two preceding years continued in 1927, but the adverse balance of trade which in 1926 approached half a million sterling was reduced to the comparatively low figure of £43,000, while at the same time imports, so far from decreasing, showed a slight increase.

The most marked increase in exports was that of £150,474 on carobs. This was due in part to the excellence of the crop and to the high prices prevailing, in part to the fact that stocks had been held up in the previous year when the market was depressed. The improvement in asbestos production noted in 1926 was well maintained during the year under review, and exports increased by £82,855. There was also an increase of £40,579 on pyrites. Raisins, despite the fact that the exportation of grapes was normal and that of wine greater than in 1926, were shipped in unusually

large quantities, and good prices were obtained. The markets for barley and potatoes continued to improve; and oranges, of which the production was increased by 45 per cent., found a ready sale in the adjacent countries.

The principal decrease in exports was that of £17,396 on oxen, due to the falling off of the demand in Egypt and Greece. There was also a reduction in the exportation of gypsum, owing to the establishment of factories in Egypt, which are now obtaining raw material from other countries and thus cutting out the Cyprus products. Silk cocoons were again exported in reduced quantities, the local demand for them being greater. This decrease was more than compensated by an increase of £9,564 in the value of raw silk exported.

It had been anticipated that with the raising of the Customs import duties in the early part of the year the value of imports would decline. This expectation was not fulfilled, and the value of imports was actually higher by £15,000 than in the preceding year. The main decrease in imports was on machinery, of which large quantities were imported in 1926 by the mining companies, who were reorganizing their installations. There were also decreases in respect of wheat and oil. The importation of flour on the other hand was greater than in the preceding year, despite the successful wheat harvest. This is attributed partly to the cheapness of imported flour as compared with that produced locally, partly to the growing popularity among the urban population of white bread, which cannot be made from local flour. There were considerable increases in respect of cotton and woollen goods, due no doubt to the augmented spending power of the community in a successful year, and also in respect of chemical fertilisers, whose value is becoming more extensively realised.

The value of exports to the United Kingdom and other parts of the British Empire amounted to £365,115, as against £156,914 in 1926, and the value of imports from the same source rose from £687,600 to £708,083. The percentage of imports from the United Kingdom and other parts of the British Empire to the total imports for the year is higher by .86 per cent.

The value of specie imported during 1927 was £3,123, as against £2,404 in 1926, an increase of £719. The value of specie exported was £18,524. There were no exports of specie in 1926.

V.—COMMUNICATIONS.

Shipping.

Five hundred and eighteen steamships and 1,401 sailing vessels engaged in foreign trade called at Cyprus ports, chiefly at Famagusta, Larnaca, and Limassol, during the year, an increase of 20 and 411, respectively, as compared with the figures for 1926. A

similar increase in steamships and decrease in sailing vessels is observable in the ships engaged in the coastal trade between the ports and anchorages of the Island. The increase in tonnage of the steamers engaged in foreign trade that entered Cyprus ports amounted to more than 80,600 tons.

The question of harbour improvement was mooted in 1925 and in 1926 the situation was again reported on by the representative of a British firm of consulting engineers. It has not however been possible, owing to financial considerations, to give effect to the recommendations made.

The existing harbourage at Limassol and Larnaca consists of jetties for small craft, and open roadsteads; and any improvements of these ports would probably be restricted to re-arrangement and extension of the jetties, combined with dredging. At Famagusta, however, the presence of natural advantages unrivalled in the eastern Mediterranean would permit of the expansion of the present harbour-works to an almost unlimited extent; and it is proposed at present to concentrate, with whatever funds may prove to be available, on the reconstruction and development of this port. The existing harbour was admirably suited to the conditions obtaining 20, and even 10, years ago when ships seeking admission rarely exceeded 2,000 tons, but the ships of 4,000 and 5,000 tons which call at present expose themselves to risk when entering the harbour in foul weather and are manœuvred with difficulty in the limited space within the breakwater.

Consideration has also been accorded to an allied proposal, which is supported in many quarters, for the establishment at Famagusta of bonded warehouses with the object of capturing the traffic in transhipment cargo destined for various ports on the Syrian, Anatolian, and neighbouring coasts. Cyprus is undoubtedly well situated for the purpose of furnishing an entrepôt for trade of this nature; and the fact that goods so landed in the Island could remain under British control and jurisdiction until reconsigned against cash payments to their destinations presents an unique and solid advantage of which traders in the Levant are not likely to lose sight.

Foreign Mails.

There is a regular subsidised mail service between Cyprus, Egypt, Syria, and Cilicia. Under their five years' contract with the Government, as from the 1st of January, 1926, the Khedivial Steamship Company undertook to maintain direct weekly sailings between Cyprus and Egypt on the above itinerary.

The time taken in transit by mails from the United Kingdom averages from a week to 10 days. A sea post-office, worked on board the mail steamer, greatly expedites the sorting and delivery of the incoming mails. During the year, the Post Office received

5,911 inward mail-bags and despatched 2,553 outward mail-bags, an increase of 701 and 1,421 bags, respectively, compared with the figures for the previous year.

Mails with Syria, Turkey, and Greece were exchanged by vessels of the Lloyd Triestino, Servizi Maritimi, Messageries Maritimes, and Greek steamship companies at weekly, fortnightly, and irregular intervals; 336 mails were despatched and 524 received, an increase of 119 and 110, respectively, as compared with 1926.

In addition to the Khedivial Steamship Company, which, as above mentioned, maintained a service of mail steamers, under contract with the Government, between Cyprus and Egypt, the Lloyd Triestino Company maintained a service of passenger steamers which visited Larnaca and Limassol about four times a month on an itinerary including Egypt, the Syrian Coast, Cyprus, Constantinople, the Piraeus, Venice, and Trieste. Steamers of the Societa Italiana di Servizi Maritimi visited Cyprus at regular intervals on an itinerary similar to that followed by the Lloyd-Triestino vessels, except that their home port is Genoa. Cargo steamers of the Moss Line called at regular intervals, while steamers of the Prince Line were occasional visitors, plying with cargo from England, Egypt, and Syria to Cyprus. Vessels of the Messageries Maritimes also called at Cyprus at intervals of a fortnight, and there were direct sailings at frequent but irregular intervals by Greek steamers to the Piraeus.

Communication with abroad, either by aeroplane or wireless telegraphy, has not yet been established.

Internal Posts.

Motor mail services are run daily between the various towns of the Island, and there are branch post sections to the villages. One new mail section serving four villages was established, and 20 villages were included in the various existing mail routes, while endeavour continues to be made to extend facilities so far as is practicable even in the most remote districts. The estimated number of miles travelled in the conveyance of mails during the year is 416,000, an increase of 22,000 miles as compared with the previous year.

Six district post offices, seven sub-offices, three branch offices working during the summer months only, and 461 postal agencies, an increase of 26 on the preceding year, were in operation during the year. Postal-order business was transacted at 37 offices.

The series of postage and revenue stamps introduced in 1924 to replace the separate issues previously used for postal and revenue purposes now consists of 17 denominations ranging from ¼ piastre to £1, a new denomination of 2½ piastres having been introduced in consequence of the revision of postage rates under the Stockholm

Convention, and in accordance with the Convention certain changes were made in the colour scheme of the series.

Stamps and stamped stationery sold during the year amounted to £54,655, but of this sum £12,405 represents Customs duty brought to account by means of stamps. Sales to philatelists realised £764, a decrease of £957 on the figure for 1926.

The total number of articles dealt with by the local post office was 4,149,379, an increase of 880,481 as compared with 1926; 3,121,474 articles were posted in the Island, an increase of 750,850, and 1,027,905 articles were received from abroad, an increase of 129,631. Correspondence for local delivery shows an increase of 590,443 items, and that posted for abroad, including the United Kingdom, an increase of 160,407. The increase of correspondence despatched to the United Kingdom amounted to 54,626 items.

The total number of parcels posted was 17,585 and of those delivered 37,465, representing a decrease of 31 and 817 respectively. Parcels posted for delivery in Cyprus show a decrease of 454, and those destined for other countries an increase of 423, on the figures for 1926. The estimated value of merchandise exported by parcel post was upwards of £12,913, a decrease of some £700. The principal articles so exported were, as previously, Lefkara lace and embroidery, cigarettes, and silk, cotton, and linen piece-goods.

Parcels received from overseas totalled 25,714 or 363 fewer than in 1926, to a value of £72,774 as against £63,266. A slight increase is again to be recorded in the traffic handled under the cash-on-delivery system. As in 1926, a number of cash-on-delivery parcels had to be returned to the country of origin as undeliverable.

The year in general was satisfactory. Ten licences to install and maintain wireless telegraphy receiving apparatus were issued under the provisions of the Wireless Telegraphy Regulations, 1925. Such licences entitle the holders to install and maintain apparatus for receiving messages only. The installation or maintenance of apparatus capable of transmitting messages is prohibited.

Owing to the fact that all receipts from the sale of the combined postage and revenue stamps are credited under one head, it is not possible to give an actual figure of earnings. The expenditure, however, decreased by £982, and there is no doubt that the Postal Department continues to show a clear profit.

Telegraphs.

The Eastern Telegraph Company maintains a telegraph cable between Larnaca and Alexandria, and land telegraphs between the six principal towns of the Island. During the summer season Platres and Mount Troödos are connected with the system. The only Government telegraph is a line along the railway from Famagusta to Morphou and Evrykhou.

Telephones.

There are small telephone exchanges, connecting the various Government offices and the residences of certain Government officials, at Nicosia, Famagusta, Larnaca, and, during the summer season, at Troödos. Trunk lines connect Troödos with various stations on the railway, and through the central exchange at Nicosia with Famagusta and Larnaca. Lines have also been added connecting Famagusta with Cape Andrea and Cape Greco. Telephones have assumed an importance in the conduct of Government business, but it has not yet been practicable to establish a system for the use of the general public. Some 103,970 calls were made in 1927.

Railways.

The Cyprus Government Railway consists of a line from the port of Famagusta, at the north-eastern end of the Island, to Morphou, near its north-western extremity. It traverses the Central Messaoria plain and passes through Nicosia, the capital. From Morphou there is an extension into the foot-hills of Mount Troödos to Evrykhou, a village situated in the wide and fertile Solea valley at an altitude of 1,500 feet above sea-level. The total length of line open for traffic is 76 miles.

A private line, working as a branch of the Government Railway, runs from the Skouriotissa mines, situated in the Solea valley below Evrykhou, down to the sea at Karavostassi, south of Morphou, where the Cyprus Mines Corporation has constructed a pier for the shipment of ore; the length of this line is about five miles.

The gross expenditure and the gross earnings of the Railway for the year were £23,646 and £25,176 respectively, showing decreases of £1,719 and £194 on the figures for 1926. The financial position of the railway was sounder at the end of 1927 than at the end of the previous year; but passenger traffic continued to decrease. The facilities afforded by motor-transport and the remoteness of many villages from the railway line combine to render the railway less popular as a means of locomotion. On the other hand, the goods tonnage carried showed an increase over 1926, despite the fact that, consequent upon the abolition of the tithe in the previous year, no grain was transported on behalf of the Government. This increase was mainly due to large imports of artificial manure, flour, and cut timber.

The financial success of the railway depends upon the quantity of goods-traffic passing over it. This again depends upon the general commercial prosperity of the Island and also upon the success of the mining operations now being carried on. The general situation with regard to both of these factors may be held to justify a reasonable optimism as to the future of the railway.

No serious accidents occurred during the year. In the early part of November, floods caused some damage to the permanent way.

Roads.

Little fresh construction work was carried out in 1927. In proportion to its population Cyprus is unusually well supplied with roads. The main and secondary roads alone amount to 2.82 miles per 1,000 of population. If village roads are included, the proportion is 9.28 miles per 1,000.

About 1,000 miles of the roads are traversable by motor-car. Of recent years there has been a very great increase in motor traffic, with a corresponding increased wear of the roads. In 1927 there were 900 motor vehicles in the Island, 100 more than in the previous year.

£31,400 were spent on road work during the year.

VI.—JUSTICE, POLICE AND PRISONS.

General.

The Cyprus Courts of Justice Order, 1927, superseding the Cyprus Courts of Justice Order, 1882, was brought into force on 1st October, 1927. The Order provides *inter alia* for an increase in the composition and jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, for the appointment of four Puisne Judges (of whom two shall be Cypriots) instead of one, and for the formation of 3 instead of 6 Judicial Districts. It also restricts the jurisdiction of the Moslem Sheri Courts.

Criminal Returns.

In 1927 109 persons were tried by the Assize Courts and 100 by the District Courts, as against 130 and 139, respectively, in 1926. Seven persons were charged with murder and 19 with manslaughter, as against 15 and 20 in the previous year. There were 5 convictions for murder, as compared with 10 in 1926. Summary convictions rose in number from 35,262 in 1926 to 39,874 in 1927. The statistics show a decrease in serious crime and some increase in minor crime. There was a satisfactory decrease in burglary and housebreaking, animal stealing, malicious injury to property and animals, and praedial larceny.

Civil Proceedings.

2,650 actions were brought in the District Courts, a decrease of 38 on the figures for 1926. In the Courts of the Town Village Judges (now styled Assistant District Judges) 3,971 actions were brought, as against 4,561 in 1926, and in the Courts of the Rural Village Judges (Assistant District Judges) 5,539 as against 5,647; the decrease was largely in " actions on bonds ".

Military Police.

During the year, 63 recruits, 18 Moslems and 45 Christians, were enlisted, bringing the total number of " other ranks " up to 747. Of this number, 745 can read and write their own language and also speak a second language.

All other ranks, with the exception of 3, went through a course of musketry training and fired range practice in accordance with the regulations of the Force. Lewis-gun practice was also carried out with satisfactory results.

The discipline and moral of the Force during the year were excellent.

Rural Police.

The actual strength of the Rural Police on 31st December, 1927, was 752. All of these could read and write one or more languages. 135 rural constables were enlisted during the year.

The discipline and efficiency of the rural constables were entirely satisfactory. They afforded most valuable assistance to the Police in the prevention and detection of crime, to the Commissioners in reporting offences against the Forest Laws, and to the Veterinary Officer in reporting outbreaks of disease. They also carried out the sheep, goat, and pig counting under the supervision of the Military Police.

Prisons.

Discipline was well maintained. The sanitary condition of the prisons was satisfactory and the health of the prisoners good. Convicts were employed on various kinds of industrial labour, including tailoring, bootmaking, carpentering, weaving, masonry, carpet-making, as well as on agricultural and reafforestation work.

The daily average number of persons detained in all the prisons was 596.41, as compared with 594.45 in 1926.

At Athalassa Reformatory for juvenile offenders the daily average number was 53.55. These juveniles were employed as in previous years on general farm work in connection with the Athalassa farm and on various other kinds of work calculated to suit them for useful trades. The vast majority of offenders are found to lead honest lives on their release from the reformatory.

VII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

The expenditure under this head amounted to some £80,400, as compared with £95,400 in 1926. As usual, road work constituted the principal item of expenditure. There are now about 900 miles of main and secondary roads under the control of the Department, and almost the whole of the £31,400 spent on road work during the year was devoted to keeping these open to traffic. Owing to shortness of funds, little work of an extraordinary nature could be undertaken.

The year's building programme, for which a provision of £10,000 was made, included an extension to the Nicosia hospital for use as a venereal clinic, extensions and alterations to the Government offices and the Courts at Nicosia, and the continuation of work on the new Government offices and Court House at Kyrenia.

Schemes for the improvement of water supplies were satisfactorily carried out or completed at 31 villages. The general outlines of the schemes were the same in each instance, consisting in the construction or improvement of chains of wells or aqueducts.

In addition, examinations were conducted and reports furnished by the engineers of the Public Works Department in consultation with the Medical Officer of Health on the water supplies of 22 villages throughout the Island. The necessary means to enable these schemes to be undertaken were provided, on the half-and-half principle, by the appropriation by vote of the Legislative Council of surplus Verghi Kimat funds and by subscriptions of equal amounts from the inhabitants of the villages concerned.

Irrigation.

The usual works connected with the maintenance and repair of the irrigation reservoirs and channels, which are situated in the Eastern Messaoria, near Famagusta, were satisfactorily carried out under the supervision of the Irrigation Superintendent. The year was free from incident, and no damage from floods was sustained by the irrigation works.

It is now generally accepted that Cyprus is by natural configuration unsuited for the construction of irrigation works on a large scale, and that the best method of conserving the water supply of the country is by afforestation. Encouragement is also afforded to the extension of irrigation by the sinking of chains of wells, and by the use of mechanical means to raise to the surface subterranean water of which a sufficient quantity is available in most parts of the Island. The gardens and orchards at Famagusta, from which port there is a considerable export trade in oranges, and fruit and vegetables in general, is an instructive example of the results that can be attained by the employment of air motors, which are steadily increasing in popularity.

During the year, the Island was again visited by Mr. Beeby Thompson, Consulting Engineer for artesian water supplies, who recommended the undertaking of artesian borings in certain parts of the Island. The services of a Water Engineer and a driller were obtained and an expenditure of £2,000 was incurred on drilling operations. The results of the bores made promised well for the future; it seems probable that good supplies of artesian and sub-artesian water will be obtained, more especially in the neighbourhood of Famagusta and of Morphou Bay.

VIII.—PUBLIC HEALTH.

Except for the endemic prevalence of malarial fever, the climate of Cyprus is healthy and temperate, and with proper precautions there should be no difficulty in enjoying complete immunity from this disease. The heat and humidity in certain localities during the summer months impose a certain strain, but access to the hills is

easily practicable within a very short distance. The climate during the winter might almost be described as ideal, combining as it does invigorating cold with clear sunshine. The continued dullness of more northern climes is seldom experienced, and a rainy day is invariably succeeded by a cloudless sky.

Public health in 1927 was satisfactory. Cyprus remained free from plague, typhus, and other virulent diseases common in the Near East. There was also no case of rabies during the year. The prevailing diseases, other than malaria and phthisis, were those of the digestive and respiratory systems, influenza and dysentery. In one village there was a serious outbreak of enteric attributed to a contaminated water supply, but the general incidence of this disease has of recent years been greatly diminished.

There was an increase in the number of trachoma cases; but the increase would seem to be apparent rather than actual and due to the opening of special Eye Dispensaries.

Phthisis, according to the official figures, would appear to have been slightly more prevalent than in 1926. Owing, however, to the extreme reluctance of private practitioners to report cases of phthisis, its actual incidence is hard to determine.

Although climatic conditions were more favourable in 1927, 500 more cases of malaria were treated than in the previous year. This may to a great extent be attributed to the opening of fresh dispensaries and to the growing readiness of the people to apply for medical aid. It is interesting to observe that whereas in 1913 out of 30,458 patients, 24.1 per cent. had malaria, in 1927 out of 58,456 patients 16.19 per cent. had malaria; and that, whilst in 1913 21.82 per cent. of 9,178 children were examined had enlarged spleens, in 1927, 42,455 children were examined and the spleen rate was 12.9 per cent.

The anti-malaria works carried out in this year include the cleaning of streams and drains, the draining and reclaiming of marshes, screening or filling in of wells, and the stocking of tanks and wells with fish. House-to-house inspections were made by the Sanitary Inspectors, large quantities of larvicide were used and quinine was distributed free of charge to the population. Lectures accompanied by lantern slides were given in several places with a view to arousing the intelligent co-operation of the people in anti-malaria work.

The infant mortality rate in Cyprus is unduly high. This is attributed in part to malaria, in part to inherited syphilis, and in part to want of proper care and attention. An Infant Welfare Centre was opened in Nicosia and a nurse, specially trained in Child Welfare work, visited the Centre twice weekly and gave advice and treatment. At the end of the year, a Venereal Disease Clinic was opened in Nicosia and a specialist appointed.

In the autumn of 1927, Dr. A. E. Horn, C.M.G., visited the Island in order to report on the working of the Medical Department.

During the year, there were two hospitals and a sanitorium, maintained by the Government, in operation, together with four Government-aided hospitals, 27 rural dispensaries, and 7 branch dispensaries. Each rural dispensary is the headquarters of a rural medical officer, who works among the village population. The duties of these officers are sanitary as well as medical, and they are engaged in particular in the campaign against malaria.

The total number of beds in the Government hospitals is 223, and almost 4,000 patients were admitted during 1927, 721 surgical operations being performed.

At the close of the year, 130 inmates were detained at the Lunatic Asylum, as against 118 at its commencement. 19 persons were discharged as cured and 10 died; the number of new cases admitted was 41. The accommodation of the institution was ample. Lunacy in Cyprus is generally of a mild form and restraint had to be resorted to in 3 cases only. Employment is found for some of the inmates indoors while some are employed in keeping the grounds in order.

The number of lepers admitted to the Leper Farm, which is run on the lines of a village, with its own church, mosque, and schools, was 5, and the number of lepers detained at the close of the year amounted to 81, as compared with 83 at the close of 1926. There were 6 deaths, all of which were advanced cases of the disease. Some of the inmates have been treated with gynocardate of soda, leprol, mogrol, and preparations of antimony with some success. In nodular cases, disappearance of the nodules and growth of the eyebrows has been noted. It is satisfactory to record that the disease has recurred in none of the 5 cases released on parole.

The number of children at the end of the year in the Home for the healthy children of lepers was 9, all of whom remained free from any sign of the disease.

The total number of births registered was 8,586, being 25.2 per thousand of the population as against 8,677 or 25.9 per thousand in 1926.

The total number of deaths was 5,328, being 15.6 per thousand as against 5,749 or 17.1 per thousand in 1926. The population thus showed a natural increase of 3,258 as against 2,928 in the preceding year.

IX.—EDUCATION.

Primary Education.

Education in Cyprus is not compulsory, and the control of the schools is left in the hands of the various religious communities which have their several governing bodies operating under the

supervision of the Education Department. Considerable importance is attached to the benefits derived from education and a great interest is taken in the administration of the schools.

The Greek Christian schools continued to work under the law enacted in 1923, with satisfactory results. The enactment of this law had been a matter of controversy for some years, but in 1923 the desire for more efficient management and increased financial support culminated in a strong request from the Greek-Christian members of the Legislative Council that the community should come educationally into line with the other religious denominations. As in the case of these other denominations, the law, once enacted, has been accepted with equanimity by all classes of taxpayers, and the benefits obtained thereunder are generally recognised and appreciated.

Under the law which now applies, as it has been explained, to all communities, the teachers are appointed by the Board of Education, instead of by the Village Committees under the previous administrative system; they are paid on a fixed scale according to their service and class; and on retirement are eligible to receive gratuities. Duly qualified teachers have replaced unqualified teachers, and by the grant of gratuities it has been possible to discontinue the service of many old teachers who by reason of age or infirmity were incapable of the proper performance of their duties. On the financial side it has been practicable to do much in the way of opening new schools, particularly in the smaller villages, and of improving existing buildings.

The Moslem community is well supplied with schools, which in the towns are well attended. Those in the villages are, however, small and a certain difficulty is experienced in maintaining an adequate staff of teachers. Some of the teachers left the Island in 1925 for Turkey, in search of further education and in the hope of obtaining superior appointments. It was even necessary to re-employ temporarily a few teachers retired previously on account of age. The Education Department has, however, applied itself to the question of recruiting fresh personnel with some success, the erection of new school buildings and teachers' residences having rendered these posts more attractive.

During the year under review there were 626 Greek-Christian, 268 Moslem, and 14 other denominational schools open, giving a total of 908, an increase of 19 as compared with the preceding year. Some 46,677 scholars were enrolled.

The total expenditure on elementary education in 1927 was £96,681. It is estimated that the total number of children in Cyprus of elementary school age, six to twelve years, is about 63,000. Approximately 46,677 scholars are enrolled in the schools, leaving some 16,000 to be accounted for as not attending school. Of these the majority are girls, nearly all the boys attending school

for at least four years out of the six. The proportion of those who continue their education after elementary school age is probably not more than one-third of those attending while of that age.

The schools of the smaller communities, Latins, Maronites, Armenians, and Jews, continued to make satisfactory progress. The Armenian schools at Nicosia and Larnaca are still the most progressive in spite of the strain on their resources caused by the refugees from Asia, who have swelled the ranks of their pupils.

The progress of elementary education under the British Administration is well illustrated by a comparison of the returns for 1881 and 1927 :—

	Schools.	*Scholars.*	*Expenditure.*
1881... ...	170	6,776	£3,672
1927... ...	908	46,677	£96,681

Of this expenditure, £59,000 was contributed by the Government as a grant-in-aid and the remainder was raised by direct taxation. In addition, an amount of about £39,892 has been raised on loan for building purposes from Government or private sources, to be repaid in periods of five to ten years from local assessments.

Twenty-nine new school buildings were completed during the year, nineteen others commenced, and additions and repairs were carried out in seventeen instances.

Secondary Education.

Secondary schools are not under the control or inspection of the Education Department except in so far as some of them receive grants from the Government, on certain conditions, for the teaching of English.

The principal Moslem secondary schools are the Boys' Lycée and the Victoria (for girls) in Nicosia, and there are intermediate classes attached to the elementary school of each town. The programmes are arranged to prepare pupils for higher education at Constantinople.

There is a Greek-Christian gymnasium, or high school, in each town except Larnaca, which has a flourishing Commercial Lyceum, as well as a Priests' Training School. These schools prepare their pupils for the University of Athens, though relatively few of them are able to proceed so far. Cyprus can provide only a limited number of professional and business openings, and there is no doubt that the needs of the Island in secondary education are now more than fully satisfied and that the future prospects of the secondary schools must depend to a large extent on improved facilities and increased opportunities for emigration. At present many well-educated boys are compelled to remain for some time without employment, a position of affairs which is both economically and morally unprofitable.

English is taught voluntarily and with some measure of success at all these schools, and the Moslem Boys' Lycée, Famagusta Gymnasium, and the Lyceum of Larnaca have English masters.

Other secondary schools are the English School at Nicosia (undenominational), also known as the Commercial College, which is conducted on the lines of an English grammar school, the American Academy at Larnaca (attached to the Reformed Presbyterian Mission), and the commercial school founded at Lemythou in 1912 by the late Mr. D. Mitsis, a native of that village.

There are three girls' private schools, one at Nicosia, attached to the Reformed Presbyterian Mission, and two at Limassol.

Government Examinations.

The Government examinations in English, Turkish, and Greek, and the Civil Service Qualifying Examination were, as usual, held during the year. About 500 candidates presented themselves for the examinations in English, of whom more than one-half were successful and were awarded certificates. The certificates awarded to the successful candidates are highly valued, not only by Government officials but also by those seeking employment elsewhere.

Technical Education.

There are no technical schools proper in Cyprus apart from the advanced secondary schools to which reference has already been made. In the elementary schools needlework is widely taught, and silkworm eggs are supplied on a large scale by the Agricultural Department for instructional purposes. In a few schools carpentry is taught.

The agricultural school, which is maintained by the Agricultural Department and is described in another chapter of this report, has continued its work as in previous years. Lectures on chemistry have been given for some years by the Government Analyst, the classes being attended principally by student compounders preparing for the pharmaceutical examination. Apprentices are taken by the Government Railway and in the workshops of the Public Works Department, while in the Central Prison at Nicosia boot-making, tailoring, and carpet-making are taught.

X.—LANDS AND SURVEY.

The tenure of land in Cyprus is governed by the Ottoman Land Law. Agricultural land in general (Arazi Mirié) is held by a title deed (Qochan), which is issued by the Land Registry Office, the real ownership remaining with the State. It can be alienated by sale, in which case a new title deed is issued and the transaction registered by the Land Registry Office. It is transmissible by inheritance within certain specified degrees of relationship, but cannot be transmitted by will. If it becomes vacant by failure of heirs, it escheats to the State (Mahlul).

Buildings, trees, gardens, vineyards, and wild grafted trees are known as mulk (Arazi Memluke), and included in this category are building sites within or near a town or village. Immovable property held under this tenure belongs in full to the owner, is alienated and inherited like movable property, and the provisions of the land code do not apply to it.

Unowned or waste land is known as Hali (Arazi Mevat).

This may, with the permission of the Government, and on payment of certain fees representing its equivalent value, be taken up and cultivated, the ownership, as in the case of Arazi Mirié, remaining with the State. Land left uncultivated for certain periods can be forfeited.

The charges on Arazi Mirié are (i) Verghi Kimat, a tax on all immovable property at the rate of 4 per cent. of the assessed value. This may, however, be varied in any town or village in accordance with the Law of 1907, in order that on completion of the valuation begun in 1910 the place may yield an aggregate sum equal to that levied before the coming into operation of the valuation; (ii) a fee on mortgage and transfer by sale or inheritance; (iii) an education tax, which in towns is double the Verghi Kimat tax and in villages two-thirds of the Verghi Kimat tax.

Prices of land vary according to its adaptation to certain crops, its means of irrigation, and its position in relation to towns and villages. They vary therefore from a few shillings to £30 or £40 a donum (⅓ acre), while land in the vicinity of towns, suitable for building sites, may fetch over £200 a donum. The average size of a cultivated plot of land is 2 acres, and of the average holding 7½ acres. An intending settler would, however, have difficulty in obtaining at a reasonable rate any considerable area of suitable land for development.

During the year, 246 acres of vacant land (Hali) were sold by Government for £189, the full estimated value being equivalent to an average price of 15s. 4d. per acre. Seventy-two acres of waste land were sold by auction, realising £234 15s., an average price of £3 5s. 3d. per acre.

Conditions as regards land tenure continue to improve, and the value of land increases steadily. The number of forced sales consequent on the foreclosure of mortgages and for the satisfaction of debts was less by 511 than in 1926, and the prices realised at such sales were more favourable.

An increase of transactions carried out by the Land Registry Department is observed principally under the registration of properties and under the registration of mortgages, the form of security now generally relied on by moneylenders. It is satisfactory to note that there was a decrease of one thousand in attachments for debt, as compared with 1926; and the large increase in voluntary sales

and the improvement in the prices realised are encouraging signs of amelioration in the economic condition of the peasantry. It is computed that on the 31st December, 1927, the total indebtedness of the Colony amounted to approximately £1,647,800, and the total value of immovable property to £14,200,000 or £41.82 per head of the population.

The work of land registration in Cyprus shows no sign of diminishing in importance. Two more sub-land-registry offices were established during the year. The establishment of sub-offices is of much assistance to the rural population, especially in those areas where co-operative societies have been formed, and applications therefor are being met as far as possible. It is estimated that officials of the Department deal personally in a year with more than a quarter of the total adult population of the Colony in connection with the various transactions relating to land.

The reconstruction of the Kyrenia Land Registry records, which were destroyed by fire in 1926, was completed during the year.

In 1926 all the field work connected with the re-survey of the Island had been completed and all the towns with the exception of Nicosia and Famagusta surveyed. In 1927 the survey of Nicosia within the ramparts was practically completed and the preliminary work for the survey of Famagusta taken in hand. The reduction of the field plans to form maps of the Island on the scale of 2 inches and ½-inch to the mile continued. The topographical survey of the forests proceeded at a satisfactory rate.

Progress was made with the revaluation of the immovable property of the Colony commenced in 1910, and it is anticipated that by the end of 1928 all properties will have been revalued.

XI.—LABOUR.

Labour in Cyprus is plentiful and the conditions are on the whole good. There is no labour problem in the Colony. The vast majority of the workers are employed either by small agriculturists or by master craftsmen. Factories are very few, and any such institution as the so-called "factory system" is unknown. In short, conditions are oriental rather than occidental.

The largest employers of labour are the Cyprus Mines Corporation, with an average pay-roll of about 2,000, the Cyprus Asbestos Company, with from 800 to 4,500 employees according to the season, and the Public Works Department, which during 1927 employed an average of 1,000 labourers per diem.

The hours of work at the mines and for the Public Works Department vary from 8 to 10 hours per day. Generally speaking, the working hours most commonly recognised in the Island are those from sunrise to sunset, though it is to be noted that the precise

times of " sunrise " and " sunset " are not very rigorously interpreted or observed. The system of recognising that the hours of work are the hours of daylight has obvious advantages in a country where the lower classes are for the most part without clocks.

The rates of labour at the mines average about 18cp. (2s.) a day for men and 12cp. (1s. 4d.) for women and boys. In the Public Works Department the corresponding usual rates are 16cp. for men and 10cp. for women and boys, which are increased by 2cp. during the harvest season. The average rate of pay for all labour in the Public Works Department has increased from 14.70cp. per diem in 1926 to 15.05cp. per diem in 1927.

Under the Mines Regulation Amendment Law of 1925 employers are liable, subject to the provisions of the Law, to pay compensation in the case of death or injuries to workers in the mines while so employed.

XII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Legislation.

Thirty Bills were introduced and passed by the Legislative Council during the year. The majority of these are of purely local interest or are referred to elsewhere in this report, and deal with the appropriation of public funds and with various minor amendments to existing laws. Of the remainder the most noteworthy or interesting are the following :—

Law 7.—To amend the Law relating to Dangerous Drugs.

Law 8.—To amend the Law with respect to the Carriage of Goods by Sea.

Law 16.—To make provision for the contribution of the Colony of Cyprus to Imperial Defence.

Law 22.—To regulate the Opening Hours of Shops on Sundays.

Law 23.—To provide for the Limitation of the Hours of Employment in certain Cases.

Emigration and Immigration.

The emigration of Moslems to Asia Minor continued during the early part of 1927, but by August most of those who had opted for Turkish nationality in accordance with the Treaty of Lausanne, and intended to leave Cyprus, had departed. It is estimated that since 1924 about 5,000 Turks have emigrated to Anatolia.

Emigration to Egypt and Greece proceeded as in previous years and a number of Cypriots took advantage of a demand for labour in Australia and have established themselves there. A considerable number found employment in the Belgian Congo and other parts of Central Africa.

There was a small immigration of Armenians, chiefly from Greece, and permission to enter Cyprus was granted to 181 Armenians under guarantees from persons resident in the Colony. Cyprus does not afford a field for immigration to any large extent.

The summer resorts of Troödos, Platres, and Pedoulas attracted many visitors from Egypt and Syria and some from 'Iraq. The total number of visitors to Platres during the season is estimated at about 1,700.

Co-operative Societies.

Very satisfactory progress has to be recorded in the co-operative movement for the year 1927. At the end of the year there were 97 co-operative credit societies and 15 co-operative societies, as against 49 and 13, respectively, in 1926. Great assistance to the movement has been afforded by the passing of the law giving power to co-operative credit societies to effect purchases and sales of products, commodities, or raw material for agricultural purposes, and making deposits and loans from non-members of the societies acceptable. A further advantage has been the establishment of savings banks concurrently with co-operative credit societies and the amalgamation of both.

Banks.

The chief banks in Cyprus are the Ottoman Bank, with branches at Nicosia, Larnaca, Famagusta, Limassol, Paphos, Lefkara, and, during the summer months, Troödos; the Bank of Athens, with branches at Nicosia and Limassol; the Bank of Cyprus, with its head office at Nicosia, a branch office at Limassol, and agencies at Larnaca, Famagusta, Paphos, Kyrenia, and Morphou; and the Ionian Bank, which established a branch at Nicosia in 1926.

There is also a Government Savings Bank, which at the end of the year had 124 depositors. The amount of deposits during the year totalled £3,460.

The Agricultural Bank established in June, 1925, under the joint auspices of the Government and the Ottoman Bank has, though still in its infancy, shown every sign of developing into a sound financial undertaking and has proved most useful in the assistance it has rendered to co-operative societies. Both these institutions, the Agricultural Bank and the co-operative societies, seem destined to play an important rôle in the agricultural life of the country. They afford to the peasant farmer a much-needed chance of avoiding the moneylender, and it is hoped that in the course of a few years the general indebtedness of the Island will through them show a considerable improvement.

Chamber of Commerce.

The Cyprus Chamber of Commerce was legally registered under the Companies (Limited Liability) Law of 1922 on 29th April, 1927. It was founded with the view of fostering the trade of the

Colony by promoting a spirit of co-operative enterprise amongst the local merchants, and by facilitating commercial relationships with abroad. The Chamber is working in close connection with the London Chamber of Commerce, the Federation of British Industries, and the Federation of Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire. Efforts are being made to establish a closer liaison with Egypt and Greece.

Since its inception the Chamber has dealt with approximately one thousand inquiries regarding Cyprus produce from abroad; and the issue by the Chamber of certificates of origin has facilitated trade transactions between Cyprus and Turkey.

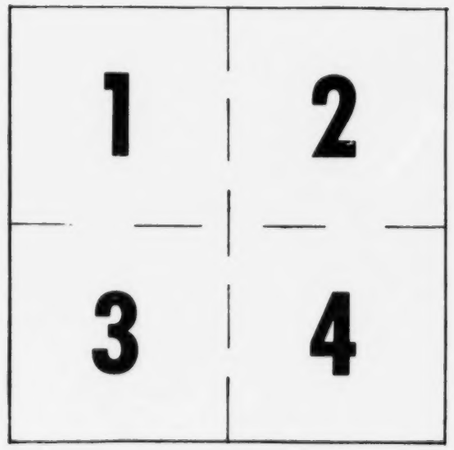
Loan Commissioners.

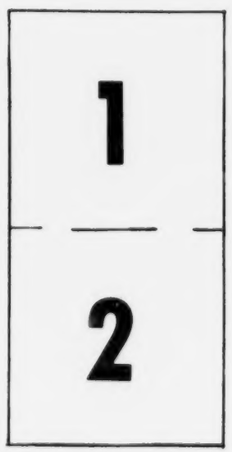
The Loan Commissioners continued the issue of loans to public bodies, and sums amounting to almost £4,600 were loaned to municipalities, etc., for the installation of electric light plants, the erection of stud stables, and the improvement of water supplies.

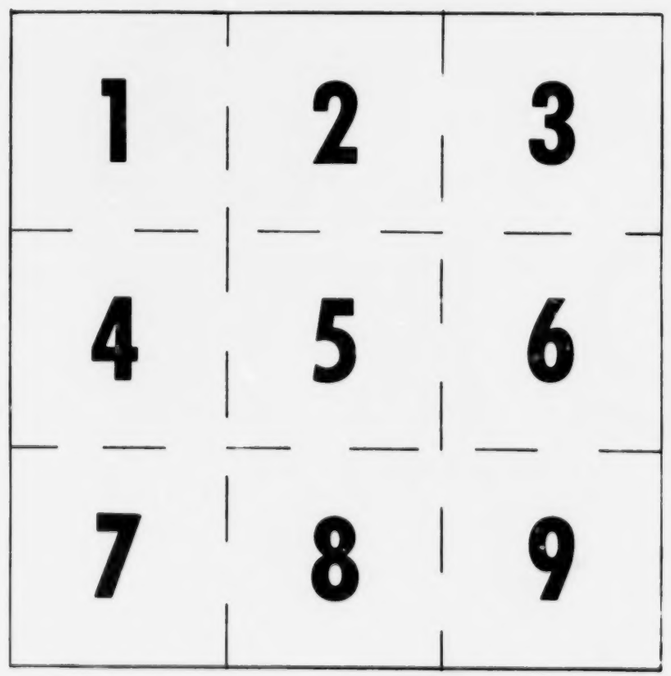
As a result of the abolition of tithes, the practice of lending tithe grain as seed corn has now completely ceased.

(2/37—21) Wt. 10370—773 625 10/28 H St. G. 7/8

Maps on this order too large to be entirely included in one exposure are filmed clockwise beginning in the upper left hand corner, left to right and top to bottom as many frames as required. The following diagrams illustrate the method.







32°30′

33°

33°30′

35°
30′

Cape Kormakiti
Krommyon

Liveras

Yeorgios
Varilas
Bay

Orga

Kormakiti

Panagia

Ayia Irini

Diorios

Karpasia

Kaló Khorio

Syrianokhoriou
Potamos

MORPHOU
BAY

Pomos Point

Stavromeni

Mati tou Ereikou

Ayios Theodoros

Amadhieres

Younì

Androgynon

Xeropotamos

Ghaziveris

Pendayia

Elaia

SOLI

Lambertkou

Peristerónari

KHRYSOKHOU

Tylliria

Baroji

Masari

Kato Zodia

Astromeritis

Akhcha

Peristerona

Palaio Metokhi

Dhenia

Manmari

Kokkini Trimithia

Strovilo

NICOSIA

Trakhoni

Omorphita

Yeroskipos

Dhali

Agios Demetrianos

Ayios Epiktitos

Kharsia

Syngrou

Ayios Nikolaos

Kalorkas

Malounda

Ayios Kharitos

Kornokipos

Lapithos

Palaeosophos

Phiteri

Karma

Agridhi

Bellapaise

Rlépini

Tripeza

Kampylio

Siadhipos

Pileri

Thrasa

Ayios Ermolaos

Phatta

Kato Dikomo

Pano Dikomo

Sykhari

Kontoventis

Kaloyeros

Skillourá

Ayios Vasilios

Ayia Marina

Khrysiliou

Kondemenos

Trimithia
Chiflik

Alaupos Chiflik

Alaupos Potamos

Pyrga

Pirgi

Lefkara

Pano Lefkara

Vitsada

Pyllatos

Marathovouno

Peristerona

Mousoulita

Mora

Yialias Potamos

Sungyló

Santa

Chingirli
Mountains

Loukovitis

Kalo Khorio

Ayios Theodoros

Ayios Amvrosios

Kaimakli

Ayios Dhometios

Ayios Kassianos

Ayios Ioannis

Ayios Antonios

Ayios Georgios

Ayios Nikolaos

Ayios Mamas

Ayios Ilarion
Castle

Ayios Epiktitos

Kharsia

Syngrou

Kalorkas

Malounda

Ayios Kharitos

Kornokipos

Lapithos

Palaeosophos

Phiteri

Karma

Agridhi

Bellapaise

Rlépini

Tripeza

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Siadhipos

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Ayios Ilarion
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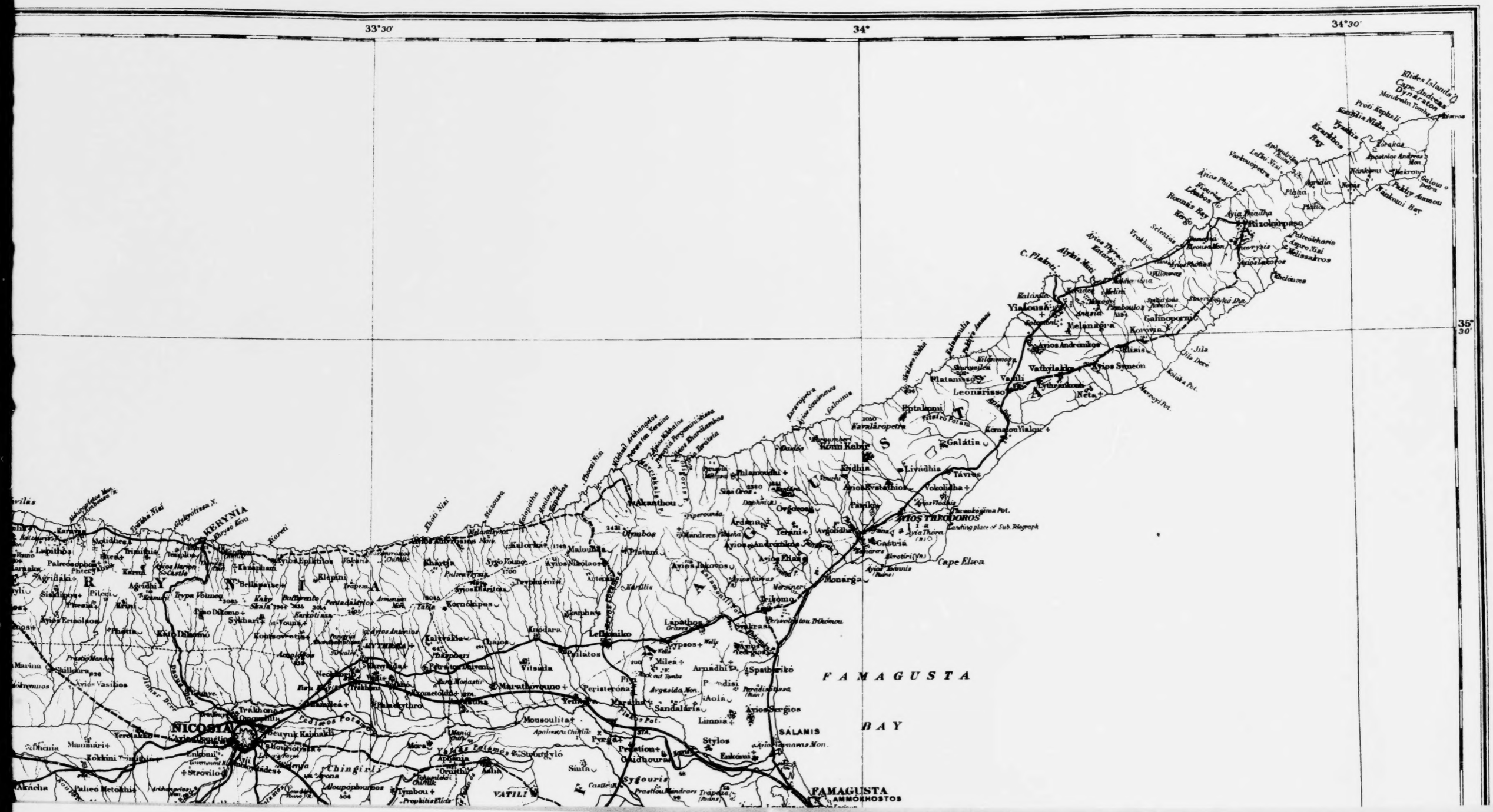
33°30′
34°
34°30′
35°
30′
Elides Islands
Cape Andreas
Dynaraton
Proti Kephali
Kastília Nisáki
Ayia Thekla
Evrakos Bay
Evrakos
Apostolos Andreas Mon.
Lefko Nisi
Varkoupetra
Ayios Philos
Fiorinás Bay
Lárnaka
Ayia Phaidha
Vitzokárpaso
Kerýnia
Selenitsa
Ayios Thyrsos
Eptarthia
Alykés Mesá
C. Plakotí
Yialousá
Melanágra
Galinoporni
Korovia
Ayios Andronikos
Vathylakkos
Ayios Symeón
Platanisso
Leonarisso
Eptakomi
Neta
Galátia
Livadhia
Távros
Vokolidha
Ayios Evstathios
Ayios Theodoros
Cape Elaea
Monarga
Trikomo
Lapathos
Lefkóniko
Kýpsos
Miles
Armádhi
Spathrikó
Peristerona
Aóla
Sandaláris
Limnia
Ayios Sergios
Stylos
Enkomi
Sálamis
FAMAGUSTA BAY
FAMAGUSTA
AMMOKHOSTOS
Prastion
Orídhoura
Sygouris
Sinda
Mousoulita
Pyrga
Lythrankomi
Akanthou
Ulymbos
Malounda
Ayios Nikolaos
Kalkanlar
Khartsia
Ayios Epiktitos
Kerýnia
Agridhaki
Lapithos
Trimithia
Agridhi
Siamlipos
Pilekouri
Ayios Ermolaos
Phasta
Kato Dikomo
Sykhari
Koutsovendis
Ayios Amvrosios
Kalyvakia
Chiros
Vitsada
Marathovounos
Peristerona
Yeni Erenköy
Nicosia
Trakhona
Omorphita
Dhali
Ayios Dhometios
Strovilos
Lakatamia
Mammari
Kokkini
Akaki
Palaio Metokhi
Tymbou
Prophitis Elias
Mora
Ypsonas
Apsinia
Orounda
Adhia
Stavrovouni Mon.
Kalo Khorio
Stavrovouni
Kalo Khorio
Kiti
Pyrga
Maronitika
Ayios Theodoros
Ayia Thekla
Ayios Andreas Mon.
Nánkoumi
Makroúra
Galow Petra
Pakhýa Ammou
Nánkoumi Bay
Ayia Thoira
Landing place of Sub. Telegraph
Ayios Thyrsos
Ayios Ermolaos
Ayios Andronikos
Ayios Ilarion Castle
Ayios Epiktitos
Ayios Antonios
Ayios Mamas
Ayios Sergios
Ayios Ioannis Mon.
Ayios Nikolaos
Ayios Ilarion

Cape Kormakiti
Krommyon
Liveras
Yeorgios Bay
Vavilas
Orga
Kormakiti
Panagia
Ayia Irini
Diório
KERYNIA
Lapithos
Palaeosophos
Karmi
Agridhi
Nº Bellapaise
Ayios Epiktitos
Kazaphani
Kharkotissa
Ayios Nikolaos
Kalorka
Malounda
Kormakitis
Ayios Amvrosios
Ayios Andronikos
Kaliyra Ria
Chaios
Lefkoniko
Vitsada
Peristerona
Mousoulita
Mandres
Yialousa
Ayios Nikolaos
Dipkarpaz
Cape Andreas
Kastros
Ayios Philon
Trakhoni
Nicosia
Ayia Sophia Junction
Yenikioi
Kokkini Trimithia
Strovilo
Chingiri
Ayios Sozomenos
Pyrgos
Tymbou
Prophitis Elias
Melousha
Kremethousha
Ayios Nikolaos
Ayios Khariton
Kornokipos
Lefkoniko
Ayios Andronikos
Kaliyra Ria
Chaios

FAMAGUSTA BAY

LARNAKA BAY

Cape Elaea

Cape Greco
Pidalium

Cape Pyla

Cape Kiti
Dades

Cape Dolos

35°

35°
34° 30'
32°30' Longitude East of Greenwich
33°
33°30'
PAPHOS
LIMASSOL
LARNAKA
EPISKOPI BAY
AKROTIRI BAY
Cape Drepanum
Cape Aspro
Cape Zevgári
Cape Gáta
Cape Dolos
Cape Kiti
Cape Kiti Dades
Akrotiri
Akrotiri
Episkopi
CURIUM
AMATHUS
CITIUM
Scéla or Marina
Oritès
EVDHIMOU
KILANI
KELOKEDHARA
Arkaka
Palaepaphos
Kouklia
Stavrokono
Trakhypedoula
Kissousa
Episkopi
Kolossi
Asomatos
Trakhoni
Zakaki
Akrotiri
Aviou Nikolaos
Katalimata
Lárnaka
Kato Drys
Kophino
Kiti
Perivolia
Dhromolaxia
Aradippou
Pyrga
Lympia
Dali (Idálion)
Tamassus
Episkopi
Kalavaso
Limassol
Amathus
Petounda
Karos Kharnoupas
Pendáskino Chiftlik
Cape Dolos
Cape Kiti
Cape Kiti Dades

CYPRUS

Scale 1:348480, 5½ English Miles to 1 Inch

5 4 3 2 1 0 5 10

EXPLANATION

Railways — Sta.
Main Roads
Secondary Roads
Telegraph Lines
Boundaries of Districts
Subdistricts

Chief Town of District — FAMAGUSTA
Subdistrict — MÓRPHOU
Ancient Places — SÁLAMIS

Mon = Monastery
(R) = Ruins
Pano = Upper
Kato = Lower

Ayia / Ayios = Saint

Heights in English feet 6406

Turkish villages are distinguished thus ☪

Stanford's Geog¹ Estab¹, London.

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SEYCHELLES.
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CYPRUS.

REPORT FOR 1928.

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CYPRUS.

ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1928.

PREFATORY NOTE.

Geography.

The island of Cyprus situated in the eastern Mediterranean between 34° 33′ and 35° 41′ N. latitude and between 32° 20′ and 34° 35′ E. longitude, is about 140 miles in greatest length from east to west and about 40 miles in greatest breadth from north to south. A narrow range of limestone mountains, with an average height of 2,000 feet, extends along the northern coast, and an extensive group of mountains, culminating in Mount Troödos, 6,406 feet above the sea, fills the south-western part of the Island. Between these ranges lies the fertile Messaoria plain.

Cyprus is most easily reached *via* Port Said, from which it is distant at the nearest point 240 miles. The crossing from Larnaca on the south-east coast to Beirut in Syria is accomplished in a night, and the strait between the north coast and the southern shores of Asia Minor is at Kyrenia 45 miles wide.

Climate.

The climate of Cyprus is, generally speaking, temperate and healthy, though the excessive heat of the plains during the summer is trying to Europeans. The heat is, however, dry, except on the coast, and the winters are cold and invigorating. There are numerous resorts in the hills at altitudes varying from 6,000 to 2,000 feet, such as Mount Troödos or Kantara, where the summer season, lasting from June to the end of September, can be passed in eminently healthy surroundings and without discomfort or inconvenience. On Troödos during the 1928 season the maximum shade temperature was 86° F. and the minimum 39° F.

The absolute mean temperature for 1928 at Nicosia was 67.18° F. as against 66.5° F. for 1927 and the average of 66.3° F. for the last fifteen years. The mean maximum temperature during the year was 78.96° F. as against 79.2° F. for 1927, and the mean minimum temperature was 55.4° F. as against 55.9° F.

The rainfall for the last ten years has averaged 19.91 inches per annum. The mean rainfall for the year was 21.54 inches, as compared with 16.81 for 1927.

History.

Cyprus was a centre of Aegean civilisation 2,000 years before the Christian era, and Phoenician and Greek colonies were established there at a very early date. It would appear indeed to have been

colonised in the Mycenaean age, and probably was used as a base for those assaults by the Achaeans on the power of Egypt and of the Hittites, which took place in the century before the Trojan war. In the sixth century B.C. the Island was conquered by Egypt, and later absorbed into the Persian Empire. Evagoras, a native-born king, succeeded in the fifth century B.C. in raising Cyprus to a position of independence, but on his death it again fell to the power of Persia, and in due course to Alexander the Great. At the division of Alexander's empire, Cyprus passed to Egypt, until in 58 B.C. it became a Roman province, falling, on the division of the Roman Empire, under the rule of the Byzantine emperor.

In A.D. 1184, the Governor of Cyprus, Isaac Commenus, revolted and maintained his independence until 1191, when Richard Coeur de Lion of England, on his way to the Crusades, landed, and in a sharp campaign of a few weeks conquered the Island. Richard sold it to Guy de Lusignan, the " King of Jerusalem," and the Lusignan dynasty ruled the Island until A.D. 1489, although from 1378 to 1464 the Genoese Republic exercised a suzerainty over a part of the kingdom. In 1489, Cyprus fell to the Republic of Venice, who held it until it was wrested from them by the Turks in 1571, in the Sultanate of Selim II.

In 1878, the Island passed under the administration of Great Britain, and, on the outbreak of war with Turkey in 1914, was annexed to the British Crown by Order in Council of 5th November, 1914. The annexation has been formally recognised by Turkey under the Treaty of Lausanne, which was ratified on the 6th August, 1924.

In 1925, Letters Patent formally elevating Cyprus to the status of a Colony and constituting the office of Governor of the Colony in place of that of High Commissioner were passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom, dated the 10th of March.

Historical Remains.

Cyprus is very rich in archaeological and antiquarian interest, of the preclassical, classical, Lusignan, and Venetian eras.

In 1928, alterations to the building set aside at Nicosia for the reception of pieces from mediaeval ruins were completed and the " Musée Lapidaire " inaugurated. Structural repairs were carried out on the Ayia Sophia Mosque and the Bedestan at Nicosia and on the sea-wall at Famagusta.

Languages.

The language of the country is a local dialect, often very corrupt, of modern Greek. Osmanli Turkish, somewhat archaic and free from Persian and Arabic words, is spoken by the Moslems, who, however, as a general rule, are conversant with Greek. In a less

degree. French is spoken by the more educated classes. The knowledge of English is rapidly becoming more widely diffused, and, save in the most remote villages, there is usually to be found someone who can speak and even read and write it.

Population.

The population of Cyprus, as shown in the census return taken in 1921, was 310,709, and the estimated population at the end of 1927 was about 344,000. Nationality in the Near East is somewhat difficult of definition and is inseparably linked up with religion. Cyprus is a land of many creeds, and in differentiating sociologically between the varied elements of the population it is easiest to follow these natural lines. The bulk of the inhabitants of the Island are of the Orthodox Greek-Christian faith and belong to the Autocephalous Church of Cyprus. Of the remainder, some 65,000, or approximately one-fifth of the population, are Moslems. There is also an Armenian community, which tends steadily to increase, and a distinct though not numerous Latin colony.

Currency.

Paper :—

£5, £1, and 10*s*. currency notes.

Gold :—

£1. The Cyprus £1 is equal to the pound sterling.

Silver :—

45-piastre piece (special Jubilee issue).
18-piastre piece.
9-piastre piece (= 1 shilling. There are 20 shillings to the £.)
4½-piastre piece.
3-piastre piece.

Copper :—

Piastre.
Half-piastre.
Quarter-piastre.

Weights and Measures.

Capacity.

2 pints	=	1 quart.	
2⅘ quarts	=	1 Cyprus litre.	
4 quarts	=	1 gallon.	
8 gallons	=	1 kilé.	
9 quarts	=	1 kouza	Liquid measure.
16 kouzas	=	1 load	Liquid measure.

Weight.

400	drams	=	1 oke.
1	oke	=	$2\frac{4}{5}$ lb.
$1\frac{4}{5}$	okes	=	1 Cyprus litre.
5	okes	=	1 stone.
44	okes	=	1 kantar.
180	okes	=	1 Aleppo kantar.
800	okes	=	1 ton.

Length.

12	inches	=	1 foot.
2	feet	=	1 pic.
3	feet	=	1 yard.
33	pics	=	1 chain.
2,640	pics	=	1 mile.

Land Measure.

1 donum = 60 pics — 40 yards square — 1,600 square yards — 14,400 square feet — $\frac{40}{121}$ of an acre.

1,936 donums = 1 square mile.

3,025 donums = 1 acre.

I.—GENERAL.

The year 1928 saw the fiftieth anniversary of the British occupation of Cyprus. The occasion was marked by the coining of a 45-piastre (crown) piece and by the issue of a set of Jubilee stamps to remain in circulation for one year only.

In the autumn of 1928 two members of the Palestine Secretariat came over on a special mission of 15 days' duration to study the methods of office organisation employed in the Colony.

At the end of the year the building of the Cyprus Pavilion was completed at Larnaca. The Pavilion, which contains a representative selection of Cyprus products, is situated near the quay at Larnaca and is readily accessible to persons disembarking from ships at that port. It is in charge of a Superintendent whose duty it is to give information to enquirers.

II.—GOVERNMENT FINANCE.

The totals of revenue and expenditure for the last five years are :—

Year.	*Revenue.*	*Grant-in-Aid.*	*Total.*	*Expenditure.*	*Share of Cyprus of Turkish Debt Charge.*	*Total.*
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1924 ...	593,318	50,000	643,318	535,870	92,800	628,670
1925 ...	668,131	50,000	718,131	619,622	92,799	712,421
1926 ...	629,266	50,000	679,266	655,227	92,800	748,027
1927 ...	655,997	50,000	705,997	615,029	92,800	707,829
1928 ...	713,753	92,800	806,553	679,980	92,800	772,780

The increase in revenue referred to in the report for 1927 has been more than maintained and the total revenue in 1928 was £100,556 more than in the preceding year. The improvement is partly to be accounted for by the decision of His Majesty's Government to relieve Cyprus of the whole of the Turkish Debt Charge by raising the grant-in-aid from £50,000 to £92,800, and partly by an increase in local revenue of £57,756. Despite increased expenditure of £64,951, there was a balance on the year's working of £33,773.

The increase in the local revenue is attributable to three main heads : Customs Import Duties £34,129, due to increased imports ; Excise Tobacco Duties £9,508, due to an increase in the rate of duty ; and Stamp Duties £18,612, due to the special issue of Jubilee stamps in commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the British Occupation of Cyprus and to increased Court fees.

The abolition of spirit duties during the year accounts for a decrease of £9,043 under this head. The only other significant decreases are under salt, railway receipts (due to less traffic, consequent upon increased road motor competition), and interest on Government moneys, due to lower level of the Note Security Fund.

Increases in expenditure appear under Pensions ; under District Administration, due to increased expenditure on village roads ; under Customs Department, due to a purchase of a motor launch and increased expenditure on salt service ; under Judicial and Legal, due to the reorganization of the Courts ; under Medical and Agricultural Departments, due to their continued development ; and under Public Works Extraordinary, due to artesian borings, extension of Nicosia Hospital and improvement of roads and bridges. A new item of expenditure, £10,000, under Imperial Defence represents the Colony's contribution in return for the increased grant-in-aid.

The only Department that shows a material decrease in expenditure is the Railway, due to reduced expenditure on material and general expenses and to the transfer of the railway clerical staff to the Colony's general clerical staff.

The balance of assets over liabilities on the 31st December, 1928, exclusive of the Reserve Fund of £90,000 and the depreciation account on investments of the Reserve Fund and Savings Bank, amounted to £79,290 as against £45,050 on the 31st December, 1927.

Currency notes of £5, £1, and 10*s*. were again in circulation throughout the year. The maximum amount of the currency note issues is still limited to £700,000 and the maximum value of notes actually in circulation at any one time during 1928 was £489,025 on the 7th and 13th September.

During the year a special Jubilee 45-cp. silver piece was minted and put into circulation to the nominal value of £10,000. In addition, a limited number of these coins, hand-finished so that they might serve as souvenirs, was placed on sale.

The amount of the Public Debt due in its entirety to the Imperial Treasury was originally £314,000, £60,000 having been incurred on irrigation works and £254,000 in connection with Famagusta Harbour and the railway. The Irrigation loan is repaid by yearly instalments of £2,400, which is applied in paying 3 per cent. interest on the amount of the loan outstanding, the remainder going towards repayment of capital. At the end of the year the amount outstanding was approximately £37,057. The other loan is extinguished by equal repayments of capital on the annuity system at $3\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. for 50 years. The amount outstanding at 31st December, 1928, was £137,050.

III.—PRODUCTION.

Agriculture.

The year under review proved on the whole fairly good for the farmer. Both crops and the prices realised for them were in the main satisfactory. The rains commenced late in the winter of 1927–1928 and the sowing of cereals was consequently delayed ; but production was not materially affected thereby owing to the continuance of the rains late into the spring. Smaller production in the case of certain crops was compensated for by the higher prices realised on agricultural products generally.

The cereal harvest was generally speaking satisfactory, though the production of oats was considerably below the average. Certain damage to the crops was caused by the Sirividhi pest (*Nochelodes* (*Syringopais*) *temperatella*, *Led.*). The production of carobs was good and well above the average of recent years. Exports on the other hand were lower than in 1927, stocks being retained with the object of forcing prices up to a higher level.

The olive crop was poor, largely owing to the prevalence of hot, dry winds at the time the trees were in blossom. Also the previous year had seen a record crop, and it is rare that there are two good years in succession. On the average there is a good crop once in every four or five years. Damage was as usual caused by the olive fly (*Dacus Oleae*).

The grape harvest was good, and the production of grapes, raisins, and wines higher than it has been for many years. The export of fresh grapes showed a further expansion, and shipments were made to the Empire Marketing Board in order to test the carrying qualities of Cyprus grapes for long distance shipment. It was shown that the export of grapes from Cyprus to the United Kingdom could only be made to pay if good table varieties were grown and if direct shipment could be arranged. Steps have been taken to secure from South Africa a stock of good table varieties suitable for export.

The fruit crops were again satisfactory, though the production of oranges was less than in the previous year owing to the prevalence of cold winds when the trees were in blossom. Considerable interest

is now being displayed in the cultivation of oranges and of citrus fruits generally and the area devoted thereto continues to increase.

The cultivation of cotton was hampered by lack of rain; but although the area under cultivation was less than in 1927 the crop was larger, the damage caused by the boll weevil having been considerably less than previously.

The potato crop was good. Both area under cultivation and production were greater than in the preceding year, and show signs of increasing. Production has increased from 164,005 cwt. in 1924 to 321,584 cwt. in 1928.

Agricultural Pests.

Campaigns were conducted against locusts, rats, sparrows, bats, and hornets, as well as against the almond maggot (*Eurytoma Amygdali, End.*) and against *Dacus Oleae*. Fumigations and sprayings of citrus trees against scale and fly and the fumigation of citrus fruit destined for exportation were carried out by the Agricultural Department.

Agricultural Experiments and Education.

Experiments in the cultivation of flax were continued, but owing to lack of rain the crop all over the island was poor. Fibre produced at the Zodia scutching mill sold readily in London and fetched a price of approximately £95 per ton. The question of the disposal of the Mesaoria flax straw, which hitherto has been left in the fields, was examined, and twenty tons were shipped to a German firm for experimental purposes. Towards the end of the year Mr. M. J. Megaw, Flax Expert to the Ministry of Agriculture, Northern Ireland, visited the Colony on behalf of the Empire Marketing Board for the purpose of studying the possibilities of developing the local flax industry.

The hemp industry in Paphos received considerable attention from the Agricultural Department. Hitherto most of the hemp produced has been converted locally into cordage and ropes. In 1928, a trial consignment was shipped to London, where it was well received. It was, however, made clear that a more systematic process of grading must be adopted before an export trade could be developed.

Since 1921 the cultivation of tobacco has increased steadily and production has risen from 4,887 okes to 167,963 okes in 1928. Two tobacco experts and five itinerant instructors were employed by the Agricultural Department in 1928 and new seed was imported. The quality of the tobacco grown continues to improve.

The departmental leather-curing factory, installed in 1924 with the object of encouraging local tanners to produce a better class of leather, continued its operations. Attention was devoted to the production of skins for glove making, and also to glove making, as well as to the production of lamb skins and kid furs for clothing.

During the year under review 27 students attended the Agricultural College at Nicosia. Sixty applications for enrolment were received, but of these all but 12 had to be rejected. The curriculum was extended by the giving of classes in English and French, and a botany club was formed.

A theoretical course in agriculture is given by the schoolmasters to the boys of the higher classes in the rural schools. The masters, however, often lack the necessary qualifications. As a preliminary step towards remedying this situation a course was given by the agricultural staff to the students of the Nicosia Training School for candidate schoolmasters.

Lectures and demonstrations, which were well attended, were given by the Entomologist, the Viticulturist and other members of the staff; and in order to supplement the quarterly *Agricultural Journal*, a monthly agricultural supplement was published in the *Cyprus Gazette*.

At the end of the year under review the Department was maintaining 310 demonstrational plots, where practical instruction was given to the villagers in planting, cultivation, pruning, manuring, etc., and eleven nursery gardens for the supply of nursery stock and seed to the villagers. In 1927 there were 236 demonstrational plots and 8 nursery gardens.

Twenty new school gardens were established in 1928, bringing the total number up to 176. Considerable importance is attached to these gardens as a means of inspiring the coming generation with an intelligent appreciation of the principles of agriculture.

Stock Breeding.

At Athalassa, three miles from Nicosia, the Government possesses a large stock farm, which is under the supervision of a resident manager. At this farm stock is raised for sale throughout the country, and in addition thoroughbred stallions, donkeys, bulls, and boars stand for service at nominal fees.

During the year, the following services were effected by the stud animals :—

At Athalassa :—

Mares, 130 ; donkeys, 49 ; cows, 160 ; sows, 32 ;

and in the districts :—

Mares, 442 ; donkeys, 519 ; cows, 381 ; sows, 665.

In addition to Athalassa, stud-stables are maintained at Paphos, Larnaca, Ayios Theodoros, Vatili, Lefconico, Yialousa, Famagusta, and Polis.

The comparative returns of live stock for the last five years showed a general increase in 1928. Export on the other hand has declined. The large exports made from 1923–1926 were indeed chiefly due to the temporary demand in Greece occasioned by the settlement of refugees. It is, however, believed that the present export trade might be considerably increased, and measures are being

taken to encourage the breeding of stock generally, and particularly of oxen, mules, and donkeys. The two latter are especially prized in the Near East on account of their powers of endurance and their immunity from the prevalent diseases.

At the close of the year there were 92 premises registered under the "Milk and Dairies Sale of Food (Milk) Regulations 1926." It would appear that there is considerable scope for dairy farming in Cyprus, as the imports of dairy produce, which are on the increase, exceeded £22,000 in value in 1928. At present, however, dairy farming as it is understood in England and the Dominions is unknown in the Colony, and the Cypriot looks chiefly to the sheep and goat for his milk and cheese. On the average about £20,000 worth of cheese is exported annually.

The export trade in poultry received a set-back during the year under review owing to the outbreak of fowl cholera in October, but the exports of eggs were the highest on record since 1924. Of the breeds of poultry introduced into Cyprus to improve the local birds the Rhode Island Reds imported in 1925 appear to be the most successful. Croad Langshans take second place, and fair results have been obtained from the Light Sussex imported with the Rhode Island Reds in 1925.

Veterinary Services.

The year under review was marked by a considerable expansion of the activities of the Veterinary Service made possible by the adoption of a scheme for the reorganisation of the service extending over five years. The scheme provides for the employment and training under the Government Veterinary Surgeon of five assistant stock inspectors and for the granting of increased funds for veterinary work in general and for the control of anthrax in particular.

With the increased staff available in 1928 more frequent inspections of stock were possible and more opportunities afforded for educating owners by means of lectures, demonstrations, and explanations to individuals. The value of the work done is reflected in the fact that reports of the existence of disease in villages tend increasingly to be received from the owners of the affected stock instead of from the Police, as used to be the case.

The poor condition of the stock produced in the latter months of 1927 by the late arrival of the rains continued into the spring of 1928 and a high percentage of goats and sheep aborted. In addition many lambs and kids were slaughtered at an immature age. The total number of sheep and goats on the 1st March, 1928, was nevertheless superior to the totals recorded on the same date for the three preceding years. During the latter part of the year climatic conditions were satisfactory and all classes of stock were in better condition than is usual at that season.

Sixty-four outbreaks of anthrax came under notice with reported mortality of 963 animals. These figures, however, do not accurately

represent the incidence of the disease, as sporadic cases occur frequently and in all parts of the island without being reported. Indeed, the two main difficulties with which the veterinary staff has to contend in its endeavour to eradicate anthrax are the failure of owners to report the disease and their negligence in complying with the regulations as to the isolation of affected animals and the proper disposal of carcases. In 1928, 152,338 animals were immunised as compared with 55,913 in 1927. The Pasteur single vaccine was used with satisfactory results. The number of animals vaccinated in the various classes was as follows :—equines, 1,842 ; bovines, 2,991 ; sheep, 85,983 ; goats, 61,469 ; pigs, 53.

Black quarter was diagnosed in eighteen areas with a reported loss of 54 cattle, as compared with 26 deaths in eleven areas in the preceding year. For the immunisation of cattle in the affected areas black quarter filtrate was used instead of the pill-form vaccine used hitherto. Some 752 cattle were inoculated as compared with 262 in 1927.

Tuberculosis, which had been present in dairy cattle of imported breeds, has now been eradicated. This disease has not been seen in native cattle.

Forestry.

At one time Cyprus was famous for its forests. During the Turkish Administration, when their value was not appreciated and the science of silviculture not understood, they gradually declined, and a visitor to the island in the seventies was horrified by the spectacle of desolation which they presented. Since the British occupation in 1878 there has, however, been a considerable improvement and artificial reafforestation has been carried out as far as funds have permitted. In the late war the forests of Cyprus were of great service to the Allied armies in Egypt and Palestine, which they supplied with a large proportion of their needs in the way of timber and fuel.

The total area of the delimited State forests, comprising practically all the forests in the island, is now estimated at 405,511 acres, and the total length of the forest boundaries is over 1,854 miles. During the year, great progress was made with the enumeration and topographical survey of the forests, the latter of which when completed will put an end to disputes concerning boundaries. The Stock map survey has been continued. The principal species of trees grown are the Corsican and Aleppo pine, juniper, plane, dwarf oak, alder, and cedar, and, in the plantations, acacia, eucalyptus, and pine. The forests supply the local needs for fuel and in part for timber, but endeavours to open up markets for Cyprus timber abroad have hitherto been unsuccessful on account, it would appear, partly of its knotty quality as compared with that grown in Scandinavia and America, and of the relatively high cost of production. In the island the cost and difficulty of transport cramp the local market. It must, however, be borne in mind that though the exploitation of the forests on a commercial scale would be desirable the indirect benefit derived

from them in a country which, like Cyprus, lacks a plentiful water supply, is enormous. They both increase the rainfall and help to preserve the humidity of the soil.

During the year a good deal of damage was caused by fire, owing to the season being excessively dry and the fire hazard consequently very great, especially in the high forests. 131 fires occurred, 3 of which assumed serious proportions, and it is estimated that the fires burnt over an area of 2,801 acres destroying or damaging 85,104 trees of different kinds. No fires were caused by lightning. Some snow break occurred on Troödos, but it was most noticeable in Machera forest, where many large branches were broken. The snow partially melted, so that the damage was greater, as wind was blowing at the time.

Reduced funds were available for reafforestation, but the sowing by tractor continued, and an area of 272 acres of bare land was sown. The reafforesting of burnt areas was also continued, and 564 acres was sown by hand with 7,286 lb. of various species of seeds.

Repair planting on roadsides was carried out over a distance of nearly 29 miles; 608 new tree guards were made to protect the young trees from animals and 18,703 old ones were repaired. The draining and reafforestation of the Freshwater Lake Famagusta was continued with prison as well as paid labourers. Irrigation was improved by the installation of engine and pumps at Salamis Plantation and Laxia tou Pattishi in the Xylotymbo forest. In addition 13 new wells were dug and two air motors erected. The forest telephone system was extended from Troödos to Selladhi, Petrou, and Kambos in the Paphos forest, a distance of 20 miles, and 188 miles of new fire traces were cleared. 225,525 forest trees were distributed to private individuals for planting in their properties.

Two more of the Cypriots sent to England for forestry training returned after completion of the course in the Forest Apprentices School, Forest of Dean, and have shown that they have benefited considerably by their training.

The departmental revenue amounted to £12,036 14*s*. 5*d*., against £11,227 17*s*. 5*d*. in the year 1927. Very little exploitation work was carried out in the forests and saw mills owing to the further limited funds available for this purpose.

One of the most difficult problems with which the Forest Department had to deal is the presence of goats, of which there is a very large number in the island (226,761). These animals do an incalculable amount of damage both directly by eating the younger trees and indirectly by loosening the earth on the steep mountain sides where they roam. In this way the annual increment of growth is enormously diminished. Of late years the problem has become very serious because as more arable land is brought under better cultivation and closed to nomadic grazing, the goats tend to move towards the forests. Efforts have been made to minimise the damage done by issuing permits for grazing of limited numbers of goats in certain

defined areas ; and this method has undoubtedly had some success in reducing the number of animals grazing in the forests. Efforts are also being made to induce the villagers to exchange goats for forest land or trees.

Nevertheless it is impossible without a large staff of guards entirely to prevent illicit grazing, and the system of issuing permits itself can only limit without abolishing the mischief. It is, however, obviously impracticable at once to eliminate goats from Cyprus, and this system must be maintained, while at the same time efforts are made to induce the goatherds to abandon the keeping of goats for an agricultural life. The tethering of goats and other animals is increasing, so that it appears that the peasants are beginning to be alive to the fact that these destructive animals must not be allowed to destroy the forests of the country. The Committee appointed in 1926 to enquire into the present forest policy of the Government submitted its report in 1928. Before finally adopting a policy for the future it was decided to obtain the views of a forestry expert before whom the Committee's report would be laid.

Mining.

During the last few years mining activities have continued steadily to expand. Thirty-one new prospecting permits were issued in 1928, and at the end of the year 49 permits were in force as compared with 33 at the end of the preceding year. In the larger mines already being exploited satisfactory development is to be noted.

The Cyprus Mines Corporation at Skouriotissa and Mavrovouni extracted approximately 244,000 tons of cupriferous iron pyrites ore and shipped approximately 240,000 tons for exportation, an increase of 43,000 tons and 32,000 tons respectively on the figures for 1927. Development and construction work was carried out in both mining areas at a total cost of some £33,000. Underground conditions showed a continued improvement, largely due to the completion of the ventilation scheme started in 1927. In addition first-aid classes have been organised and clinics established at Mavrovouni, Xero, and Skouriotissa village.

The Cyprus Asbestos Company spent a further sum of £129,200 on constructional work and largely increased its output. The amount of asbestos rock mined reached close on 2,073,000 tons, an increase of over half a million tons on the figures for 1927. The amount of finished asbestos produced (16,200 tons) was 5,000 tons in excess of the production for 1927. Exports of asbestos amounted to 11,500 tons. New shipping arrangements effected by the company led to the quantity exported being less than had been anticipated.

The Government Inspector of Mines visited and advised upon all prospecting claims where work was being done, and the Government takes every precaution to ensure that such claims are properly and seriously exploited.

Sericulture.

Cyprus is the second most important silk-producing country in the British Empire, and the rearing of silkworms has for many years been an important and growing local industry. This industry has received an additional impetus since the establishment in 1925 of the Cyprus Silk Filature at Yeroskipos under the auspices of the Imperial Institute. The principal centres are Paphos, Kyrenia, and the Carpass division of the Famagusta district. Special attention is paid by the Government to the industry, which is under the close supervision of the Agricultural Department, and egg-raising for reproduction purposes is permitted only by special licence to a limited number of persons and is subject to periodical inspection.

The quantity of cocoons produced in 1928 amounted to 199,875 okes, and the quantity of eggs used for hatching to 9,718 ozs. The production therefore works out at slightly under 20 okes of cocoons per ounce of seed or about half the average production in Italy. The results of the sericultural work undertaken at the Girls' Schools in 1928 indicate that with improved methods of rearing greatly increased production could be attained. Six ounces of seed were distributed to 55 Girls' Schools for demonstrational rearings under the supervision of Sericultural Inspectors, and from 40 to 60 okes of cocoons were produced per ounce. The production of the island averaged 50 per cent. below the minimum production of the Girls' Schools.

The operations of the Silk Filature have had the result of reducing the exports of cocoons from 1,209 cwt. in 1924 to 583 cwt. in 1928, and of increasing the exports of raw silk from 251 okes in 1925 to 15,314 okes in 1928. During the year under review the Filature's operations were attended by a slight loss owing to adverse market conditions.

Sponge Fishing.

The sponge fisheries in the territorial waters of Cyprus are supervised by the Comptroller of Customs and Excise, who is also the Government Inspector of Fisheries.

The sponges obtained locally are of good quality but the Cypriot does not take kindly to the industry, and the fishing is mostly done by fishers from the Greek islands, more particularly Symi and Calymnos.

Eleven licences were issued during 1928, of which nine were for machine boats and two for harpoon boats, as compared with a total of eighteen licences issued in 1927.

The system by which a tithe of the catch was taken by the Government as duty in kind was abolished as from the 1st January, 1925, and the licence duty increased. Owing to this change and to relaxed control, the exact number of sponges taken cannot be accurately ascertained, but it has been established that approximately 2,400 okes, of a value of £4,800, were gathered and taken away from the

island. The decrease of some 3,500 okes is to be attributed to overfishing in 1927.

Other Industries.

The manufacture of wine and spirits and of raisins is a well-established industry in the Limassol and Paphos districts and in certain parts of the Nicosia district. In 1928, although the export of fresh grapes showed an increase of 15,000 cwt. and that of raisins an increase of 9,000 cwt. over the 1927 figures, the production of wine was higher by 50,000 gallons than in 1927. The principal types produced are the ordinary red and white table wines made from fresh grapes, and commandaria, a wine resembling madeira, made from half-dried grapes.

In 1928, a law was passed prohibiting the export to the United Kingdom and British Colonies of any wines not coming up to the standard required by those markets. The law aims at the prevention of the export of wines liable by their inferior quality eventually to have a prejudicial effect upon the export trade. During the year a British company, known as the British Cyprus Company, was formed, which is interested in the production and export of wine suitable for the United Kingdom market.

The leather industry is represented by some 20 small local tanneries and by the " Cyprus Tannery " which started operations at Larnaca in April, 1928. As a result of the operations of the latter the imports of sole leather fell from 5,105 cwt. in 1927 to 3,868 cwt. in 1928, while the imports of hides and skins used for sole leather more than doubled.

The manufacture of cigarettes is a thriving local industry ; there are six tobacco factories in the Colony and Cyprus cigarettes are sent all over the world and enjoy an excellent reputation. The tobacco employed has up to the present been imported chiefly from Greece.

Sumach is exported in considerable quantities, which have varied from 10,759 cwt. in 1924 to 8,980 cwt. in 1928. No attempt is made to cultivate the shrub ; but in view of its importance as a tanning material the Agricultural Department has under consideration measures for the production of a better leaf and for the increase of output.

Cotton manufactures of local design form an important industry in a minor degree ; and the making of lace at Lefkara, of a design closely related to Venetian point lace, is a prosperous business. The itinerant lace sellers have penetrated with their wares to all corners of Europe and as far as America.

Other exports from the Colony include minerals, gypsum and terra umbra, animals, hides and skins, cheese, silk cocoons, wool, salt, vegetables, and fruit.

The following statement shows the comparative amount—in quantities as well as values—of the annual exports of the principal domestic commodities during the last five years :—

Articles.		*Quantities.*					*Value.*				
		1924.	*1925.*	*1926.*	*1927.*	*1928.*	*1924.*	*1925.*	*1926.*	*1927.*	*1928.*
Class I.—Food, Drink, and Tobacco :—							£	£	£	£	£
Animals, living :—											
Goats	No.	2,460	323	122	14	9	2,150	318	152	21	11
Oxen	,,	9,050	2,564	2,701	1,347	1,068	79,416	24,757	37,062	19,666	12,131
Poultry	,,	10,731	10,973	13,702	12,073	7,119	1,293	1,387	1,587	1,397	783
Sheep	,,	15,617	6,915	1,557	1,015	619	13,560	9,133	2,373	2,136	1,159
Swine	,,	3,373	610	202	273	320	14,473	2,598	557	840	1,449
Beans and Peas	cwt.	5,726	934	6,893	13,558	4,076	4,855	1,262	4,671	9,705	3,943
Carobs	tons	60,492	45,490	37,682	72,716	42,071	248,538	225,230	153,905	304,379	236,506
Cheese	cwt.	3,600	4,638	6,062	5,349	3,529	18,315	19,606	21,888	22,717	15,696
Corn, Grain :—											
Barley	kiles (bshls.)	147,772	124,515	268,728	389,369	27,712	24,031	22,555	33,735	57,239	4,518
Oats	,,	10,553	6,948	21,779	36,036	223	1,430	1,093	2,527	4,223	44
Vetches	,,	694	124	647	2,744	386	231	54	222	714	111
Wheat	,,	12,355	2,287	534	2,013	8,892	4,813	946	211	725	3,932
Bran	cwt.	219	39	3	2	—	81	21	1	1	—
Wheat Meal or Flour ...	,,	678	62	1	12	3	575	59	1	8	2
Other Corn, etc. ...	,,	684	102	70	992	522	458	68	46	428	320
Fruit :—											
Grapes	,,	10,781	17,101	28,109	26,770	42,118	3,216	6,056	9,563	9,043	14,225
Lemons and Oranges ...	No.	12,478,415	19,034,690	15,667,219	22,563,858	20,897,046	25,920	34,264	31,342	46,116	43,795
Pomegranates	cwt.	78,045	75,502	98,329	99,937	97,539	21,914	22,988	25,631	28,830	25,759
Raisins	,,	91,733	67,908	66,069	87,949	97,377	55,294	43,972	58,198	86,508	79,351
Other	,,	6,594	13,526	5,006	9,827	8,349	11,384	30,036	3,161	14,216	13,917
Juices, lemon, orange and mandarine	galls.	—	—	—	—	6,800	—	—	—	—	1,010
Salt...	tons	22	1	—	—	—	26	9	3	—	—
Spirit	galls.	27,057	19,891	15,442	13,349	12,063	4,397	3,973	3,052	2,747	2,439

Articles.	*Quantities.*					*Value.*				
	1924.	*1925.*	*1926.*	*1927.*	*1928.*	*1924.*	*1925.*	*1926.*	*1927.*	*1928.*
CLASS I.—FOOD, DRINK, AND TOBACCO—*cont.*						£	£	£	£	£
Tobacco :—										
Unmanufactured ... cwt.	1,792	209	53	1,708	2,212	4,051	577	272	5,132	10,310
Cigarettes ... ... okes	5,067	8,973	4,986	4,028	3,056	5,859	9,713	4,946	3,167	2,826
Vegetables :—										
Onions ... ... cwt.	36,024	25,348	43,630	36,777	7,721	6,834	5,272	8,044	7,219	1,938
Potatoes ... ... ,,	44,222	100,399	173,993	234,166	227,632	22,311	41,723	64,389	95,200	91,664
Vinegar ... ... galls.	171,972	179,697	199,195	201,558	206,157	4,632	4,782	5,058	4,784	5,198
Wines :—										
Commandaria ... ... ,,	11,001	6,662	5,098	4,401	6,198	1,358	817	590	505	808
Other ... ... ,,	1,732,476	1,152,039	949,615	1,446,447	1,259,793	70,689	55,020	38,588	55,471	52,237
Other Articles ... ... value	—	—	—	—	—	5,265	3,707	9,094	4,151	5,102
Total, Class I.	—	—	—	—	—	657,369	571,996	520,869	787,288	631,184
CLASS II.—RAW MATERIALS AND ARTICLES MAINLY UNMANUFACTURED :—										
Aniseed ... ... cwt.	1,322	1,192	1,613	760	39	3,121	2,215	2,548	1,362	81
Asbestos ... ... tons	3,854	3,290	6,331	10,904	11,579	70,035	54,639	121,857	207,562	231,692
Chrome Iron Ore ... ... ,,	2,811	1,989	516	700	—	9,595	6,240	1,142	1,500	2
Cotton, raw ... ... cwt.	7,786	12,466	8,601	15,602	9,091	34,004	46,946	31,592	57,019	44,232
Cotton Seed ... ... ,,	1,444	3,946	1,845	18,122	8,290	579	1,471	691	5,589	3,164
Flax ... ... ,,	2,397	1,405	1 805	2,203	2,222	4,502	1,718	3,307	2,441	1,705
Hides and Skins ... ... ,,	3,870	1,946	2,564	2,646	2,572	30,915	22,387	24,685	25,749	25,641
Linseed ... ... ,,	4,729	5,921	11,512	11,681	7,709	3,655	4,709	8,166	8,408	5,932
Magnesite ... ... tons	220	—	—	—	—	330	—	—	—	—
Ochre ... ... ,,	53	2	—	—	49	208	8	—	—	161
Ore, Pyrites ... ... ,,	128,188	173,255	150,363	208,122	240,060	166,202	209,664	156,240	196,819	248,530
Origanum oil ... ... cwt.	58	46	—	25	39	2,318	1,637	—	603	950
Silk Cocoons ... ... ,,	1,209	954	284	178	583	34,204	23,267	6,204	3,910	13,315

						£	£	£	£	£
CLASS II.—RAW MATERIALS AND ARTICLES MAINLY UNMANUFACTURED:—*cont.*										
Spices and Seeds :—										
Cuminseed	„	4,249	14,257	13,217	10,313	4,740	14,034	26,281	17,422	18,831	11,328
Sponges	„	110	60	29	149	44	6,222	3,546	2,303	11,924	3,395
Straw	„	106,717	117,448	68,748	57,683	56,932	6,986	7,651	3,703	2,815	3,480
Sumac	„	10,759	12,062	20,845	13,831	8,980	4,152	5,048	12,190	8,511	5,152
Terra Umbra	tons	4,831	5,969	5,361	5,566	5,792	9,570	13,222	11,796	12,448	11,986
Terre Verte	„	3	1	4	16	6	27	13	35	128	45
Wool	cwt.	5,980	5,909	4,902	5,134	5,252	24,063	26,276	20,872	23,617	24,571
Other Articles	value	—	—	—	—	—	4,304	5,431	24,268	35,623	56,409
Total, Class II	...	—	—	—	—	—	429,026	462,369	449,021	624,859	691,771
CLASS III.—ARTICLES WHOLLY OR MAINLY MANUFACTURED :—											
Cordage and Twine ...	cwt.	123	120	34	58	2	392	582	133	193	6
Cotton Manufactures ...	value	—	—	—	—	—	20,115	25,939	375	246	188
Gypsum	tons	14,296	24,123	19,138	13,789	11,048	16,213	29,569	23,943	16,642	13,012
Leather :—											
Boots and Shoes ...	pairs	715	205	118	253	145	326	186	114	194	158
Other	value	—	—	—	—	—	112	64	18	—	313
Silk Manufactures ...	„	—	—	—	—	—	2,455	1,574	283	306	193
Other Articles	„	—	—	—	—	—	4,658	10,375	23,920	25,597	24,209
Total, Class III ...	...	—	—	—	—	—	44,271	68,089	48,786	43,178	38,079
CLASS IV.—MISCELLANEOUS AND UNCLASSIFIED ARTICLES:—											
Animals, living :—											
Camels	No.	240	156	55	8	95	2,530	1,580	469	52	888
Donkeys	„	1,706	2,161	985	452	295	10,306	16,264	6,269	3,034	1,664
Horses	„	129	53	47	23	26	2,514	1,350	862	838	347
Mules	„	3,217	1,415	973	1,012	951	75,637	35,604	23,645	24,097	21,263
Other	„	9	—	—	—	—	15	28	15	20	14
Total, Class IV ...	„	—	—	—	—	—	91,002	54,826	31,260	28,041	24,176
TOTAL EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC PRODUCE	value	—	—	—	—	—	1,231,703	1,156,800	1,052,786	1,483,366	1,385,210

IV.—TRADE AND ECONOMICS.

Imports.

The total value of imports of merchandise during 1928 was £1,840,442, as against £1,585,940 for the year 1927, an increase of £254,502, or 16 per cent.

The following table shows the imports for each of the last 3 years under the main heads of classification :—

	1926.	*1927.*	*1928.*
	£	£	£
Food, drink, and tobacco	450,603	464,428	537,062
Raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured.	185,050	198,000	232,257
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured...	933,358	922,826	1,068,902
Miscellaneous and unclassified	1,267	686	2,221
Totals	£1,570,278	£1,585,940	£1,840,442

The following table shows whence imports were received :—

	Value.	*Percentage.*
	£	
United Kingdom and other parts of the British Empire	810,806	44·06
Austria	18,980	1·03
Belgium	42,067	2·26
Czecho-Slovakia	62,018	3·37
Egypt	76,950	4·18
France	128,329	6·97
Germany	113,119	6·15
Greece...	119,263	6·48
Holland	24,346	1·33
Italy	106,625	5·79
Roumania	58,063	3·16
Turkey	25,523	1·39
United States of America	66,155	3·60
Other Countries	188,198	10·23
Total	£1,840,442	100·00

Exports.

The total value of exports of merchandise was £1,435,767, as against £1,542,870 in 1927, a decrease of £107,103 or 6.9 per cent.

The following table shows the exports during the last three years under the main heads of classification :—

	1926.	*1927.*	*1928.*
	£	£	£
Food, drink, and tobacco	523,211	791,682	632,756
Raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured	452,931	626,021	693,168
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured...	95,511	97,126	84,578
Miscellaneous and unclassified	31,918	28,041	25,265
Totals	£1,103,571	£1,542,870	£1,435,767

The following table shows the direction of exports during the year 1928 :—

	Value. £	*Percentage.*
United Kingdom	283,315	19.73
Other parts of the British Empire.	34,850	2.43
Egypt	226,351	15.77
France	159,413	11.10
Germany	93,626	6.52
Greece	137,408	9.57
Italy	207,002	14.42
Spain	34,009	2.37
Turkey	11,840	0.83
United States of America ...	28,930	2.01
Other countries	219,017	15.25
Total ...	£1,435,761	100.00

The adverse balance of trade, which in 1927 was reduced to £43,000, rose again in 1928 to £404,600. The economic position of the Colony, however, cannot be said to be less favourable than at the end of the previous year. The continued increase of imports indicates increased purchasing power, while exports, which in 1927 reached a record figure, declined by only 6.9 per cent. ; and the decrease is to be accounted for by the partial failure of certain crops and the holding up of stocks. On the other hand, the growing tourist traffic and the increased mineral output, involving increased expenditure on labour on the part of companies whose capital is outside the island, tend to weight the economic balance in the Colony's favour.

The principal decreases in exports were in respect of carobs, barley, and cotton. The decreases were in each case due to shortage of crops and the holding up of stocks. There was also a decrease of some £8,000 on sponges due to over-fishing in 1927.

Increased exports are to be noted in respect of pyrites, asbestos, raw and wound silk, silk cocoons, grapes, and tobacco. There was also an increased exportation of wheat, despite the shortage of the local crop. This is attributed to the growing popularity of imported flour, which has the reputation of being better and cheaper.

The main increase in imports was in respect of machinery for use by the mining and industrial companies now operating, and in connection with irrigation. There were also considerable increases in respect of flour, motor-cars, timber for building, and wooden manufactures, chiefly wooden casks for the exportation of wine. The value of the motor-cars imported was £64,095 (£40,449 in excess of 1927), and affords a striking indication of the prosperity of the island and of the spread of quick and convenient means of transport.

Decreases in imports were few. The most important were in respect of cotton yarn and thread and chemical manures, due to overstocking in the previous year, and sole leather, due to increased local manufacture. There was also a decrease of some £8,000 in the value of sugar imported owing to the fall of prices.

The value of exports to the United Kingdom and other parts of the British Empire amounted to £283,315 as against £278,367 in 1927, and the value of imports from the same source rose from £708,083 to £810,806. The percentage of imports from the United Kingdom and other parts of the British Empire to the total imports for the year is slightly lower by .59 per cent.

The value of specie imported during 1928 was £9,806 as against £3,123 in 1927, an increase of £6,773. The value of specie exported was £209 as against £18,524, a decrease of £18,315.

V.—COMMUNICATIONS.

Shipping.

Five hundred and twelve steamships and 803 sailing vessels engaged in foreign trade called at Cyprus ports, chiefly at Famagusta, Larnaca, and Limassol, during the year, a decrease of 6 and 80, respectively, as compared with the figures for 1927. An increase in steamships and a decrease in sailing vessels are observable in the ships engaged in the coastal trade between the ports and anchorages of the island. The increase in tonnage of the steamers engaged in foreign trade that entered Cyprus ports amounted to more than 43,300 tons.

The question of harbour improvement was mooted in 1925 and in 1926 the situation was again reported on by the representative of a British firm of consulting engineers. It has not, however, been possible, owing to financial considerations, to give effect to the recommendations made.

The existing harbourage at Limassol and Larnaca consists of jetties for small craft, and open roadsteads ; and any improvements of these ports would probably be restricted to re-arrangement and extension of the jetties, combined with dredging. At Famagusta, however, the presence of natural advantages unrivalled in the eastern Mediterranean would permit of the expansion of the present harbour works to an almost unlimited extent ; and it is proposed at present to concentrate, with whatever funds may prove to be available, on the reconstruction and development of this port. The existing harbour was admirably suited to the conditions obtaining twenty, and even ten, years ago when ships seeking admission rarely exceeded 2,000 tons, but the ships of 4,000 and 5,000 tons which call at present expose themselves to risk when entering the harbour in foul weather and are manoeuvred with difficulty in the limited space within the breakwater.

Consideration has also been accorded to an allied proposal, which is supported in many quarters, for the establishment at Famagusta of bonded warehouses with the object of capturing the traffic in transhipment cargo destined for various ports on the Syrian, Anatolian, and neighbouring coasts. Cyprus is undoubtedly well situated for the purpose of furnishing an entrepôt for trade of this nature ; and the fact that goods so landed in the island could remain under British control and jurisdiction until reconsigned against cash payments to their destinations presents an unique and solid advantage of which traders in the Levant are not likely to lose sight.

Foreign Mails.

There is a regular subsidised mail service between Cyprus, Egypt, Syria, and Cilicia. Under their five years' contract with the Government, as from the 1st of January, 1926, the Khedivial Steamship Company undertook to maintain direct weekly sailings between Cyprus and Egypt on the above itinerary.

The time taken in transit by mails from the United Kingdom averages from a week to 10 days. During the year, the Post Office received 8,370 inward mail-bags and despatched 3,882 outward mail-bags, an increase of 2,459 and 1,329 bags, respectively, compared with the figures for the previous year.

Mails with Syria, Turkey, and Greece were exchanged by vessels of the Lloyd Triestino, Servizi Maritimi, Messageries Maritimes, and Greek steamship companies at weekly, fortnightly, and irregular intervals ; 422 mails were despatched and 680 received, an increase of 66 and 156, respectively, as compared with 1927.

In addition to the Khedivial Steamship Company, which, as above mentioned, maintained a service of mail steamers, under contract with the Government, between Cyprus and Egypt, the Lloyd Triestino Company maintained a service of passenger steamers which visited Larnaca and Limassol about four times a month on an itinerary including Egypt, the Syrian Coast, Cyprus, Constantinople the Piraeus, Venice, and Trieste. Steamers of the Societa Italiana di Servizi Maritimi visited Cyprus at regular intervals on an itinerary similar to that followed by the Lloyd Triestino vessels, except that their home port is Genoa. Cargo steamers of the Moss Line called at regular intervals, while steamers of the Prince Line were occasional visitors, plying with cargo from England, Egypt, and Syria to Cyprus. Vessels of the Messageries Maritimes also called at Cyprus at intervals of a fortnight, and there were direct sailings at frequent but irregular intervals by Greek steamers to the Piraeus.

Communication with abroad, either by aeroplane or wireless telegraphy, has not yet been established.

Internal Posts.

Motor mail services are run daily between the various towns of the island, and there are branch post sections to the villages. Three new mail sections serving 16 villages were established, and 15 villages were included in the various existing mail routes, while endeavour continues to be made to extend facilities so far as is practicable even in the most remote districts. The estimated number of miles travelled in the conveyance of mails during the year is 448,000, an increase of 32,000 miles as compared with the previous year.

Six district post offices, seven sub-offices, three branch offices working during the summer months only, and 494 postal agencies, an increase of 33 on the preceding year, were in operation during the year. Postal-order business was transacted at 37 offices.

The series of postage and revenue stamps introduced in 1924 to replace the separate issues previously used for postal and revenue purposes now consists of 17 denominations ranging from ¼ piastre to £1, a new denomination of 2½ piastres having been introduced in consequence of the revision of postage rates under the Stockholm Convention, and in accordance with the Convention certain changes were made in the colour scheme of the series.

Stamps and stamped stationery sold during the year amounted to £91,019, but of this sum £12,961 represents Customs duty brought to account by means of stamps. Sales to philatelists realised £12,778, an increase of £12,014 on the figure for 1927.

The total number of articles dealt with by the local post office was 4,204,052, an increase of 54,673 as compared with 1927, 3,231,884 articles were posted in the island, an increase of 110,410, and 971,968 articles were received from abroad, a decrease of 55,937. Correspondence for local delivery shows an increase of 5,766 items, and that posted for abroad, including the United Kingdom, an increase of 104,644. The increase of correspondence despatched to the United Kingdom amounted to 33,612 items.

The total number of parcels posted was 17,458 and of those delivered 37,344, representing a decrease of 127 and 121 respectively. Parcels posted for delivery in Cyprus show a decrease of 234, and those destined for other countries an increase of 107, on the figures for 1927. The estimated value for merchandise exported by parcel post was upwards of £13,816, a decrease of some £900. The principal articles so exported were, as previously, Lefkara lace and embroidery, cigarettes, and silk, cotton, and linen piece-goods.

Parcels received from overseas totalled 25,827 or 113 more than in 1927 to a value of £73,971 as against £72,774. A slight increase is again to be recorded in the traffic handled under the cash-on-delivery system. As in 1927, a number of cash-on-delivery parcels had to be returned to the country of origin as undeliverable.

The year in general was satisfactory. Twenty-five licences to install and maintain wireless telegraphy receiving apparatus were issued under the provisions of the Wireless Telegraphy Regulations, 1925. Such licences entitle the holders to install and maintain apparatus for receiving messages only. The installation or maintenance of apparatus capable of transmitting messages is prohibited.

Owing to the fact that all receipts from the sale of the combined postage and revenue stamps are credited under one head, it is not possible to give an actual figure of earnings. The expenditure rose by £2,216 ; on the other hand receipts from stamps sold to philatelists were abnormally large owing to the issue of Jubilee stamps. Leaving this factor out of account, however, there is no doubt that the Postal Department is worked at a profit.

Telegraphs.

The Eastern Telegraph Company maintains a telegraph cable between Larnaca and Alexandria, and land telegraphs between the six principal towns of the island. During the summer season Platres and Mount Troödos are connected with the system. The only Government telegraph is a line along the railway from Famagusta to Morphou and Evrykhou.

Telephones.

There are small telephone exchanges, connecting the various Government offices and the residences of certain Government officials, at Nicosia, Famagusta, Larnaca, and, during the summer season, at Troödos. Trunk lines connect Troödos with various stations on the railway, and through the central exchange at Nicosia with Famagusta and Larnaca. Lines have also been added connecting Famagusta with Cape Andrea and Cape Greco. Telephones have assumed an importance in the conduct of Government business, but it has not yet been practicable to establish a system for the use of the general public. Some 166,450 calls were made in 1928.

Railways.

The Cyprus Government Railway consists of a line from the port of Famagusta, at the north-eastern end of the island, to Morphou, near its north-western extremity. It traverses the central Mesaoria plain and passes through Nicosia, the capital. From Morphou there is an extension into the foot-hills of Mount Troödos to Evrykhou in the Solea valley. The total length of line open for traffic is 76 miles.

A private line, working as a branch of the Government Railway, runs from the Skouriotissa mines in the Solea valley below Evrykhou down to the sea at Karavostassi, south of Morphou, where the Cyprus Mines Corporation has constructed a pier for the shipment of ore ; the length of this line is about five miles.

The gross expenditure and the gross earnings of the railway for the year were £22,078 and £23,660 respectively, showing decreases of £1,568 and £1,516 on the figures for 1927. The passenger traffic showed a further considerable decrease owing to the constantly growing popularity of motor transport, which offers facilities that the railway, remote as it is from many villages, cannot afford. The goods tonnage carried also showed a decrease, due to a falling off in certain imports usually transported by rail.

No serious accidents occurred during the year, nor was any damage caused to the line by floods.

At the end of November Mr. D. Macmillan visited the Colony in order to inspect the railway and to report upon its working and the possibility of placing it upon a sounder financial basis.

Roads.

Little fresh construction work was carried out in 1928. In proportion to its population Cyprus is unusually well supplied with roads. The main and secondary roads alone amount to 2.82 miles per 1,000 of population. If village roads are included, the proportion is 9.28 miles per 1,000.

About 1,000 miles of the roads are traversable by motor-car. Of recent years there has been a very great increase in motor traffic, with a corresponding increased wear of the roads. In 1928, there were 1,530 motor vehicles in the island, 630 more than in the previous year.

£44,000 was spent on road work during the year.

VI.—JUSTICE, POLICE, AND PRISONS.

Criminal Returns.

In 1928, 155 persons were tried by the Assize Court as against 109 in 1927. Twenty-one persons were tried for murder and ten for manslaughter, as against 7 and 19 in the previous year. There were 15 convictions for murder as against 5 in 1927. Summary convictions rose in number from 39,874 in 1927 to 43,274 in 1928. In most of these cases a fine was imposed, 172 fewer persons being summarily sent to prison than in the preceding year. The number of persons bound over in 1928 was 1,692 more than in 1927. The statistics again show a decrease in serious crime and an increase in minor crime. There was a satisfactory decrease in robbery and theft, animal stealing, and praedial larceny.

Civil Proceedings.

1,815 actions were brought in the District Courts, a decrease of 835 on the figures for 1927. Assistant District Judges' town cases fell from 3,971 in 1927 to 3,359 in 1928. Over the same period rural cases fell from 5,539 to 3,323. The greater part of the total decrease in litigation was due to a falling off in actions on bonds and other money claims.

Military Police.

During the year, 65 recruits, 27 Moslems and 38 Christians, were enlisted, bringing the total number of "other ranks" up to 746. Of this number, 745 can read and write their own language and also speak a second language.

All other ranks, with the exception of two, went through a course of musketry training and fired range practice in accordance with the regulations of the Force. Lewis-gun practice was also carried out with satisfactory results.

The discipline and moral of the Force during the year were excellent.

Rural Police.

The actual strength of the Rural Police on 31st December, 1928, was 792. All of these could read and write one or more languages. 176 rural constables were enlisted during the year.

The discipline and efficiency of the rural constables were entirely satisfactory. They afforded most valuable assistance to the Police in the prevention and detection of crime, to the Commissioners in reporting offences against the Forest Laws, and to the Veterinary Officer in reporting outbreaks of disease. They also carried out the sheep, goat, and pig counting under the supervision of the Military Police.

Prisons.

Discipline was well maintained. The sanitary condition of the prisons was satisfactory and the health of the prisoners good. Convicts were employed on various kinds of industrial labour, including tailoring, bootmaking, carpentering, weaving, masonry, carpet-making, as well as on agricultural and reafforestation work.

The daily average number of persons detained in all the prisons was 572.55, as compared with 596.41 in 1927.

At Athalassa Reformatory for juvenile offenders the daily average number was 48.63. These juveniles were employed as in previous years on general farm work in connection with the Athalassa farm and on various other kinds of work calculated to suit them for useful trades. The vast majority of offenders are found to lead honest lives on their release from the reformatory.

VII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

The expenditure under this head amounted to some £110,400, as compared with £80,400 in 1927. As usual, road work constituted the principal item of expenditure. There are now about 900 miles of main and secondary roads under the control of the Department. Of the £44,000 spent on roads £33,000 was expended on maintenance and £11,000 on the improvement of existing surfaces and of dangerous corners. Owing to shortness of funds, little work of an extraordinary nature could be undertaken.

The year's building programme, for which a provision of £8,000 was made, included a new maternity block at Nicosia Hospital, a pavilion for the display of Cyprus products at Larnaca, new hospital and Sisters' quarters at the Leper Farm, and a venereal clinic at Limassol.

Schemes for the improvement of water supplies were satisfactorily carried out or completed at 33 villages. The general outlines of the schemes were the same in each instance, consisting in the construction or improvement of chains of wells or aqueducts.

In addition, examinations were conducted and reports furnished by the officials of the Public Works Department in consultation with the Medical Authorities on the water supplies of 14 villages throughout the island. The necessary means to enable these schemes to be undertaken were provided half by Government and half by subscriptions from the inhabitants of the villages concerned.

Irrigation.

The usual works connected with the maintenance and repair of the irrigation reservoirs and channels, which are situated in the Eastern Messaoria, near Famagusta, were satisfactorily carried out under the supervision of the Irrigation Superintendent. The year was free from incident, and no damage from floods was sustained by the irrigation works.

It is now generally accepted that Cyprus is by natural configuration unsuited for the construction of irrigation works on a large scale, and that the best method of conserving the water supply of the country is by afforestation. Encouragement is also afforded to the extension of irrigation by the sinking of chains of wells, and by the use of mechanical means to raise to the surface subterranean water of which a sufficient quantity is available in most parts of the island. The gardens and orchards at Famagusta, from which port there is a considerable export trade in oranges, and fruit and vegetables in general, is an instructive example of the results that can be attained by the employment of air motors, which are steadily increasing in popularity.

During the year 32 borings were made, 17 of which were successful and produced in the aggregate some 1,500,000 gallons per day. The most interesting of these were 4 in the Morphou area which yielded a true artesian flow amounting to 500,000 gallons per day in the aggregate. In view of the success obtained an additional boring gear was ordered.

VIII.—PUBLIC HEALTH.

Except for the endemic prevalence of malarial fever, the climate of Cyprus is healthy and temperate, and with proper precautions there should be no difficulty in enjoying complete immunity from this disease.

Public health in 1928 was satisfactory. Cyprus remained free from plague, typhus, and other virulent diseases common in the Near East. There was also no case of rabies during the year. The prevailing diseases, other than malaria and phthisis, were those of the digestive and respiratory systems, influenza and dysentery. There was again a serious outbreak of enteric in one village, but the general incidence of this disease is much lower than five years ago. There was also a mild epidemic of dengue fever in the autumn.

There was again a considerable increase in the number of trachoma cases. The increase, however, would seem to be apparent rather than actual and noticeable owing to the opening of special Eye Dispensaries and the appointment of Consulting Oculists.

Phthisis, according to the official figures, would appear to have been somewhat more prevalent than in 1927. Owing, however, to the extreme reluctance of private practitioners to report cases of phthisis, its actual incidence is hard to determine.

Malaria was less prevalent during the year under review than in the preceding year. Out of 58,456 patients attending the Government dispensaries in 1927, 16.19 per cent. had malaria; in 1928 out of 70,609 patients 12.1 per cent. had malaria. In 1927 12.9 per cent. of 42,455 children examined had enlarged spleens; in 1928 44,424 children were examined and the spleen rate was 9.4 per cent.

The anti-malaria works carried out in this year include the cleaning of streams and drains, the draining and reclaiming of marsh lands, screening or filling in of wells, and the stocking of tanks and wells with fish. House to house inspections were made by the Sanitary Inspectors, large quantities of larvicide were used and quinine was distributed free of charge to the population. Lectures accompanied by lantern slides were given in several places with a view to arousing the intelligent co-operation of the people in anti-malaria and sanitary work.

The infant mortality rate was lower than in 1927, but still unduly high. This is attributed in part to malaria, in part to inherited syphilis, and in part to want of proper care and attention. A new maternity block was added to the Nicosia Hospital during the year under review and Infant Welfare Centres were in operation at Nicosia and Larnaca. Special attention was also devoted to the training of midwives. The Venereal Disease Clinic opened at the end of 1927 in Nicosia functioned throughout the year with excellent results, and further clinics were opened at Larnaca and Limassol. Altogether 3,500 patients received treatment, which is given free.

At the close of the year, 126 inmates were detained at the Lunatic Asylum, as against 129 at its commencement. Thirty-six persons were discharged as cured and 8 died; the number of new cases admitted was 41. The accommodation of the institution was ample. Lunacy in Cyprus is generally of a mild form and restraint had to be resorted to in 2 cases only.

The number of lepers admitted to the Leper Farm was 24. There were ten deaths; and the number of inmates detained at the close of the year amounted to 93 as compared with 81 at the close of 1927. Some of the inmates have been treated with gynocardate of soda, leprol, moogrol, and alepol with some success. It is satisfactory to record that the disease has recurred in none of the 7 cases released on parole.

The number of children at the close of the year in the Home for healthy children of lepers was 8, all of whom remained free from any sign of the disease.

The total number of births registered was 9,959, being 28.9 per thousand of the population as against 8,586 or 25.2 per thousand in 1927.

The total number of deaths was 5,235, being 15.2 per thousand as against 5,328 or 15.6 per thousand in 1927. The population thus showed a natural increase of 4,724 as against 3,258 in the preceding year.

IX.—EDUCATION.

Primary Education.

Education in Cyprus is not compulsory, and the control of the schools is left in the hands of the various religious communities which have their several governing bodies operating under the supervision of the Education Department. Considerable importance is attached to the benefits derived from education and a great interest is taken in the administration of the schools.

Under existing laws the teachers are appointed by the Board of Education, instead of by the village committees under the previous administrative system; they are paid on a fixed scale according to their service and class; and on retirement are eligible to receive gratuities. Duly qualified teachers have replaced unqualified teachers, and by the grant of gratuities it has been possible to discontinue the service of many old teachers who by reason of age or infirmity were incapable of the proper performance of their duties. On the financial side it has been practicable to do much in the way of opening new schools, particularly in the smaller villages, and of improving existing buildings.

The Moslem community is well supplied with schools. Those in the towns are well attended; but the village schools are small. In recent years a certain shortage of teachers was experienced. This has now been overcome, an adequate number of candidates being available from among past students of the Moslem Boys' Lycée and the Victoria Moslem Girls' School.

During the year under review there were 695 Greek-Christian, 262 Moslem, and 14 other denominational schools open, giving a total of 971, an increase of 63 as compared with the preceding year.

The total expenditure on elementary education in 1928 was £104,810. It is estimated that the total number of children in Cyprus of elementary school age, six to twelve years, is about 64,000. Approximately 47,650 scholars are enrolled in the schools, leaving some 16,000 to be accounted for as not attending school. Of these about 12,000 are girls, nearly all the boys attending school for at least four years out of the six. It is indeed to be noted that in 1928 10,000 fewer girls were enrolled in the schools than boys, although males and females in Cyprus are in the proportion 100–99. It is estimated that not more than one third of the elementary school pupils continue their education beyond the elementary school age.

The schools of the smaller communities, Latins, Maronites, and Armenians, continued to make satisfactory progress. There is only one school for Jews. The Armenian schools at Nicosia and Larnaca are still the most progressive in spite of the strain upon their resources caused in recent years by refugees from Asia. These latter may now be considered as absorbed in the general population.

The progress of elementary education under the British Administration is well illustrated by a comparison of the returns for 1881 and 1928 :—

	Schools.	*Scholars.*	*Expenditure.*
1881... ...	170	6,776	£3,672
1928... ...	971	47,654	£104,810

Of this expenditure £59,000 was contributed by the Government as a grant-in-aid and the remainder was raised by direct taxation. In addition an amount of about £50,000 has been raised on loan for building purposes from Government or private sources, to be repaid in periods of five to ten years from local assessments.

Twenty-three new school buildings were completed during the year, ten others commenced and one purchased. Repairs and additions were carried out in some 140 cases, and thirty-five residences were provided.

Secondary Education.

Secondary schools are not under the control or inspection of the Education Department except in so far as some of them receive grants from the Government, on certain conditions, for the teaching of English.

The principal Moslem secondary schools are the Boys' Lycée and the Victoria (for girls) in Nicosia, and there are intermediate classes attached to the elementary school of each town. The programmes are arranged to prepare pupils for higher education at Constantinople. The buildings of the Victoria School have recently been extended and a new Boys' Lycée is under construction.

There is a Greek-Christian gymnasium, or high school, in each town except Larnaca, which has a flourishing Commercial Lyceum, as well as a Priests' Training School. These schools prepare their pupils for the University of Athens, though relatively few of them are able to proceed so far. Moreover, Cyprus can provide only a limited number of professional and business openings, and even now many well educated boys are compelled to remain for some time without employment, a position of affairs which is both economically and morally unprofitable.

English is taught voluntarily and with some measure of success at all these schools, and the Moslem Boys' Lycée, Famagusta Gymnasium, and the Lyceum of Larnaca have English masters.

Other secondary schools are the English school at Nicosia (undenominational), also known as the Commercial College, which is conducted on the lines of an English grammar school, the American Academy at Larnaca (attached to the Reformed Presbyterian Mission), and the commercial school founded at Lemythou in 1912 by the late Mr. D. Mitsis, a native of that village.

There are three girls' private schools, one at Nicosia, attached to the Reformed Presbyterian Mission, and two at Limassol.

Government Examinations.

The Government examinations in English, Turkish, and Greek, and the Civil Service Qualifying Examination were, as usual, held during the year. About 570 candidates presented themselves for the examinations in English, of whom 340 were successful and were awarded certificates. The certificates awarded to the successful candidates are highly valued, not only by Government officials, but also by those seeking employment elsewhere.

Technical Education.

There are no technical schools proper in Cyprus apart from the advanced secondary schools to which reference has already been made. In the elementary schools needlework is widely taught, and silkworm eggs are supplied on a large scale by the Agricultural Department for instructional purposes. In a few schools carpentry is taught.

The agricultural school, which is maintained by the Agricultural Department and is described in another chapter of this report, has continued its work as in previous years. Apprentices are taken by the Government Railway and in the workshops of the Public Works Department, while in the Central Prison at Nicosia boot-making, tailoring, and carpet-making are taught.

X.—LANDS AND SURVEY.

The tenure of land in Cyprus is governed by the Ottoman Land Law. Agricultural land in general (Arazi Mirié) is held by a title deed (Qochan), which is issued by the Land Registry Office, the real ownership remaining with the State. It can be alienated by sale, in which case a new title deed is issued and the transaction registered by the Land Registry Office. It is transmissible by inheritance within certain specified degrees of relationship, but cannot be transmitted by will. If it becomes vacant by failure of heirs, it escheats to the State (Mahlul).

Buildings, trees, gardens, vineyards, and wild grafted trees are known as mulk (Arazi Memluke), and included in this category are building sites within or near a town or village. Immovable property held under this tenure belongs in full to the owner, is alienated and inherited like movable property, and the provisions of the land code do not apply to it.

Unowned or waste land is known as Hali (Arazi Mevat).

This may, with the permission of the Government, and on payment of certain fees representing its equivalent value, be taken up and cultivated, the ownership, as in the case of Arazi Mirié, remaining with the State. Land left uncultivated for certain periods can be forfeited.

The charges on Arazi Mirié are (i) Verghi Kimat, a tax on all immovable property based on its assessed value. The valuation of the Colony was completed towards the end of 1928, and in accordance with Law XII of 1907 the rate per thousand of the assessed value has to be calculated so as to produce an annual revenue of £29,000. The valuation of the immovable property of the Colony is approximately £15,500,000. The Verghi Kimat tax on this basis amounts to 2 per thousand of the assessed value; (ii) a fee on mortgage and transfer by sale or inheritance; (iii) an education tax, which in towns is double the Verghi Kimat tax and in villages two-thirds of the Verghi Kimat tax.

Prices of land vary according to its adaptation to certain crops, its means of irrigation, and its position in relation to towns and villages. They vary therefore from a few shillings to £30 or £40 a donum ($\frac{1}{3}$ acre), while land in the vicinity of towns, suitable for building sites, may fetch over £200 a donum. The average size of a cultivated plot of land is 2 acres, and of the average holding $7\frac{1}{2}$ acres. An intending settler would, however, have difficulty in obtaining at a reasonable rate any considerable area of suitable land for development.

During the year, 269 acres of vacant land (Hali) were sold by Government for £230, the full estimated value being equivalent to

an average price of 17*s.* 1*d.* per acre. One hundred and twenty acres of waste land were sold by auction, realising £240, an average price of £2 per acre.

Conditions as regards land tenure continue to improve, and the value of land increases steadily. The number of forced sales consequent on the foreclosure of mortgages and for the satisfaction of debts was less by 766 than in 1927, and the prices realised at such sales were more favourable.

An increase of transactions carried out by the Land Registry Department is observed principally under the registration of properties and under the registration of mortgages, the form of security now generally relied on by moneylenders. It is satisfactory to note that there was a decrease in attachments for debt, as compared with 1927; and the large increase in voluntary sales and the improvement in the prices realised are encouraging signs of amelioration in the economic condition of the peasantry. It is computed that on the 31st December, 1928, the total indebtedness of the Colony amounted to approximately £1,644,500, and the total value of immovable property to £15,500,000, or £45.92 per head of the population.

The work of land registration in Cyprus shows no sign of diminishing in importance. The formation in 1928 of over 170 Co-operative Credit Societies caused a considerable increase in the work of the Land Registry Office, especially in connection with the identification of thousands of old registrations with the new survey and valuation. It is, moreover, estimated that officials of the Department deal personally in a year with more than a quarter of the total adult population of the Colony.

In the year under review the survey of Nicosia within the ramparts was completed, and the survey of Famagusta and Varosha continued. Owing to the large increase in orange growing at Famagusta the area of the survey was considerably extended so as to cover the new gardens and the lands which are likely to become gardens in the near future. Extension surveys were made in other towns owing to the large increase in building operations. Satisfactory progress was made with the topographical survey of the forests; and the reduction of the field plans to form maps of the island on the scale of 2 inches and ½ inch to the mile continued.

XI.—LABOUR.

Labour in Cyprus is plentiful and the conditions are on the whole good. There is no labour problem in the Colony. The vast majority of the workers are employed either by small agriculturists or by master craftsmen. Factories are very few, and any such institution as the so-called " factory system " is unknown. In short, conditions are oriental rather than occidental.

The largest employers of labour are the Cyprus Mines Corporation, with an average pay roll of about 2,000; the Cyprus Asbestos Company, with from 800 to 4,500 employees according to the season; and the Public Works Department, which during 1928 employed an average of 1,200 labourers per diem.

The hours of work at the mines and for the Public Works Department vary from 8 to 10 hours per day. Generally speaking, the working hours most commonly recognised in the island are those from sunrise to sunset, though it is to be noted that the precise times of "sunrise" and "sunset" are not very rigorously interpreted or observed. The system of recognising that the hours of work are the hours of daylight has obvious advantages in a country where the lower classes are for the most part without clocks.

The rates of labour at the mines average about 18cp. (2*s.*) a day for men and 12cp. (1*s.* 4*d.*) for women and boys. In the Public Works Department the corresponding usual rates are 16cp. for men and 10cp. for women and boys, which are increased by 2cp. during the harvest season. The average rate of pay for all labour in the Public Works Department has increased from 15.05cp. per diem in 1927 to 15.15cp. per diem in 1928.

During the last four years the rate of pay for labour in the Public Works Department has increased by about ½cp. per annum. With the expansion of the mining industry, which, on account of the more dangerous nature of the work, pay higher rates than other private concerns or than Government, this increase is likely to be accelerated in the future.

Under the Mines Regulation Amendment Law of 1925 employers are liable, subject to the provisions of the Law, to pay compensation in the case of death or injuries to workers in the mines while so employed.

XII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Legislation.

Forty-two Bills were introduced into the Legislative Council during the year, thirty-nine of which were passed. The majority of these are of purely local interest or are referred to elsewhere in this report, and deal with the appropriation of public funds and with various minor amendments to existing laws. Of the remainder the most noteworthy or interesting are the following :—

Law 17.—To regulate the Employment of Young Persons and Children in Industrial Undertakings.

Law 18.—To provide for the Protection of Females in Domestic Service.

Law 19.—To amend the Law as to Partnership.

Law 20.—To amend the Law relating to Bills of Exchange, Cheques, and Promissory Notes.

Law 26.—To provide for the Vesting and Control of Water, the Construction of Waterworks, and for other purposes relating thereto.

Law 36.—To regulate Sanitation and other Matters in Hotels and Public Buildings.

Emigration and Immigration.

The emigration of Moslems to Asia Minor continued during 1928 but on a small scale. Many of those who took advantage of the terms of the Treaty of Lausanne and departed for Asia Minor on opting for Turkish nationality have since returned to Cyprus.

Emigration to Egypt and Greece proceeded as in previous years and a considerable number of Cypriots found employment in the Belgian Congo and other parts of Central Africa. Many also took advantage of the increased quota for the United States of America and proceeded to that country.

There was some immigration of Armenians on a limited scale. Cyprus does not afford a field for immigration to any large extent.

As in previous years the summer resorts of Troödos, Platres, and Pedoulas attracted many visitors from Egypt and Syria.

Co-operative Societies.

Remarkable progress has to be recorded in the co-operative movement for the year 1928. At the end of the year there were 268 co-operative credit societies and 13 co-operative societies, as against 97 and 15 respectively in 1927.

Banks.

The chief banks in Cyprus are the Ottoman Bank, with branches at Nicosia, Larnaca, Famagusta, Limassol, Paphos, Lefkara, and, during the summer months, Troödos; the Bank of Athens, with branches at Nicosia and Limassol; the Bank of Cyprus, with its head office at Nicosia, a branch office at Limassol, and agencies at Larnaca, Famagusta, Paphos, Kyrenia and Morphou; and the Ionian Bank, which established a branch at Nicosia in 1926.

There is also a Government Savings Bank, which at the end of the year had 113 depositors. The amount of deposits during the year totalled £3,398.

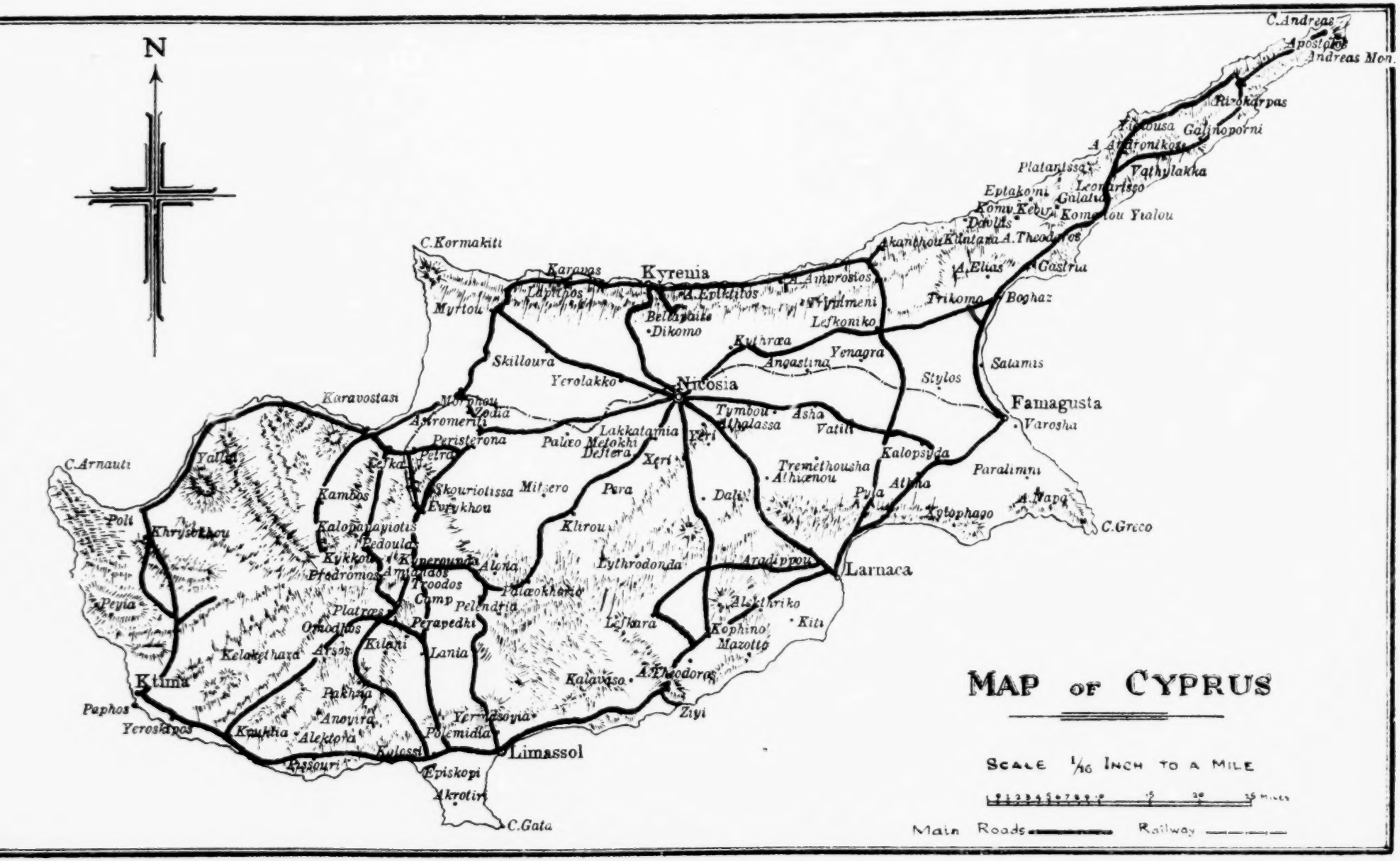
The Agricultural Bank established in June, 1925, under the joint auspices of the Government and the Ottoman Bank is becoming an important factor in the economic life of the Colony. At the end of the year negotiations with the Ottoman Bank were in progress with the object of placing increased funds at the disposal of the Bank. The Agricultural Bank works in close connection with the co-operative societies, and it is hoped that through these institutions, which make available for the farmer the ready money he would otherwise have to obtain from the money-lender, the general indebtedness of the island will in a few years show a very considerable improvement.

Chamber of Commerce.

The Cyprus Chamber of Commerce was legally registered under the Companies (Limited Liability) Law of 1922 on 29th April, 1927. It was founded with the view of fostering the trade of the Colony by promoting a spirit of co-operative enterprise amongst the local merchants, and by facilitating commercial relationships with abroad. The Chamber is working in close connection with the London Chamber of Commerce, the Federation of British Industries, and the Federation of Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire.

Loan Commissioners.

The Loan Commissioners continued the issue of loans to public bodies, and sums amounting to £6,313 were loaned to municipalities, etc., for the completion of electric light installations, the erection of stud stables and the improvement of water supplies.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PREFATORY NOTE.

Geography.

The island of Cyprus, situated in the eastern Mediterranean between 34° 33′ and 35° 41′ N. latitude, and between 32° 20′ and 34° 35′ E. longitude, is about 140 miles in greatest length from east to west and about 40 miles in greatest breadth from north to south. A narrow range of limestone mountains, with an average height of 2,000 feet, extends along the northern coast, and an extensive group of mountains, culminating in Mount Troodos, 6,406 feet above the sea, fills the south-western part of the island. Between these ranges lies the fertile Mesaoria plain.

Mails from the United Kingdom reach Cyprus *via* Port Said, from which it is distant at the nearest point 240 miles. The crossing from Larnaca or Famagusta on the south-east coast to Beirut in Syria is accomplished in a night, and the strait between the north coast and the southern shores of Asia Minor is at Kyrenia 45 miles wide. Cyprus is connected by regular services with Egypt, Syria, Turkey, Greece, Italy, and France.

Climate.

The climate of Cyprus is, generally speaking, temperate and healthy, though the excessive heat of the plains during the summer is trying to Europeans. The heat is, however, dry, except on the coast, and the winters are cold and invigorating. There are numerous resorts in the hills at altitudes varying from 6,000 to 2,000 feet, such as Mount Troodos or Kantara, where the summer season, lasting from June to the end of September, can be passed in eminently healthy surroundings and without discomfort or inconvenience. On Troodos during the 1929 season the maximum shade temperature was 90° F. and the minimum 41° F.

The maximum temperature at Nicosia for 1929 was 105° F. on the 17th August. The highest temperature during the last 10 years was 110° F. recorded on the 11th July, 1927. The minimum screen temperature was 31° F. recorded on the 11th January and 7th February, as against a minimum for the last 10 years of 26° F. on the 9th February, 1920.

The rainfall for the last ten years has averaged 20.67 inches per annum. The mean rainfall for the year was 26.67 inches, as compared with 21.54 for 1928.

The highest rainfall for the year was 64.30 inches recorded at Troodos Forest Station and the lowest 12.32 inches recorded at Morphou.

On the 4th of February a gale of exceptional violence was experienced at Limassol and Paphos and caused the loss of a sailing vessel and ten lighters. The total damage to shipping was estimated at £1,500.

A light earthquake shock was felt at Limassol on the 20th May.

History.

Cyprus was a centre of Aegean civilization 2,000 years before the Christian era, and Phoenician and Greek colonies were established there at a very early date. It would appear indeed to have been colonized in the Mycenaean age, and probably was used as a base for those assaults by the Achaeans on the power of Egypt and of the Hittites, which took place in the century before the Trojan war. In the sixth century B.C. the Island was conquered by Egypt, and later absorbed into the Persian Empire. Evagoras, a native-born king, succeeded in the fifth century B.C. in raising Cyprus to a position of independence, but on his death it again fell to the power of Persia, and in due course to Alexander the Great. At the division of Alexander's empire, Cyprus passed to Egypt, until in 58 B.C. it became a Roman province, falling, on the division of the Roman Empire, under the rule of the Byzantine emperor.

In A.D. 1184, the Governor of Cyprus, Isaac Commenus, revolted and maintained his independence until 1191, when Richard Cœur de Lion of England, on his way to the Crusades, landed, and in a sharp campaign of a few weeks conquered the Island. Richard sold it to Guy de Lusignan, the "King of Jerusalem," and the Lusignan dynasty ruled the Island until A.D. 1489, although from 1378 to 1464 the Genoese Republic exercised a suzerainty over a part of the kingdom. In 1489, Cyprus fell to the Republic of Venice, who held it until it was wrested from them by the Turks in 1571, in the Sultanate of Selim II.

In 1878, the Island passed under the administration of Great Britain, and, on the outbreak of war with Turkey in 1914, was annexed to the British Crown by Order in Council of 5th November, 1914. The annexation has been formally recognized by Turkey under the Treaty of Lausanne, which was ratified on the 6th August, 1924.

In 1925, Letters Patent formally elevating Cyprus to the status of a Colony and constituting the office of Governor of the Colony in place of that of High Commissioner were passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom, dated the 10th of March.

Historical Remains.

The grand piazza at Famagusta was improved by the demolition of a number of squalid shops which had been erected in recent years

and which blocked the view of the mosque or former cathedral of St. Nicholas. The arcaded portico-entrance of the ancient palace is now revealed to view.

In Nicosia the tomb of Eschiva d'Ibelin, Dame de Beyrouth and Princesse de Lusignan was discovered beneath the road next to the Mosque of St. Sophia at Nicosia.

Languages.

The language of the country is a local dialect, often very corrupt, of modern Greek. Osmanli Turkish, somewhat archaic and free from Persian and Arabic words, is spoken by the Moslems, who, however, as a general rule, are conversant with Greek. The knowledge of English is rapidly becoming more widely diffused, and, save in the most remote villages, there is usually to be found someone who can speak and even read and write it. In a less degree, French is spoken by the more educated classes.

Population.

The population of Cyprus, as shown in the census return taken in 1921, was 310,709, and the estimated population at the end of 1928 was about 348,616. Nationality in the Near East is somewhat difficult of definition and is inseparably linked up with religion. Cyprus is a land of many creeds, and in differentiating sociologically between the varied elements of the population it is easiest to follow these natural lines. The bulk of the inhabitants of the island are of the Orthodox Greek-Christian faith and belong to the Autocephalous Church of Cyprus. Of the remainder, some 65,000, or approximately one fifth of the population, are Moslems. There is also an Armenian community, which tends steadily to increase, and a distinct though not numerous Latin colony.

Currency.

Paper :—

£5, £1, and 10*s*. currency notes.

Gold :—

£1. The Cyprus £1 is equal to the pound sterling.

Silver :—

45-piastre piece (special Jubilee issue).
18-piastre piece.
9-piastre piece (= 1 shilling. There are 20 shillings to the £.)
4½-piastre piece.
3-piastre piece.

Copper :—

Piastre.
Half-piastre.
Quarter-piastre.

Weights and Measures.

Capacity.

2 pints	=	1 quart.
$2\frac{4}{5}$ quarts	=	1 Cyprus litre.
4 quarts	=	1 gallon.
8 gallons	=	1 kilé.
9 quarts	=	1 kouza } Liquid measure.
16 kouzas	=	1 load } Liquid measure.

Weight.

400 drams	=	1 oke.
1 oke	=	$2\frac{4}{5}$ lb.
$1\frac{4}{5}$ okes	=	1 Cyprus litre.
5 okes	=	1 stone.
44 okes	=	1 kantar.
180 okes	=	1 Aleppo kantar.
800 okes	=	1 ton.

Length.

12 inches	=	1 foot.
2 feet	=	1 pic.
3 feet	=	1 yard.
33 pics	=	1 chain.
2,640 pics	=	1 mile.

Land Measure.

1 donum	=	60 pics — 40 yards square — 1,600 square yards — 14,400 square feet — $\frac{40}{121}$ of an acre.
1,936 donums	=	1 square mile.
3·025 donums	=	1 acre.

I.—GENERAL.

In May a Pavilion for the display and sale of Cyprus goods was opened at Larnaca. Many passing ships call at Larnaca and the island products are thus brought to the notice of passengers who land for a few hours.

II.—GOVERNMENT FINANCE.

The totals of revenue and expenditure for the last five years are :—

Year.	*Revenue.*	*Grant-in-Aid.*	*Total.*	*Expenditure.*	*Share of Cyprus of Turkish Debt Charge.*	*Total.*
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1925 ...	668,131	50,000	718,131	619,622	92,799	712,421
1926 ...	629,266	50,000	679,266	655,227	92,800	748,027
1927 ...	655,997	50,000	705,997	615,029	92,800	707,829
1928 ...	713,753	92,800	806,553	679,980	92,800	772,780
1929 ...	757,117	92,800	849,917	715,342	92,800	808,142

For the third year in succession there has been a marked increase in the revenue as compared with that for the previous year. The increase this year was £43,364 and, despite increased expenditure amounting to £35,362, there was a balance on the year's working of £41,775.

The increase in revenue, the highest on record since the Occupation, is attributable to Customs Import Duties £18,058, due to increased imports; Excise Tobacco Duties £6,181 and Salt £6,116, due to increased sales; Railway £2,411, due to increased traffic; Royalties £4,633 due mainly to increased value of asbestos, and to a sum of £5,981, the balance of certain enemy property deposits, which had been on deposit for some years.

The withdrawal of the special Jubilee issue of stamps accounts for a decrease of £10,462 under Stamp Duties, while the abolition of Spirit Duties is responsible for a decrease of £4,759 on this item. There were no other significant decreases in revenue.

Increases in expenditure appear under District Administrations, due to further increased expenditure on village roads; under Medical and Agricultural Departments, due to their continued development; under Forest Department, due to additional expenditure on plantation, reafforestation and extraction of forest produce, and under Public Works Department, due to additional staff and increased expenditure on flood damages and additional works.

The only material decrease in expenditure was on Pensions.

The balance of assets over liabilities on the 31st December, 1929, exclusive of the Reserve Fund of £90,000 and the depreciation account on investments of the Reserve Fund and Savings Bank, amounted to £116,751 as against £79,290 on the 31st December, 1928.

Currency notes of £5, £1, and 10*s*. were again in circulation throughout the year. The maximum amount of the currency note issues is limited to £700,000 and the maximum value of notes actually in circulation at any one time during 1929 was £478,999, namely, from 12th to 17th October, inclusive.

The amount of the Public Debt, due in its entirety to the Imperial Treasury, was originally £314,000, £60,000 having been incurred on irrigation works and £254,000 in connection with Famagusta Harbour and the railway. The irrigation loan is repaid by yearly instalments of £2,400, which is applied in paying 3 per cent. interest on the amount of the loan outstanding, the remainder going towards repayment of capital. At the end of the year the amount outstanding was approximately £35,769. The other loan is extinguished by equal repayments of capital on the annuity system at 3¼ per cent. for 50 years. The amount outstanding at 31st December, 1929, was £131,970.

III.—PRODUCTION.

Agriculture.

The year under review was satisfactory on the whole so far as the production of cereals was concerned. The rainfall was favourable for extending the planting of cotton and other summer crops and climatic conditions were suitable for the harvest.

There was a substantial increase in the production of wheat, barley, and oats. Cyprus wheat is of an excellent quality and 24,232 cwt. were exported, mostly for seed purposes in Greece and Turkey. Damage continues to be done by the Sirividhi pest (*Nochelodes* (*Syringopais*) *temperatella, Led.*). The best remedy so far discovered is the cessation of cultivation in infected areas.

The production of carobs was above the average, but the demand was less and the value of exports fell from £304,379 in 1927 and £236,506 in 1928 to £171,264 in 1929. The olive crop was good and further investigations were made to discover a means of reducing the damage caused by the olive fly (*Dacus oleae*).

The production of cotton increased from 25,555 cwt. to 41,906. The quantity of flax fibre produced was nearly doubled but unfortunately the market collapsed at the time when the stock was ready for export and could not be sold by the end of the year. A grant was obtained from the Empire Marketing Board for the development of this industry and two Cypriot youths were sent to Ulster for training in the various processes of flax production and utilization.

There has been a great increase in recent years in the cultivation of tobacco. The production has risen from 6,493 okes in 1925 to 167,963 okes in 1928 and 299,425 okes in 1929.

Nearly half a million hundredweights of potatoes were grown in 1929. The majority were exported to Greece and Egypt.

Other crops grown were onions, broad beans, vetches, cow peas, haricot beans, favetta, cumin seed, and various vegetables.

Otto of Rose is produced in the neighbourhood of the monastery of Kykko in the hills and a fair amount was disposed of at a good price in London.

The citrus industry is rapidly extending. In the year under review 13,009,961 oranges and 2,665,190 lemons were exported and sold for £40,168 and £2,746 respectively. A large number were consumed locally or used for the manufacture of citric juice. The exports went principally to Egypt, Greece, Turkey, and the United Kingdom. The oranges of Jaffa type produced at Lefka at the south-western end of the Mesaoria plain have been pronounced of a quality excelled by none others. Pomegranates to the value of £22,259 were exported, chiefly to Egypt.

Grapes and raisins to the value of £11,061 and £67,148 respectively were exported. The Cyprus wine industry is well established, especially in the Limassol and Paphos districts, and Cyprus wines

enjoyed a very high reputation at one time. Several varieties of ordinary red and white table wines are produced, and a wine called Commandaria is made from half-dried grapes and possesses a distinctive flavour. The exports of wine, spirits, and vinegar amounted to 1,767,052 gallons valued at £71,158.

The export of wine to the British Empire is regulated by a law passed in 1928 which aims at preventing the export of wines of an inferior quality which might prejudicially affect the trade. Export is allowed only under license after examination by a Committee.

Figs, apples, pears, quinces, melons, and mosfila were also produced, chiefly for local consumption. Mosfila is a local variety of hawthorn from which an excellent jelly is prepared, which has found favour on the London market. Cherries, plums, peaches, apricots, and kaishas were grown and exported in small quantities. The kaisha is a variety of white apricot peculiar to Cyprus and is suitable for bottling or canning. Preserved kaishas are a local delicacy.

Almonds, hazelnuts, and walnuts are grown in large quantities. Walnuts are consumed or preserved locally, but almonds and hazelnuts to the value of £10,403 and £1,849 respectively were exported.

Agricultural Pests.

Campaigns were conducted against locusts, rats, sparrows, bats, hornets, the Olive fly, the Carob fly, the Potato Tuber Moth, Sirividhi of cereals, the Pomegranate mite, the Codlin Moth, and the plant bug locally known as Vromousa. Fumigation and spraying of citrus trees against scale was undertaken for growers at cost price and the fruit was fumigated prior to export.

By the kindness of the Ministry of Agriculture, Mr. H. G. Cayley, a specialist in rat destruction work, visited Cyprus towards the end of the year to organize an intensive campaign of rat destruction and to train the staff to carry it out. As a result of his advice the method of purchasing rat tails was discontinued and plans for a direct campaign drawn up.

Agricultural Experiments and Education.

The work of the Agricultural laboratory increased. Soils and fertilizers were analysed, seeds were tested, and various products submitted to examination. Lectures and demonstrations were given to the students of the Agricultural College.

There are twelve nursery gardens maintained by the department which supply nursery stock and seeds to villagers at nominal charges. Three hundred and eleven demonstrational plots were maintained.

Research was undertaken into the distillation of lavender oil and the utilization of certain by-products of wine.

The Agricultural College at Nicosia can accommodate 27 students. There were nine vacancies during the year for which 89 candidates applied. Six students received the college certificate on completion of the course. Agricultural instruction was given by officers of the department in rural schools as opportunity offered. The children are instructed in elementary agriculture by means of school gardens. The number of these approved by the department increased from 176 in 1928 to 197 in 1929.

Lectures and demonstrations were given in various villages by members of the technical staff. The publication in the three official languages of the quarterly *Agricultural Journal* and the monthly Agricultural Supplement to the *Cyprus Gazette* was continued.

Stock Breeding.

At Athalassa, three miles from Nicosia, the Government possesses a large stock farm, which is under the supervision of a resident manager. At this farm stock is raised for sale throughout the country, and in addition thoroughbred stallions, donkeys, bulls, and boars stand for service at nominal fees.

During the year the following services were effected by the stud animals.

At Athalassa :—

Mares, 164 ; donkeys, 574 ; cows, 132 ; sows, 841.

In the districts :—

Mares, 448 ; donkeys, 564 ; cows, 405 ; sows, 874.

Stud stables are maintained at Paphos, Larnaca, Ayios Theodoros, Vatili, Lefconico, Yialousa, Famagusta, Polis, and Rizocarpasso.

The comparative returns of live stock for the last five years show a slight increase for 1929. The total number of horses, mules, donkeys, camels, oxen, goats, sheep, and swine was estimated at 649,496. Animals are an important item of Cyprus exports and the decline of this trade in 1928 was fully repaired in 1929. Animals exported in 1927 were valued at £50,684 ; in 1928 this figure fell to £38,912, but in 1929 it rose again to £70,451. Cyprus mules and donkeys are especially prized in the Near East on account of their powers of endurance and immunity from disease.

Veterinary Services.

The expansion of the Veterinary Service in accordance with a scheme to extend over five years noted in previous reports was continued. An additional stock inspector and a dairy inspector were added to the staff during the year.

Over 205,000 animals were vaccinated against anthrax. Sixty outbreaks of the disease were reported with a mortality of 1,260 animals. The latter figure is an increase of 297 on 1928. These figures only represent a proportion of the cases which occur and do not necessarily represent an increase of the disease. It is estimated

that the annual mortality of sheep and goats from anthrax varies from 5 to 25 per cent. in different parts of the island. The area in which vaccination is carried out is being slowly extended. Opposition to the vaccination has been much reduced and it is only on rare occasions that it is still necessary to resort to compulsion. In 1929, 205,754 animals were immunized as compared with 152,338 in 1928. The Pasteur single vaccine was employed.

Only six outbreaks of black quarter came under notice as compared with eighteen in 1928. This reduction is attributed to the use of black quarter filtrate which was commenced in 1928.

Tuberculosis, which was reported as eradicated in 1928, has not recurred.

Increased attention was given to diseases of poultry and the incidence of fowl cholera was reduced.

Greater confidence in the department and readiness to follow advice is now shown by villagers.

During the year a whole-time dairy inspector was appointed and a closer supervision of dairies was made possible. Cowkeepers and dairymen were prepared to adopt improvements suggested to them, and a decided improvement was noted in the manner in which milk and its products were produced and marketed.

Sericulture.

Cyprus is the second most important silk-producing country in the British Empire and the rearing of silk-worms has for years been an important and growing local industry. This industry has received an additional impetus since the establishment in 1925 of the Cyprus Silk Filature at Yeroskipos near Paphos.

Owing to adverse climatic conditions there was a reduction in the number of cocoons produced; the figures for 1928 and 1929 were 199,875 and 183,289 okes respectively. It is, however, gratifying to note an improvement in the production of cocoons per ounce of seed. This is attributed to the effect of the control which the Agricultural Department exercises over the industry. Egg-raising for reproduction purposes is permitted only by special license to a limited number of persons and is subject to periodical inspection. The rearing is done mostly by women and demonstrations of the correct methods have been given in girls' schools.

A conference was held in February to discuss with all persons interested the position and future of the industry. Two sericultural inspectors were sent to France and Italy for a special course of training.

Forestry.

At one time Cyprus was famous for its forests. During the Turkish Administration, when their value was not appreciated and the science of silviculture not understood, they gradually declined, and a visitor to the island in the seventies was horrified by the spectacle of desolation which they presented. Since the British

occupation in 1878 there has, however, been a considerable improvement and artificial reafforestation has been carried out as far as funds have permitted. In the late war the forests of Cyprus were of great service to the Allied armies in Egypt and Palestine, which they supplied with a large proportion of their needs in the way of timber and fuel.

The total area of the delimited State forests, comprising practically all the forests in the island, is now estimated at 406,309 acres, and the total length of the forest boundaries is over 1,854 miles. During the year, great progress was made with the enumeration and topographical survey of the forests, the latter of which when completed will put an end to disputes concerning boundaries. The stock map survey has been continued. The principal species of trees grown are the Corsican and Aleppo pine, juniper, plane, dwarf oak, alder, and cedar, and, in the plantations, acacia, eucalyptus, and pine. The forests supply the local needs for fuel and in part for timber, but endeavours to open up markets for Cyprus timber abroad have hitherto been unsuccessful on account, it would appear, partly of its knotty quality as compared with that grown in Scandinavia and America, and of the relatively high cost of production. In the island the cost and difficulty of transport cramp the local market. It must, however, be borne in mind that though the exploitation of the forests on a commercial scale would be desirable the indirect benefit derived from them in a country which, like Cyprus, lacks a plentiful water supply, is enormous.

Forests while tending to increase the rainfall preserve the moisture of the soil and augment the humidity of the air.

During the year a good deal of damage was caused by fire. 113 fires occurred, 2 of which assumed serious proportions, and it is estimated that the fires burnt over an area of 1,264 acres destroying or damaging 54,856 trees of different kinds. One fire was caused by lightning. Snowstorms occurred on Troodos causing considerable damage specially to young stands of trees. Many young trees were bent down by the weight of the snow and branches of larger trees were broken.

Reduced funds were available for reafforestation, but the sowing by tractor continued, and an area of 310 acres of bare land was sown. The reafforesting of burnt areas was also continued, and 443 acres was sown by hand with 5,656 lb. of various species of seeds. 106,689 forest tree seedlings were distributed to private individuals for planting in their properties.

Repair planting on roadsides was carried out over a distance of over 36 miles ; 913 new tree guards were made to protect the young trees from animals and 19,525 old ones were repaired. The draining and reafforestation of the Freshwater Lake, Famagusta, was continued with paid labourers. No prison labour was used. Irrigation was continued by the engine and pumps at Varosha and Salamis

Plantations and Laxia tou Pattishi in the Xylotymbo forest. In addition 26 new wells were dug and four air motors erected. The forest telephone system was extended from Adelphi Sawmill to Kapoura, Vizakia and Petromutti in the Adelphi, and from Tripillo to Kykko, Vouni Kykkou, Kykko, Mutti tes Diplis and Milikouri, in the Paphos forest, a distance of 23 miles. The total length of fire traces is 212 miles.

Two more of the Cypriots sent to England for forestry training returned after completion of the course in the Forest Apprentices School, Forest of Dean, and have shown that they have benefited considerably by their training.

The departmental revenue amounted to £13,330 19*s.* 8*d.* against £12,036 14*s.* 5*d.* in the year 1928. Very little exploitation work was carried out in the forests and saw mills, owing to the limitation of the funds available for this purpose.

One of the most difficult problems with which the Forest Department had to deal is the presence of goats, of which there is a very large number in the island (226,850). These animals do an incalculable amount of damage both directly by eating the younger trees and indirectly by loosening the earth on the steep mountain sides where they roam. In this way the annual increment of growth is enormously diminished. Of late years the problem has become serious because as more arable land is brought under better cultivation and closed to nomadic grazing, the goats tend to move towards the forests. The efforts made to minimize the damage done by issuing permits for grazing of limited numbers of goats in certain defined areas did not prove successful, as more permits were issued than last year in consequence of great pressure on the Forest Department for grazing facilities, especially by the Karpass people. Efforts are being made to induce the villagers to exchange goats for forest land or trees.

It is impossible without a large staff of guards entirely to prevent illicit grazing, and the system of issuing permits itself can only limit without abolishing the mischief. It is, however, obviously impracticable at once to eliminate goats from Cyprus and this system must be maintained, while at the same time efforts are made to induce the goatherds to abandon the keeping of goats for an agricultural life. The tethering of goats and other animals is increasing, so that it appears that the peasants are beginning to be alive to the fact that these destructive animals must not be allowed to destroy the forests of the country.

Professor Troup, the Director of the Imperial Forestry Institute, visited the island in August last and examined the report of the Forest Enquiry Committee submitted in 1928. He also toured the chief forests and plantations in company with the Principal Forest Officer and one of the Assistant Conservators of Forests, making

very full investigations into the main forest problems of the island. His report arrived towards the end of the year.

Mining.

Mining, the chief secondary industry of the Colony, has advanced notably in the last year, and this new birth of one of the most ancient of the industries of the island shows an increasing promise. The production of minerals in 1929 both as regards export and application for Prospecting Permits exceeded all previously recorded annual figures. Prospecting received an impetus from the advent of several large Mining Companies and the number of permits in force at the end of the year (127) was over four times that of any previous years.

The producing mines more than maintained their annual increase of mineral exported. From Skouriotissa the export of Pyrites exceeded 290,000 tons, whilst Mavrovouni in October, 1929, reached the producing stage and over 4,000 tons of Pyrites were extracted up to the end of the year. The Cyprus Mines Corporation, who control both these Pyrites mines, employed during 1929 an average of 2,331 persons per day and distributed a sum exceeding £120,000 for the year in wages alone to their Cypriot employees. The Corporation expended, during 1929, an amount of over £60,000 on construction work on the mines and on the Dressing Plant at Xero and Karavostassi.

The Cyprus Asbestos Company, employing during 1929 an average of 3,538 persons per day and paying a wage bill of over £156,000 for the year to Cypriot labour only, exported an amount of 13,796 tons of Asbestos, an increase of over 2,000 tons on the figure for 1928. In addition, the Company spent in 1929 an amount of over £118,000 on construction work.

Early in 1929, the Cyprus Sulphur and Copper Company, which had previously been conducting leaching operations on a very small scale at Lymni, decided to embark on a scheme for opencasting the mine to extract the low grade ore and lay this down for heap leaching for the extraction of its copper content.

Interest in the mining of chrome iron ore was revived by the grant of a mining lease to an important company to operate on Troodos, and an initial amount of over 800 tons of chrome ore were exported.

The export figures during 1929 for Terra Umbra were 6,586 tons, for Gypsum 12,555 tons, both figures being an increase on those of any previous years.

The Government Inspector of Mines visited and advised upon all prospecting claims where work was being done, and the Government takes every precaution to ensure that such claims are properly and seriously exploited.

Sponge Fishing.

The sponge fisheries in the territorial waters of Cyprus are supervised by the Comptroller of Customs and Excise, who is also the Government Inspector of Fisheries.

The sponges obtained locally are of good quality, but the Cypriot does not take kindly to the industry, and the fishing is mostly done by fishers from the Greek islands, more particularly from Symi and Calymnos.

Six licences were issued during 1929, of which one was for a machine boat, two for Fernez diving boats, and three for harpoon boats, as compared with a total of eleven licences issued in 1928.

The licence duty in lieu of tithe imposed in 1926 had led to overfishing and considerable reduction in revenue to Government. In 1928 the tithe was reimposed and the heavy licence duty abolished.

1,400 okes of a value of £3,000 were taken. The decrease of some 1,000 okes is to be attributed to overfishing in 1927.

During the summer Mr. L. R. Crawshay visited the island to report on the sponge fisheries. His report was not received before the end of the year.

Other Industries.

The Cyprus Tannery, established at Larnaca in 1928, continued operations during the year, but owing to world trade depression difficulties were experienced in marketing the products. Small tanneries scattered over the island continued the production of lower grade leathers for local consumption.

The manufacture of cigarettes is a thriving local industry ; there are five tobacco factories in the colony and Cyprus cigarettes are sent all over the world and enjoy an excellent reputation. The tobacco employed has up to the present been imported chiefly from Greece.

The sumach industry received considerable attention during the year. Sumach is a shrub used for tanning and grows wild, principally in the hilly parts of the island. Instruction in the most profitable manner of its collection was given and experiments were made to ascertain the possibility of cultivating it. The value of exports increased from £5,152 in 1928 to £7,746 in 1929. Of this amount, £5,675 were accounted for by the United Kingdom.

Cotton manufactures of local design form an important minor industry of which the centre is Lefkara, in the Larnaca district. Here lace is manufactured of a design closely related to Venetian point lace and is sold in all parts of the world by itinerant lace-sellers.

Soap to the value of £8,394 was manufactured and sold at Larnaca.

IV.—TRADE AND ECONOMICS.

Imports.

The total value of imports of merchandise during 1929 was £1,983,833, as against £1,840,442 for the year 1928, an increase of £143,391, or 7.8 per cent.

The following table shows the imports for each of the last 3 years under the main heads of classification :—

	1927.	1928.	1929.
	£	£	£
Food, drink and tobacco	464,428	537,062	503,864
Raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured.	198,000	232,257	260,300
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured ...	922,826	1,068,902	1,218,213
Miscellaneous and unclassified	686	2,221	1,456
Totals ...	£1,585,940	£1,840,442	£1,983,833

The following table shows whence imports were received :—

	Value.	*Percentage.*
	£	
United Kingdom and other parts of the British Empire	865,882	43·65
Austria	20,787	1·05
Belgium	60,564	3·05
Czechoslovakia	66,579	3·36
Egypt	60,005	3·02
France	126,701	6·39
Germany	116,810	5·89
Greece	132,515	6·68
Holland	34,186	1·72
Italy	108,726	5·48
Roumania	88,684	4·47
Turkey	26,023	1·31
United States of America	72,109	3·63
Other countries	204,262	10·30
Total	£1,983,833	100·00

The principal increases were in chemical manure, cotton yarn and thread, petrol and petroleum, sacks, and machinery, and iron piping. There were decreases in wheat meal and flour, unmanufactured tobacco, and cotton piece-goods. The growing popularity of pedal bicycles is reflected in the importation of 1,616 in 1929 as against 584 in 1927.

The value of imports from the British Empire rose by £55,076 and amounts to 43.65 per cent. of the total imports from all sources.

The "invisible" imports are estimated at £180,000 in the form of money remitted from Cyprus for education of children, investment and payment of insurance premiums and of money carried by persons leaving the island for short periods on holiday.

The value of specie imported was £463 as against £9,806 in 1928.

Exports.

The statement beginning on the following page gives a summary of the principal articles of domestic produce exported from Cyprus during each of the years from 1925 to 1929.

Articles.	*Quantities.*					*Value.*				
	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.
CLASS I.—FOOD, DRINK, AND TOBACCO :—						£	£	£	£	£
Animals, living :—										
Goats ... ... No.	323	122	14	9	24	318	152	21	11	24
Oxen ... ... ,,	2,564	2,701	1,347	1,068	2,082	24,757	37,062	19,666	12,131	23,302
Poultry ... ... ,,	10,973	13,702	12,073	7,119	5,384	1,387	1,587	1,397	783	610
Sheep ... ... ,,	6,915	1,557	1,015	619	632	9,133	2,373	2,136	1,159	1,112
Swine ... ... ,,	610	202	273	320	828	2,598	557	840	1,449	5,349
Beans and Peas ... cwt.	934	6,893	13,558	4,076	8,700	1,262	4,671	9,705	3,943	6,761
Carobs ... ... tons	45,490	37,682	72,716	42,071	28,779	225,230	153,905	304,379	236,506	171,264
Cheese ... ... cwt.	4,638	6,062	5,349	3,529	5,183	19,606	21,888	22,717	15,696	21,672
Corn, Grain :—										
Barley ... kiles (bshls.)	124,515	268,728	389,369	27,712	340,021	22,555	33,735	57,239	4,518	49,555
Oats ... ... ,,	6,948	21,779	36,036	223	1,050	1,093	2,527	4,223	44	155
Vetches ... ... ,,	124	647	2,744	386	613	54	222	714	111	185
Wheat ... ... ,,	2,287	534	2,013	8,892	43,770	946	211	725	3,932	16,142
Bran ... ... cwt.	39	3	2	—	—	21	1	1	—	—
Wheat Meal or Flour ,,	62	1	12	3	33	59	1	8	2	14
Other Corn, etc. ,,	102	70	992	522	913	68	46	428	320	523
Fruit :—										
Almonds ... ,,	2,697	612	2,446	2,081	5,280	18,910	4,509	7,769	8,980	10,403
Apricots ... ... ,,	—	—	2,372	2,101	2,184	—	—	1,122	1,014	1,151
Cherries ... ... ,,	—	—	274	477	87	—	—	257	512	111
Grapes ... ... ,,	17,101	28,109	26,770	42,118	32,792	6,056	9,563	9,043	14,225	11,061
Hazelnuts ... ,,	2,989	822	1,473	793	1,002	5,655	1,684	2,967	1,328	1,849
Lemons and Oranges No.	19,034,690	15,667,219	22,563,858	20,897,046	15,675,151	34,264	31,342	46,116	43,795	42,914
Peaches ... ... cwt.	—	—	302	912	621	—	—	165	727	387

Plums	cwt.	—	—	2,268	1,231	1,949	—	—	918	635	682
Pomegranates ...	,,	75,502	98,329	99,937	97,539	91,820	22,988	25,631	28,830	25,759	22,259
Raisins	,,	67,908	66,069	87,949	97,377	97,087	43,972	58,198	86,508	79,351	67,148
Other	,,	7,840	5,006	692	754	588	5,471	3,161	1,018	721	538
Juices, lemon, orange, and mandarine ...	galls.	—	—	—	6,800	7,680	—	—	—	1,010	1,302
Salt	tons	1	—	—	—	1	9	3	—	—	10
Spirit	galls.	19,891	15,442	13,349	12,063	14,644	3,973	3,052	2,747	2,439	2,828
Tobacco :—											
Unmanufactured	cwt.	209	53	1,708	2,212	3,051	577	272	5,132	10,310	18,677
Cigarettes ...	okes	8,973	4,986	4,028	3,056	1,316	9,713	4,946	3,167	2,826	1,767
Vegetables :—											
Onions	cwt.	25,348	43,630	36,777	7,721	29,030	5,272	8,044	7,219	1,938	4,743
Potatoes	,,	100,399	173,993	234,166	227,632	338,980	41,723	64,389	95,200	91,664	132,924
Vinegar	galls.	179,697	199,195	201,558	206,157	242,845	4,782	5,058	4,784	5,198	5,958
Wines :—											
Commandaria ...	,,	6,662	5,098	4,401	6,198	6,177	817	590	505	808	992
Other	,,	1,152,039	949,615	1,446,447	1,259,793	1,503,355	55,020	38,588	55,471	52,237	61,332
Other Articles ...	value	—	—	—	—	—	3,707	2,901	4,151	5,102	10,455
Total, Class I		—	—	—	—	—	571,996	520,869	787,288	631,184	696,159
CLASS II.—RAW MATERIALS AND ARTICLES MAINLY UNMANUFACTURED :—											
Aniseed	cwt.	1,192	1,613	760	39	63	2,215	2,548	1,362	81	165
Asbestos	tons	3,290	6,331	10,904	11,579	13,796	54,639	121,857	207,562	231,692	292,971
Chrome Iron Ore ...	,,	1,989	516	700	—	829	6,240	1,142	1,500	2	2,112
Cotton, raw ...	cwt.	12,466	8,601	15,602	9,091	12,569	46,946	31,592	57,019	44,232	55,457
Cotton Seed ...	,,	3,946	1,845	18,122	8,290	7,079	1,471	691	5,589	3,164	2,829
Flax...	,,	1,405	1,805	2,203	2,222	1,438	1,718	3,307	2,441	1,705	1,494

Articles.	Quantities.					Value.				
	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.
Class II.—Raw Materials and Articles mainly unmanufactured:—*cont.*						£	£	£	£	£
Hides and Skins ... cwt	1,946	2,564	2,646	2,572	3,116	22,387	24,685	25,749	25,641	31,412
Linseed ... ... ,,	5,921	11,512	11,681	7,709	12,008	4,709	8,166	8,408	5,932	10,227
Ochre ... ... tons	2	—	—	49	—	8	—	—	161	—
Ore, Pyrites ... ,,	173,255	150,363	208,122	240,060	291,100	209,664	156,240	196,819	248,530	279,483
Origanum oil ... cwt.	46	—	25	39	25	1,637	—	603	950	750
Silk Cocoons ... ,,	954	284	178	583	561	23,267	6,204	3,910	13,315	12,534
Silk, raw ... ... okes	251	6,150	8,969	15,314	8,586	360	17,650	25,807	43,527	24,632
Silk, waste ... ... ,,	—	2,672	8,491	7,596	6,262	—	1,235	2,642	1,534	1,354
Spices and Seeds:—										
Cuminseed ... cwt.	14,257	13,217	10,313	4,740	10,018	26,281	17,422	18,831	11,328	21,392
Sponges ... ... ,,	60	29	149	44	40	3,546	2,303	11,924	3,395	3,064
Straw ... ... ,,	117,448	68,748	57,683	56,932	58,708	7,651	3,703	2,815	3,480	4,097
Sumac ... ... ,,	12,062	20,845	13,831	8,980	12,426	5,048	12,190	8,511	5,152	7,746
Terra Umbra ... tons	5,969	5,361	5,566	5,792	6,587	13,222	11,796	12,448	11,986	15,601
Terre Verte ... ,,	1	4	16	6	13	13	35	128	45	77
Wool ... ... cwt.	5,909	4,902	5,134	5,252	5,715	26,276	20,872	23,617	24,571	27,773
Other Articles ... value	—	—	—	—	—	5,071	5,383	7,174	11,348	6,995
Total, Class II	—	—	—	—	—	462,369	449,021	624,859	601,771	802,165

CLASS III.—ARTICLES WHOLLY OR MAINLY MANUFACTURED :—											
Cordage and Twine	cwt.	120	34	58	2	2	382	133	193	6	8
Cotton Manufactures	value	—	—	—	—	—	453	375	246	188	488
Earthenware, Bricks	No.	2,148,070	1,764,907	2,844,900	2,128,100	1,910,230	6,333	4,428	4,431	3,192	2,866
Embroidery and Needlework ...	value	—	—	—	—	—	25,486	17,650	18,322	18,439	21,496
Gypsum	tons	24,123	19,138	13,789	11,048	12,219	29,569	23,943	16,642	13,012	13,455
Leather :—											
Boots and Shoes	pairs	205	118	253	145	207	186	114	194	158	207
Other	value	—	—	—	—	—	64	18	—	313	1,238
Silk Manufactures	,,	—	—	—	—	—	1,574	283	306	193	400
Other Articles ...	,,	—	—	—	—	—	4,042	1,842	2,844	2,578	3,080
Total, Class III		—	—	—	—	—	68,089	48,786	43,178	38,079	43,238
CLASS IV.—MISCELLANEOUS AND UNCLASSIFIED ARTICLES :—											
Animals, living :—											
Camels	No.	156	55	8	95	84	1,580	469	52	888	718
Donkeys	,,	2,161	985	452	295	452	16,264	6,269	3,034	1,664	2,325
Horses	,,	53	47	23	26	20	1,350	862	838	347	411
Mules	,,	1,415	973	1,012	951	1,386	35,604	23,645	24,097	21,263	36,990
Other	,,	—	—	—	—	—	28	15	20	14	77
Total, Class IV		—	—	—	—	—	54,826	31,260	28,041	24,176	40,521
TOTAL EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC PRODUCE	value	—	—	—	—	—	1,156,800	1,052,786	1,483,366	1,385,210	1,582,083

The following table shows the direction of exports during the year 1929 :—

	Value. £	*Percentage.*
United Kingdom	306,855	18·76
Other parts of the British Empire	43,996	2·69
Egypt	248,945	15·22
France	144,190	8·82
Germany	164,057	10·03
Greece	195,763	11·97
Italy	233,480	14·27
Spain	56,183	3·43
Turkey	22,578	1·38
United States of America	36,324	2·22
Other countries	183,375	11·21
Total ...	£1,635,746	100·00

The adverse balance of trade was reduced to £348,087 as against £404,675 in 1928.

This excess of imports over exports is not considered to indicate that the Colony is overspending its income. "Invisible" exports are estimated to amount to not less than half a million of which the greater part is capital expenditure by mining and other companies which have not yet commenced production. It is calculated that over £100,000 was brought into the island by visitors and tourists, and that remittances from emigrants amount to £50,000. The economic position at the end of the year may therefore be considered to have been favourable.

The export of carobs continued to decrease and a considerable reduction in the export of silk and raisins was noted. There was a substantial increase in exports of asbestos, pyrites, barley, mules, oxen, wheat, cotton, cumin seed and wines. Considerable increases were noted in other articles. Most of these increases were due to increased production.

The value of exports to the United Kingdom rose from £283,315 to £306,855, but the percentage to total exports fell from 19.73 to 18.76.

The value of specie exported was £6 as against £209 in 1928.

V.—COMMUNICATIONS.

Shipping.

Five hundred and twenty-seven steamships and seven hundred and twenty-two sailing vessels engaged in foreign trade called at Cyprus ports, chiefly at Famagusta, Larnaca, and Limassol during the year, an increase of 15 and a decrease of 81, respectively, as compared with the figures for 1928. A decrease is observable

in the ships engaged in the coastal trade between the ports and anchorages of the island. The increase in tonnage of the steamers engaged in foreign trade that entered Cyprus ports amounted to 119,356 tons, partly due to six large tourist steamers.

The existing harbourage at Limassol and Larnaca consists of jetties for small craft and open roadsteads ; and any improvements of these ports would probably be restricted to re-arrangement and extension of the jetties, combined with dredging. At Famagusta, however, the presence of natural advantages unrivalled in the eastern Mediterranean would permit of the expansion of the present harbour works to an almost unlimited extent ; and a scheme has been prepared for the reconstruction and development of this port. The existing harbour was admirably suited to the conditions obtaining twenty, and even ten, years ago when ships seeking admission rarely exceeded 2,000 tons, but the ships of 4,000 and 5,000 tons which call at present expose themselves to risk when entering the harbour in foul weather and are manoeuvred with difficulty in the limited space within the breakwater. The present plan provides for the dredging and enlargement of the harbour so that it will be able to accommodate ships up to 8,000 or 9,000 tons.

Consideration has also been accorded to an allied proposal, which is supported in many quarters, for the establishment at Famagusta of bonded warehouses with the object of capturing the traffic in transhipment cargo destined for various ports on the Syrian, Anatolian, and neighbouring coasts. Cyprus is undoubtedly well situated for the purpose of furnishing an entrepot for trade of this nature ; and the fact that goods so landed in the island could remain under British control and jurisdiction until reconsigned against cash payments to their destinations presents an unique and solid advantage of which traders in the Levant are not likely to lose sight.

There is a regular subsidized mail service between Cyprus, Egypt, Syria, and Cilicia. Under their five years' contract with the Government, as from the 1st of January, 1926, the Khedivial Steamship Company undertook to maintain direct weekly sailings on the above itinerary.

In addition to the Khedivial Steamship Company, which, as above mentioned, maintained a service of mail steamers, under contract with the Government, between Cyprus and Egypt, the Lloyd Triestino Company maintained two fortnightly services of passenger steamers which visited Famagusta, Larnaca, and Limassol on itineraries including Egypt, Palestine, Syria, Cilicia, Cyprus, Rhodes, Greece, and the Adriatic ports. Steamers of the Societa Italiana di Servizi Maritimi visited Cyprus at regular fortnightly intervals on an itinerary from Genoa visiting Egypt, Palestine, Syria, Cyprus, Smyrna, Constantinople, the Piraeus, Naples and Marseilles. Vessels of the Messageries Maritimes called at Larnaca on the same itinerary in the reverse direction with the omission of Genoa

and addition of Rhodes. Cargo steamers of the Moss Line called at monthly intervals, while steamers of the Prince Line were occasional visitors, plying with cargo from England, Egypt and Syria to Cyprus.

During the summer the Eastern Mediterranean Express Line inaugurated a monthly service direct from Marseilles and Piraeus to Cyprus returning to Piraeus and Marseilles via Syria, Palestine and Egypt. In the winter this itinerary is reversed.

There were direct sailings at frequent but irregular intervals by Greek steamers to the Piraeus and Egypt.

Foreign Mails.

The time taken in transit by mails from the United Kingdom is one week. During the year, the Post Office received by the subsidized Khedivial Mail Steamers 8,657 inward mail-bags, an increase of 287, and despatched 3,635 outward mail-bags, a decrease of 247, compared with the figures for the previous year.

Mails with Syria, Turkey, and Greece were exchanged by vessels of the Lloyd Triestino, Servizi Maritimi, Messageries Maritimes, and Greek steamship companies at weekly, fortnightly and irregular intervals ; 523 mails were despatched and 717 received, an increase of 101 and 37, respectively, as compared with 1928.

Communication with abroad, either by aeroplane or wireless telegraphy, has not yet been established.

Internal Posts.

Motor mail services are run daily between the various towns of the island, and there are branch post sections to the villages. One new mail section serving 6 villages was established, and 11 villages were included in the various existing mail routes, while endeavour continues to be made to extend facilities so far as is practicable even in the most remote districts. The estimated number of miles travelled in the conveyance of mails during the year is 520,000, an increase of 72,000 miles as compared with the previous year.

Six district post offices, seven sub-offices, three branch offices working during the summer months only, and 514 postal agencies, an increase of 20 on the preceding year, were in operation during the year. Postal-order business was transacted at 38 offices.

The series of postage and revenue stamps introduced in 1924 to replace the separate issues previously used for postal and revenue purposes now consists of 15 denominations ranging from ¼ piastre to £5.

Stamps and stamped stationery sold during the year amounted to £87,427, but of this sum £16,098 represents Customs duty brought to account by means of stamps. Sales to philatelists realized £1,997, a decrease of £10,781 on the figure for 1928 due to the withdrawal of the Jubilee Stamp issue on the 31st January.

The total number of articles dealt with by the local post office was 4,268,753, an increase of 64,701 as compared with 1928; 3,206,334 articles were posted in the island, a decrease of 25,550, and 1,079,770 articles were received from abroad, an increase of 107,802. Correspondence for local delivery shows a decrease of 4,982 items, and that posted for abroad, including the United Kingdom, a decrease of 37,919. The decrease in articles despatched to the United Kingdom amounted to 5,509 items.

The total number of parcels posted was 17,351 and of those delivered 37,344, representing a decrease of 107 and an increase of 2,203, respectively. Parcels posted for delivery in Cyprus show a decrease of 609, and those destined for other countries an increase of 502 on the figures for 1928. The estimated value for merchandise exported by parcel post was upwards of £14,889, an increase of £1,073. The principal articles so exported were, as previously, Lefkara lace and embroidery, cigarettes, and woollen, silk, cotton and linen piece-goods.

Parcels received from overseas totalled 28,629 or 3,212 more than in 1928 to a value of £91,216 as against £73,971. A slight increase is again to be recorded in the traffic handled under the cash-on-delivery system. As in 1928, a number of cash-on-delivery parcels had to be returned to the country of origin as undeliverable.

The year in general was satisfactory. Thirty-three licences to instal and maintain wireless telegraphy receiving apparatus were issued under the provisions of the Wireless Telegraphy Regulations, 1925. Such licences entitle the holders to instal and maintain apparatus for receiving messages only. The installation or maintenance of apparatus capable of transmitting messages is prohibited.

Owing to the fact that all receipts from the sale of the combined postage and revenue stamps are credited under one head, it is not possible to give an actual figure of earnings. The expenditure fell by £408; there is no doubt, however, that the Postal Department is worked at a profit.

During the last month that the Jubilee Stamp issue was on sale stamps to the value of £12,008 were sold, mostly to local purchasers. This amounted to nearly one-seventh of the total sales of stamps for the year.

Telegraphs.

The Eastern Telegraph Company maintains a telegraph cable between Larnaca and Alexandria, and Larnaca and Haifa, and land telegraphs between the six principal towns of the island. During the summer season Platres and Mount Troodos are connected with the system. An extension from Troodos to Pedoulas was completed on the 3rd of June and opened during the summer season. The only Government telegraph is a line along the railway from Famagusta to Morphou and Evrykhou.

Telephones.

There are small telephone exchanges connecting the various government offices and the residences of certain officials at Nicosia, Famagusta, Larnaca, and, during the summer season, Troodos, all of which are connected by trunk lines. Lines have been added connecting Famagusta with the Police stations at Rizocarpasso and three intermediate villages and also with the lighthouse at Cape Greco. The Forest Department maintained telephones in the principal forest areas for reporting outbreaks of fire and these lines are connected with the Government system where possible. There is now a complete telephone line from Troodos to the western end of the mountain range. There is a small private exchange which offers a telephone service in the town of Limassol, but this is not connected with the other systems in the island.

Railways.

The Cyprus Government Railway consists of a line from the port of Famagusta, at the north-eastern end of the island to Morphou, near its north-western extremity. It traverses the central Mesaoria plain and passes through Nicosia, the capital. From Morphou there is an extension into the foot-hills of Mount Troodos to Evrykhou in the Solea valley. The total length of line open for traffic is 76 miles.

A private line, working as a branch of the Government Railway, runs from the Skouriotissa mines in the Solea valley below Evrykhou down to the sea at Karavostassi, south of Morphou, where the Cyprus Mines Corporation has constructed a pier for the shipment of ore ; the length of this line is about five miles.

The gross expenditure and the gross earnings of the railway for the year were £21,646 and £26,078, showing a decrease of £432 and an increase of £2,418, respectively, on the figures for 1928.

Mr. D. McMillan completed the inspection of the railway begun in November, 1928, and submitted his report on its working in May. As a result of his recommendations a reduction in fares was made on the 1st of May. From this date the passenger traffic showed a remarkable increase. During the last eight months of the year the number of passengers carried was 124,520, an increase of 51,335 on the corresponding period of 1928. Receipts for the same eight months increased by £532. The increases for the whole year were 46,592 and £180, respectively.

The competitive motor transport, which adversely affected the earnings of the railway in former years, was carrying both goods and passengers at less than an economic price and much of the traffic has now been recaptured by the railway.

48,716 tons of goods were carried during the year, an increase of 6,070 tons. Receipts increased by £2,055.

No serious accidents occurred and only one bridge was damaged by floods, causing traffic to be held up for one day.

Roads.

Little fresh construction work was carried out in 1929. In proportion to its population Cyprus is unusually well supplied with roads. The main and secondary roads alone amount to 2.82 miles per thousand of population. If village roads are included, the proportion is 9.28 miles per thousand.

About 1,000 miles of the roads are traversable by car. Of recent years there has been a great increase in motor traffic, with a corresponding increased wear of the roads. In 1929 there was 1,488 motor cars and lorries licensed to use the roads as against 1,242 in 1928. Of this number 881 were of Canadian manufacture, 432 American, 84 Italian, and 78 manufactured in the United Kingdom. There were 314 motor bicycles of which all but two were of British manufacture.

During the year £36,600 was spent on main roads. Of this sum £2,400 was spent on the improvement of existing surfaces and dangerous corners.

The main roads are of a minimum width of 16 feet between ditches.

The village roads are maintained by the District Administration, chiefly with the aid of free labour supplied by the villages served. The sum of £7,000 was provided to assist in their upkeep from Government funds.

VI.—JUSTICE, POLICE, AND PRISONS.

Criminal Returns.

In 1929, 125 persons were tried by the Assize Court as against 155 in 1928. Five persons were tried for murder and five for manslaughter, as against 21 and 10 in the previous year. There was only one conviction for murder as against 15 in 1928. Summary convictions rose in number from 43,274 in 1928 to 45,608 in 1929. In most of these cases a fine was imposed.

On 1st January a new Criminal Code which had been passed by Imperial Order in Council in 1928 was introduced. This Code had aroused the violent opposition of local advocates and politicians who thereby secured for it a valuable publicity and an exaggerated but salutary idea of its severity among the criminal classes. This led to a remarkable decrease in serious crime from 75.31 per 10,000 of the population to 61.18.

Civil Proceedings.

1,862 actions were brought in the District Courts, a decrease of 47 on the figures for 1928. Assistant District Judges' town cases

rose from 3,359 in 1928 to 4,092 in 1929. Over the same period rural cases rose from 3,233 to 3,383. The greater part of the total increase in litigation was due to an increase in actions on bonds and other money claims caused by prevailing bad markets for agricultural produce.

Military Police.

During the year 53 recruits, 26 Moslems and 27 Christians were enlisted, bringing the total number of "other ranks" up to 744. Of this number, 743 can read and write their own language and also speak a second language.

All other ranks, with the exception of six, went through a course of musketry training and fired range practice in accordance with the regulations of the Force. Lewis-gun practice was also carried out with satisfactory results.

The discipline and morale of the Force during the year were excellent.

Rural Police.

The actual strength of the Rural Police on 31st December, 1929, was 814. All of these could read and write one or more languages. 145 rural constables were enlisted during the year.

The discipline and efficiency of the rural constables were satisfactory. They afforded most valuable assistance to the Police in the prevention and detection of crime, to the Commissioners in reporting offences against the Forest Laws, and to the Veterinary Officer in reporting outbreaks of disease. They also carried out the sheep, goat and pig counting under the supervision of the Military Police.

Prisons.

Discipline was well maintained. The sanitary condition of the prisons was satisfactory and the health of the prisoners good. Convicts were employed on various kinds of industrial labour, including tailoring, bootmaking, carpentering, weaving, masonry, carpet-making, as well as on agricultural and reafforestation work.

The daily average number of persons detained in all the prisons was 573.9, as compared with 572.55 in 1928.

At Athalassa Reformatory for juvenile offenders the daily average number was 58.1. These juveniles were employed as in previous years on general farm work in connection with the Athalassa farm and on various other kinds of work calculated to suit them for useful trades. Sixty-seven per cent. of offenders are found to lead honest lives on their release from the reformatory.

VII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

The expenditure under this head amounted to some £116,000 as compared with £110,400 in 1928.

The year's building programme included an additional block at the Tuberculosis Sanatorium, additional accommodation at the Government Hospitals at Nicosia and Limassol, and minor additions to other Government buildings. A provision of £13,000 was made for these services.

Schemes for the improvement of village water supplies were completed at 23 villages. Examinations were made and reports furnished on the water supplies of 89 villages. In every case water is conducted to the village in galvanized steel pipes leading from springs or chains of wells. The funds for these works are provided half by the Government and half by the village or villages interested.

Irrigation.

Six irrigation reservoirs are situated in the eastern Mesaoria and are under the supervision of an Irrigation Superintendent. Exceptionally heavy rains in the last two months of the year caused damage to the Prastio reservoir of which the extent could not be determined before the end of the year.

It is now generally accepted that Cyprus is by natural configuration unsuited for the construction of irrigation works on a large scale, and that the best method of conserving the water supply of the country is by afforestation. Encouragement is also afforded to the extension of irrigation by the sinking of chains of wells, and by the use of mechanical means to raise to the surface subterranean water of which a sufficient quantity is available in most parts of the island. The gardens and orchards at Famagusta, from which port there is a considerable export trade in oranges, and fruit and vegetables in general, is an instructive example of the results that can be attained by the employment of air motors, which are steadily increasing in popularity. Borings for artesian supplies were carried out with considerable success in all areas.

VIII.—PUBLIC HEALTH.

Except for the endemic prevalence of malarial fever, the climate of Cyprus is healthy and with proper precautions there should be no difficulty in enjoying complete immunity from this disease.

The general health of the island in 1929 was good and the death rate was the lowest ever recorded. Cyprus remained free from plague, typhus, and other virulent diseases common in the Near East.

The percentage of persons attending the Government Dispensaries who were found to be suffering from malaria was reduced from 12.1 in 1928 to 9.6 in 1929. The spleen rate of school-children

examined throughout the island fell from 9.4 in 1928 to 8.9 in 1929. Though the prevalence of malaria varies largely with the rainfall, the steady decrease over a period of years must be attributed chiefly to the anti-malarial works which have been carried out in recent years, especially in the neighbourhood of towns. During the year, further marsh lands were planted with trees, and drains were dug and cleaned. House to house inspections were made by the Sanitary Inspectors and numbers of tanks and wells were stocked with fish. The Government spent £1,023 on quinine.

The general absence of sanitary latrines and the prevalence of flies make ideal conditions for the spread of enteric fever and dysentery. The increasing popularity of water-closets which are not accompanied by proper arrangements for the disposal of liquid sewage is a growing menace to public health. The number of cases of enteric fever has risen from 123 in 1927 and 139 in 1928 to 222 in 1929 and dysentery has increased from 478 in 1927 and 570 in 1928 to 767 in 1929.

Owing to the appointment of a Travelling Oculist and the opening of several Eye Dispensaries the number of cases of trachoma reported rose to 9,863. Formerly insufficient attention was given to this disease.

The infant mortality rate was 130.8 per 1,000 births, the lowest yet recorded in Cyprus. This comparatively high figure is attributed partly to malaria, partly to inherited syphilis and partly to inadequate care and attention. Infant Welfare Centres are established in Nicosia and Larnaca. Special attention was devoted to the training of midwives.

The campaign against venereal disease was continued. New clinics were opened at Famagusta and the Central Prison, Nicosia. Arrangements were made for intermediate treatment at four of the larger villages. The total number of new patients was 3,435 of whom 2,383 were males and 1,052 females. Treatment is free.

At the close of the year 150 inmates were detained at the Mental Hospital as against 129 at its commencement. Forty-eight persons were released as cured and nine died; the number of new cases admitted was 81. Lunacy in Cyprus is generally of a mild form and restraint had to be resorted to in only four cases.

The number of lepers admitted to the leper farm was 17 as against 24 in 1928. There were 3 deaths and 4 were discharged on parole. An English sister commenced duty in February, and the conditions of the lepers and their surroundings have been greatly improved. A grant of £200 was received from the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association to assist in the commencement of a campaign for the eradication of this disease from the island. In December a medical officer left for India to undergo a course in the diagnosis and treatment of leprosy. There is a home for the healthy children of lepers in which there were 8 inmates at the end of the year, all of whom remained free from any sign of the disease.

The total number of births registered was 10,608, being 30.4 per thousand of the population as against 9,959 or 28.9 per thousand in 1928.

The total number of deaths was 4,731 or 13.5 per thousand as against 5,235 or 15.2 per thousand in 1928. The population thus showed a natural increase of 5,877 as against 4,724 in the preceding year.

IX.—EDUCATION.

Primary Education.

Education in Cyprus is not compulsory, and the control of the schools is left in the hands of the various religious communities which have their several governing bodies operating under the supervision of the Education Department. Considerable importance is attached to the benefits derived from education and a great interest is taken in the administration of the schools.

Under the law in force at the beginning of 1929 the teachers were appointed by the Board of Education. This system had not proved entirely satisfactory, because the appointments and transfers were not determined solely on educational grounds and this year so many changes were recommended by the Board that there was an outcry calling for the Governor's intervention provided under the Law. The recommendations of the Board were revised with the advice of the Department of Education and the preparation of a new law was immediately undertaken. The law was passed in December but did not come into force until the new year. This important measure vested in the Governor the control over the school teachers for purposes of discipline, transfers, promotion, and salary, hitherto exercised by the Board.

During the year under review there were 696 Greek-Christian, 267 Moslem, and 19 other denominational schools, giving a total of 982, an increase of 11 as compared with the previous year.

The total expenditure on elementary education in 1929 was £106,488. It is estimated that the total number of children in Cyprus of elementary school age, six to twelve years, is about 64,500. 49,070 scholars are enrolled in the schools, leaving some 15,500 to be accounted for as not attending school. Of these about 12,000 are girls nearly all the boys attending school for at least four years out of the six. It must be said that there is an increasing demand for separate girls' schools and that many more could be opened if funds were available. The proportion of those who continue their education after elementary school age is probably not more than one-third of those who finish the Elementary School course.

The schools of the smaller communities, Latins, Maronites, Armenians, continued to make satisfactory progress. There are

two small schools for Jews. The Armenian schools at Nicosia and Larnaca are still the most progressive in spite of the strain upon their resources caused by the refugees from Asia, who may now be considered as absorbed in the general population.

The progress of elementary education under the British Administration is well illustrated by a comparison of the returns for 1881 and 1929 :—

	Schools.	*Scholars.*	*Expenditure.*
			£
1881 ...	170	6,776	3,672
1929 ...	982	49,070	106,488

Of this expenditure, £59,000 was contributed by the Government as a grant-in-aid and the remainder was raised by direct taxation. In addition, about £4,750 has been raised on loan during the year for building purposes from Government and private sources, to be repaid in periods from five to ten years from local assessments.

Thirty new school buildings were completed during the year, six others commenced and one purchased.

Secondary Education.

Secondary schools are not under the control or inspection of the Education Department except in so far as some of them receive grants from the Government, on certain conditions, for the teaching of English.

The only Moslem secondary schools are the Boys' Lycée and the Victoria Girls' School, in Nicosia, and there are intermediate classes attached to the elementary school of each town. The programmes are arranged to prepare pupils for higher education at Constantinople. A new Boys' Lycée was completed during the year at a cost of £8,000.

There is a Greek-Christian Gymnasium, or high school, in each town except Larnaca, which has a flourishing Commercial Lyceum as well as a Priests' Training School. These schools prepare their pupils for the University of Athens, though relatively few of them are able to proceed so far. Cyprus can provide only a limited number of professional and business openings, and there is no doubt that the needs of the island in secondary education are now more than fully satisfied, and that the future prospects of the secondary schools must depend to a large extent on improved facilities and increased opportunities for emigration. At present many well-educated boys are compelled to remain for some time without employment, a position of affairs which is both economically and morally unprofitable.

English is taught and with some measure of success at all these schools, and three additional masters have been recruited from England during the year.

Other secondary schools are the English School at Nicosia (undenominational), also known as the Commercial College, which is conducted on the lines of an English grammar school, the American Academy at Larnaca (attached to the Reformed Presbyterian Mission), and the commercial school founded at Lemythou in 1912 by the late Mr. D. Mitsis, a native of that village.

There are three girls' private schools; one at Nicosia, attached to the Reformed Presbyterian Mission, and two at Limassol.

Government Examinations.

The Government examinations in English, Turkish, and Greek, and the Civil Service Qualifying Examination were, as usual, held during the year. 521 candidates presented themselves for the examination in English, of whom 314 were successful and were awarded certificates. The certificates awarded to the successful candidates are highly valued, not only by Government officials but also by those seeking employment elsewhere.

Technical Education.

There are no technical schools proper in Cyprus apart from the advanced secondary schools to which reference has already been made. In the elementary schools needlework is widely taught and silkworm eggs are supplied on a large scale by the Agricultural Department for instructional purposes. In a few schools carpentry is taught.

The Agricultural School which is maintained by the Agricultural Department and is described in another chapter of this report, has continued its work as in previous years. Apprentices are taken by the Government railway, and in the workshops of the Public Works Department, while in the Central Prison at Nicosia, boot-making, tailoring, and carpet-making are taught.

X.—LANDS AND SURVEY.

The tenure of land in Cyprus is governed by the Ottoman Land Law. Agricultural land in general (Arazi Mirié) is held by a title deed (Qochan), which is issued by the Land Registry Office, the real ownership remaining with the State. It can be alienated by sale, in which case a new title deed is issued and the transaction registered by the Land Registry Office. It is transmissible by inheritance within certain specified degrees of relationship, but cannot be transmitted by will. If it becomes vacant by failure of heirs, it escheats to the State (Mahlul).

Buildings, trees, gardens, vineyards, and wild grafted trees are known as Mulk (Arazi Memluke), and included in this category are building sites within or near a town or village. Immovable property held under this tenure belongs in full to the owner, is alienated and inherited like movable property, and the provisions of the land code do not apply to it.

Unowned or waste land is known as Hali (Arazi Mevat). This may, with the permission of the Government, and on payment of certain fees representing its equivalent value, be taken up and cultivated, the ownership, as in the case of Arazi Mirié, remaining with the State. Land left uncultivated for certain periods can be forfeited.

The charges on Arazi Mirié are: (i) Verghi Kimat, a tax on all immovable property based on its assessed value. The valuation of the Colony was completed towards the end of 1928, and in accordance with Law XII of 1907 the rate per thousand of the assessed value has to be calculated so as to produce an annual revenue of £29,000. The valuation of the immovable property of the Colony is approximately £15,500,000. The Verghi Kimat tax on this basis amounts to 2 per thousand of the assessed value; (ii) a fee on mortgage and transfer by sale or inheritance; (iii) an education tax, which in towns is double the Verghi Kimat tax and in villages two-thirds of the Verghi Kimat tax.

Prices of land vary according to its adaptation to certain crops, its means of irrigation, and its position in relation to towns and villages. They vary, therefore, from a few shillings to £30 or £40 a donum ($\frac{1}{3}$ acre), while land in the vicinity of towns, suitable for building sites, may fetch over £200 a donum. The average size of a cultivated plot of land is 2 acres, and of the average holding 7$\frac{1}{2}$ acres. An intending settler would, however, have difficulty in obtaining at a reasonable rate any considerable area of suitable land for development.

During the year 431 acres of vacant land (Hali) were sold by Government for £483, the full estimated value being equivalent to an average price of £1 2s. 4d. per acre, an increase of 30 per cent. on that for 1928. Three hundred and nineteen acres of waste land were sold by auction, realizing an average price of £1 2s. 9d. per acre, a decrease of 43 per cent.

Conditions as regards land tenure continue to improve, and the value of land increases steadily. The number of forced sales consequent on the foreclosure of mortgages and for the satisfaction of debts was less by 80 than in 1928, and the prices realized at such sales were more favourable.

An increase of transactions carried out by the Land Registry Department is observed principally under the registration of properties and under the registration of mortgages, the form of security now generally relied on by moneylenders. It is satisfactory to note that there was a decrease in attachments for debt, as compared with 1928; and the large increase in voluntary sales and the improvement in the prices realized are encouraging signs of amelioration in the economic condition of the peasantry. It is computed that on the 31st December, 1929, the total indebtedness of the Colony amounted to approximately £1,782,452, and the total value of immovable property to £15,500,000, or £44·52 per head of the population.

The work of land registration in Cyprus shows no sign of diminishing in importance. It is estimated that officials of the Department deal personally in a year with more than a quarter of the total adult population of the Colony, with whom it continues to enjoy a high reputation.

XI.—LABOUR.

Labour in Cyprus is plentiful. The vast majority of the workers are employed either by small agriculturists or by master craftsmen. Factories are very few, and any such institution as the so-called "factory system" is unknown. In short, conditions are oriental rather than occidental.

The largest employers of labour are the Cyprus Mines Corporation, with an average pay roll of about 2,000, the Cyprus Asbestos Company, with from 800 to 4,500 employees according to the season, and the Public Works Department, which during 1929 employed an average of 1,145 labourers per diem.

The hours of work at the mines and for the Public Works Department vary from 8 to 10 hours per day. Generally speaking, the working hours most commonly recognized in the island are those from sunrise to sunset, though it is to be noted that the precise times of "sunrise" and "sunset" are not very rigorously interpreted or observed.

The rates of labour for surface work at the mines average about 18 cp (2s.) a day for men and 12 cp (1s. 4d.) for women and boys. The rates for underground work are from 3s. upwards.

In the Public Works Department the corresponding usual rates are 16 cp for men and 10 cp for women and boys, which are increased by 2 cp during the harvest season. The average rate of pay for all labour in the Public Works Department has increased from 15·15 cp per diem in 1928 to 16·09 cp per diem in 1929.

During the last four years the rate of pay for labour in the Public Works Department has increased by about $\frac{1}{2}$ cp per annum. With the expansion of the mining industry, which, on account of the more dangerous nature of the work, pays higher rates than other private concerns or than Government, this increase is likely to be accelerated in the future.

Under the Mines Regulation Amendment Law of 1925, employers are liable, subject to the provisions of the Law, to pay compensation in the case of death or injuries to workers in the mines while so employed.

XII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Legislation.

Twenty-four Bills were introduced into the Legislative Council during the year and thirteen were passed. The majority of these are of purely local interest or are referred to elsewhere in this report and deal with the appropriation of public funds and with various minor amendments to existing laws.

A Bill to amend and consolidate the Pensions Law was rejected by the Council and subsequently passed by Imperial Order in Council.

Emigration and Immigration.

Emigration to Egypt and Greece proceeded as in previous years and a considerable number of Cypriots found employment in the Belgian Congo and other parts of Central Africa. Many also took advantage of the increased quota for the United States of America and proceeded to that country.

There was some immigration of Armenians on a limited scale. Cyprus does not afford a field for immigration to any large extent.

As in previous years the summer resorts of Troodos, Platres, and Pedoulas attracted many visitors from Egypt, Syria, and Palestine.

Co-operative Societies.

Further progress has to be recorded in the co-operative movement for the year 1929. At the end of the year there were 320 co-operative credit societies, as against 268 in 1928. There were 13 co-operative societies.

Banks.

The chief banks in Cyprus are the Ottoman Bank, with branches at Nicosia, Larnaca, Limassol, Famagusta, and Paphos, and, during the summer season, Troodos; the Bank of Athens with branches at Limassol and Nicosia; the Bank of Cyprus with its head office at Nicosia and agencies at Larnaca, Limassol, Famagusta, Paphos, Kyrenia, and Morphou; and the Ionian Bank, Limited, with a branch at Nicosia and agencies at Larnaca, Limassol, Famagusta, and Paphos.

There are also six other banks of the nature of Savings Banks, established under the Companies (Limited Liability) Law, 1922, two at Larnaca, two at Paphos, one at Limassol and one at Famagusta.

The amount of deposits in banks in the Colony during the year totalled £1,072,828.

In addition, the Government Savings Bank, which has now been discontinued, had at the end of the year 30 depositors involving deposits amounting to £839.

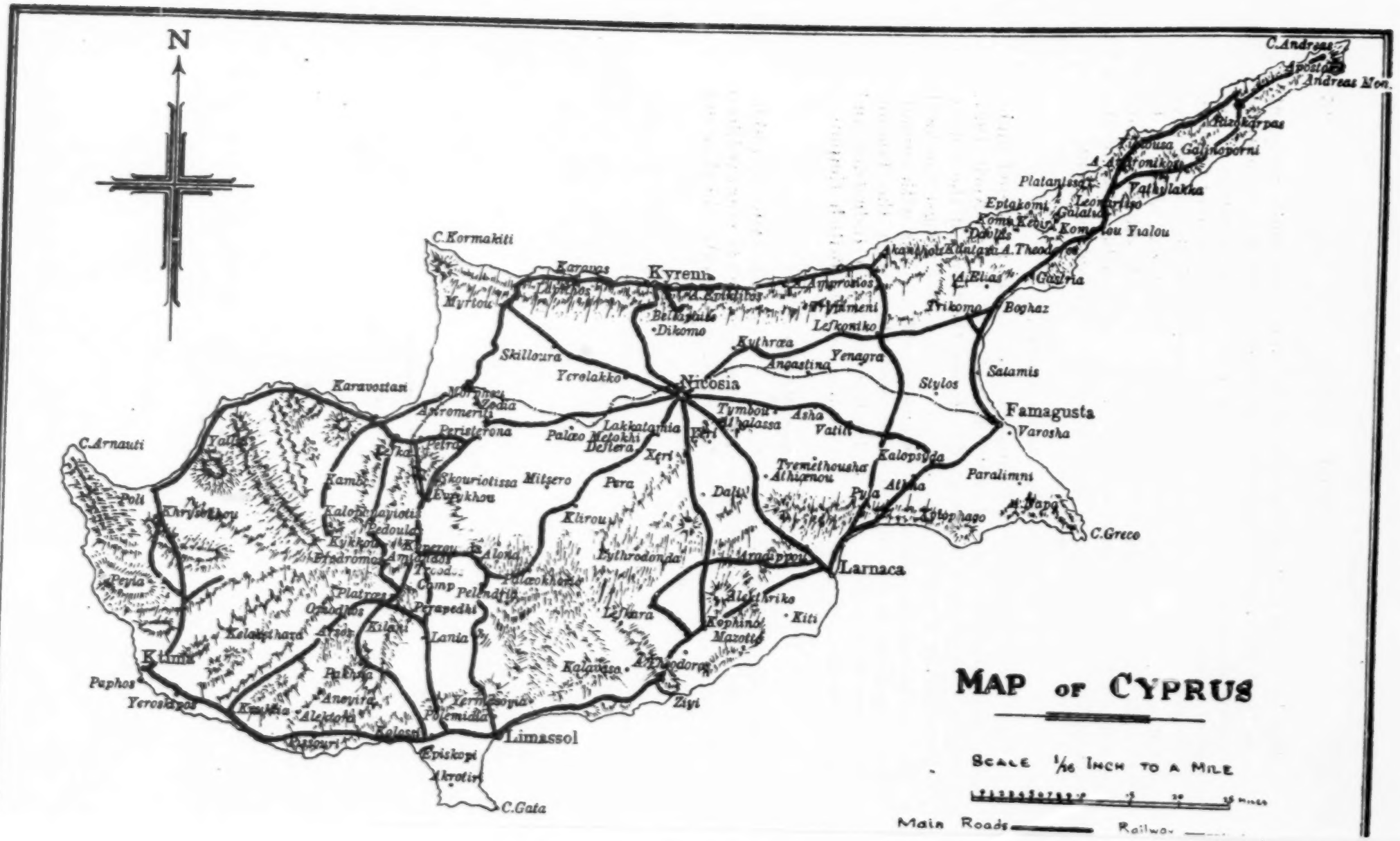
The Agricultural Bank, established in June, 1925, under the joint auspices of the Government and the Ottoman Bank, was able to increase the amount of its agricultural advances by means of an issue of Bonds of £200,000 in addition to its Share Capital of £50,000. The Agricultural Bank works in close connection with the co-operative societies, and it is hoped that through these institutions, which make available for the farmer the ready money he would otherwise have to obtain from the moneylender, the general indebtedness of the island will in a few years show a considerable improvement.

Chamber of Commerce.

The Cyprus Chamber of Commerce was legally registered under the Companies (Limited Liability) Law of 1922 on 29th April, 1927. It was founded with the view of fostering the trade of the Colony by promoting a spirit of co-operative enterprise amongst the local merchants, and by facilitating commercial relationships with abroad. The Chamber is working in close connection with the London Chamber of Commerce, the Federation of British Industries, and the Federation of Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire.

Loan Commissioners.

The Loan Commissioners continued the issue of loans to public bodies, and sums amounting to £13,566 were loaned to municipalities and village communities for the improvement of water supplies and other works of public utility.



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PREFATORY NOTE.

Geography.

The island of Cyprus, situated in the eastern Mediterranean between 34° 33′ and 35° 41′ N. latitude, and between 32° 20′ and 34° 35′ E. longitude, is about 140 miles in greatest length from east to west and about 40 miles in greatest breadth from north to south. A narrow range of limestone mountains, with an average height of 2,000 feet, extends along the northern coast, and an extensive group of mountains, culminating in Mount Troodos, 6,406 feet above the sea, fills the south-western part of the island. Between these ranges lies the fertile Mesaoria plain.

Mails from the United Kingdom reach Cyprus *via* Brindisi or Port Said, from which it is distant at the nearest point 240 miles. The crossing from Larnaca or Famagusta on the south-east coast to Beirut or Haifa is accomplished in a night, and the strait between the north coast and the southern shores of Asia Minor is at Kyrenia 45 miles wide. Cyprus is connected by regular services with Egypt, Syria, Palestine, Turkey, Greece. Italy, and France.

Climate.

The climate of Cyprus is, generally speaking, temperate and healthy, though the excessive heat of the plains during the summer is trying to Europeans. The heat is, however, dry, except on the coast, and the winters are cold and invigorating. There are numerous resorts in the hills at altitudes varying from 6,000 to 2,000 feet, such as Mount Troodos or Kantara, where the summer season, lasting from June to the end of September, can be passed in eminently healthy surroundings and without discomfort or inconvenience. On Troodos during the 1930 season the maximum shade temperature was 89° F. and the minimum 45° F.

The maximum temperature at Nicosia for 1930 was 106° F. on the 8th and 9th August. The highest temperature during the last 10 years was 110° F. recorded on the 11th July, 1927. The minimum screen temperature was 35° F. recorded on the 25th January, as against a minimum for the last 10 years of 28° F. on the 27th January, 1925.

The rainfall for the whole island during the last ten years has averaged 20.88 inches per annum. The mean rainfall for the year was 25.14 inches, as compared with 26.67 for 1929.

The highest rainfall for the year was 49.41 inches against 64.30 inches in 1929 both recorded at Troodos Forest Station, and the lowest 14.14 inches recorded at Salamis near Famagusta against 12.32 inches recorded at Morphou in 1929.

An earthquake shock was felt at Paphos on the 9th May. Some damage to buildings occurred but no casualties were caused.

History.

Cyprus was a centre of Aegean civilization 2,000 years before the Christian era, and Phoenician and Greek colonies were established there at a very early date. It would appear indeed to have been colonized in the Mycenaean age, and probably was used as a base for those assaults by the Achaeans on the power of Egypt and of the Hittites, which took place in the century before the Trojan war. In the sixth century B.C. the island was conquered by Egypt, and later absorbed into the Persian Empire. Evagoras, a native-born king, succeeded in the fifth century B.C. in raising Cyprus to a position of independence, but on his death it again fell to the power of Persia, and in due course to Alexander the Great. At the division of Alexander's empire, Cyprus passed to Egypt, until in 58 B.C. it became a Roman province, falling, on the division of the Roman Empire, under the rule of the Byzantine emperor.

In A.D. 1184, the Governor of Cyprus, Isaac Comnenus, revolted and maintained his independence until 1191, when Richard Coeur de Lion of England, on his way to the Crusades, landed, and in a sharp campaign of a few weeks conquered the island. Richard sold it to Guy de Lusignan, the "King of Jerusalem," and the Lusignan dynasty ruled the island until A.D. 1489, although from 1378 to 1464 the Genoese Republic exercised a suzerainty over a part of the kingdom. In 1489, Cyprus fell to the Republic of Venice, who held it until it was wrested from them by the Turks in 1571, in the Sultanate of Selim II.

In 1878, the island passed under the administration of Great Britain, and, on the outbreak of war with Turkey in 1914, was annexed to the British Crown by Order in Council of 5th November, 1914. The annexation has been formally recognized by Turkey under the Treaty of Lausanne, which was ratified on the 6th August, 1924.

In 1925, Letters Patent formally elevating Cyprus to the status of a Colony and constituting the office of Governor of the Colony in place of that of High Commissioner were passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom, dated the 10th of March.

Historical Remains.

Cyprus is rich in archæological and antiquarian interest and has remains from the preclassical, classical, Lusignan, and Venetian eras.

Improvements were made in the vicinity of the former cathedral (now mosque) of St. Sophia in Nicosia.

Excavations were made by a Swedish Expedition under Dr. Einar Gjerstad.

Languages.

The chief language of the country is a local dialect of Modern Greek, often very corrupt but retaining a number of archaisms and showing traces of the island's history in the large proportion of words borrowed from French, Italian, and Turkish sources. Osmanli Turkish, somewhat archaic and (in the villages) free from Persian and Arabic forms, is spoken by the Moslems, who, however, as a general rule are familiar with Greek. The new Turkish alphabet is rapidly coming into use and will become obligatory for all official purposes in 1932. The knowledge of English is rapidly becoming more widely diffused, and, save in the most remote villages, there is usually to be found someone who can speak and even read and write it. In a less degree, French is spoken by the more educated classes.

Population.

The population of Cyprus, as shown in the census return taken in 1921, was 310,709, and the estimated population at the end of 1930 was about 353,273. Nationality in the Near East is somewhat difficult of definition and is inseparably linked up with religion. Cyprus is a land of many creeds, and in differentiating sociologically between the varied elements of the population it is easiest to follow these natural lines. The bulk of the inhabitants of the island are of the Orthodox Greek-Christian faith and belong to the Autocephalous Church of Cyprus. Of the remainder, some 65,000, or approximately one-fifth of the population, are Moslems. There is also an Armenian community, which tends steadily to increase, and a distinct though not numerous Latin colony. In the census of 1921 1,350 Maronites were recorded.

Currency.

Paper :—

£5 and £1 currency notes. The 10s. notes of the 1917 design are being gradually withdrawn from circulation.

Gold :—

£1. The Cyprus £1 is equal to the pound sterling.

Silver :—

45-piastre piece (special Jubilee issue in 1928).
18-piastre piece.
9-piastre piece (= 1 shilling. There are 20 shillings to the £).
4½-piastre piece.
3-piastre piece.

Copper :—

Piastre.
Half-piastre.
Quarter-piastre.

Weights and Measures.

Capacity.

2 pints = 1 quart
$2\frac{4}{5}$ quarts = 1 Cyprus litre
4 quarts = 1 gallon
8 gallons = 1 kilé
9 quarts = 1 kouza
16 kouzas = 1 load
} Liquid measure.

Weight.

400 drams = 1 oke
1 oke = $2\frac{4}{5}$ lb.
$1\frac{4}{5}$ okes = 1 Cyprus litre
5 okes = 1 stone
44 okes = 1 kantar
180 okes = 1 Aleppo kantar
800 okes = 1 ton.

Length.

12 inches = 1 foot
2 feet = 1 pic
3 feet = 1 yard
33 pics = 1 chain
2,640 pics = 1 mile.

Land Measure.

1 donum = 60 pics — 40 yards square — 1,600 square yards—14,400 square feet $\frac{40}{121}$ of an acre.
1,936 donums = 1 square mile
3·025 donums = 1 acre.

I.—GENERAL.

In October the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, Dr. T. Drummond Shiels, M.P., visited the Colony on his return from Palestine and addressed the newly-elected members of the Legislative Council. He made a short tour through the island and inspected hospitals and other Government institutions.

His Royal Highness the Crown Prince of Sweden paid a visit to Cyprus in the autumn and inspected the excavations carried out by Swedish Archæologists.

His Majesty ex-King Hussein of the Hejaz, who had resided at Nicosia since his exile from Mecca, was taken ill in November and left for Amman, Trans-Jordania.

II.—GOVERNMENT FINANCE.

The totals of Revenue and Expenditure for the last five years are :—

Year.	*Revenue.*	*Grant-in-Aid.*	*Total.*	*Expenditure.*	*Share of Cyprus of Turkish Debt Charge.*	*Total.*
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1926 ...	629,266	50,000	679,266	655,227	92,800	748,027
1927 ...	655,997	50,000	705,997	615,029	92,800	709,829
1928 ...	713,753	92,800	806,553	679,980	92,800	772,780
1929 ...	757,117	92,800	849,917	715,342	92,800	808,142
1930 ...	725,077	92,800	817,877	800,207	92,800	893,007

A check occurred to the expansion in the revenue in which, though the second highest on record, a decrease of £32,040 was experienced. The budget had been framed to spend £35,602 from the accumulated surpluses but, as the result of the falling-off in revenue, there was a deficit on the year's transactions of £75,130.

The decrease in revenue is attributable to Customs Import Duties £54,590, due to trade depression and decline in commodity prices; Harbour and Wharfage, etc., Dues £3,215, due to trade depression: Tobacco Duties £7,900, due to decreased consumption; Salt £4,250, due to decreased consumption; Defter Hakani £4,682, due to decreased sales of property; Irrigation Works £1,047, due to less cultivation consequent on floods; Royalties £8,881, due to curtailment of mining operations owing to depressed markets; Interest on Government Moneys £12,644, due to decrease in rate of interest, lower floating balances, and subvention to Note Security Fund.

Additional taxation imposed for educational purposes and assimilated to the existing Verghi Kimat and animal taxes brought in £39,996; the abolition of the Rural Police Fund resulted in the transfer of the balance of £24,992 to revenue; while an alteration in the date of collecting Motor Licences resulted in an increase under this head of £4,983. None of these increases can properly be said to be increases in revenue.

Increases in expenditure appear under Pensions, under Health and Agricultural Departments, due to their continued development; under Education Department, due to the taking over by the Government of expenditure previously met from education funds and increasing the salaries of school teachers; under Public Works Department, due to increased staff and abnormal flood damages,

and under Miscellaneous Services, due to increased expenditure on transport consequent on replacement of staff and minor additional services.

The only material decreases in expenditure were under District Administration, where expenditure on Village Roads was curtailed owing to the need for economy, and under Judicial, owing to the transfer of Sheri Judges to the Evkaf Department.

The balance of Assets over Liabilities on the 31st December, 1930, exclusive of the Reserve Fund of £90,000 and the depreciation account on investments of the Reserve Fund, amounted to £45,753 as against £116,751 on the 31st December, 1929.

Currency Notes of £5, £1 and 10s. were in circulation throughout the year. The Cyprus Currency Notes Order in Council, 1928, came into force on the 16th January, 1930, and the validity of the Currency Note issue now no longer depends on the Provisional Powers Laws.

The exchange of the superseded issue was proceeded with during the year and at the 31st December, 1930, of a total of £411,206 10s., nominally in circulation, only £12,160 10s. was of the 1917 design. The maximum value of Notes actually in circulation at any one time during 1930 was £411,206 10s., namely from 5th November to 31st December.

The amount of the Public Debt, due in its entirety to the Imperial Treasury, was originally £314,000, £60,000 having been incurred on irrigation works and £254,000 in connection with Famagusta Harbour and the Railway. The irrigation loan is repaid by yearly instalments of £2,400, which is applied in paying 3 per cent. interest on the amount of the loan outstanding, the remainder going towards repayment of capital. At the end of the year the amount outstanding was approximately £34,442. The other loan is extinguished by equal repayments of capital, on the annuity system, at 3¼ per cent for 50 years. The amount outstanding at 31st December, 1930, was £126,890.

III.—PRODUCTION.

Agriculture.

The year under review was satisfactory on the whole so far as the production of cereals was concerned. The rainfall was favourable for extending the planting of cotton and other summer crops and climatic conditions were suitable for the harvest.

There was a decrease in the production of wheat, barley, and oats. Cyprus wheat is of an excellent quality and is exported, mostly for seed purposes, to Greece and Turkey.

The production of carobs was about double the average, but the demand was very poor and the value of exports fell. The olive crop was poor.

The production of cotton increased from 41,906 cwt. to 56,166.

The quantity of flax fibre produced was increased. Two Cypriot youths who received training in the various processes of flax production and utilization in Ulster and Belgium with the assistance of the Empire Marketing Board, returned to Cyprus in November and were employed in superintending the Government scutching mill, in experimental work, and in instruction in the fields. In order to avert the extinction of this nascent industry the Government was compelled to purchase the 1930 crop although the 1929 crop had not yet been sold.

There has been a great increase in recent years in the cultivation of tobacco. The production has risen from 6,493 okes in 1925 to 299,425 okes in 1929 and 102,300 okes in 1930. During the last few years increased attention has been paid to the improvement of the quality of the leaf. The success of the measures taken by the department is reflected in the increased exports of tobacco.

Nearly half a million hundredweights of potatoes were grown in 1930. The majority were exported to Greece and Egypt.

Other crops grown were onions, broad beans, vetches, cow peas, haricot beans, favetta, cumin seed, and various vegetables.

Otto of Rose is produced in the neighbourhood of the monastery of Kykko in the hills and an increased amount was disposed of at a good price in London.

The citrus industry is rapidly extending. Much of the fruit was consumed locally or used for the manufacture of citric juice. The exports went principally to Greece and the United Kingdom. The oranges of Jaffa type produced at Lefka at the south-western end of the Mesaoria plain have been pronounced of a quality excelled by none. Demonstrational citrus groves were established at Famagusta and Lapithos. Two companies for the manufacture of citric juice were established at Famagusta. Pomegranates were exported, chiefly to Egypt.

The Cyprus wine industry is well established, especially in the Limassol and Paphos districts, and Cyprus wines enjoyed a very high reputation at one time. Several varieties of ordinary red and white table wines are produced, and a wine called Commandaria is made from half-dried grapes and possesses a distinctive flavour.

An experimental and demonstrational station for the cultivation of vines and distribution of grafts and cuttings of table varieties of grapes was established at Saitta in the Limassol district in 1929. Many new varieties of vine were introduced during 1930 and cuttings of successful types were distributed.

The export of wine to the British Empire is regulated by a law passed in 1928 which aims at preventing the export of wines of an inferior quality which might prejudicially affect the trade. Export is allowed only under licence after examination by a Committee.

Figs, apples, pears, quinces, melons, and mosfila were also grown, chiefly for local consumption. Mosfila is a local variety of hawthorn from which an excellent jelly is prepared, which has found favour on the London market. Cherries, plums, peaches, apricots, and kaishas were grown and exported in small quantities. The kaisha is a variety of white apricot peculiar to Cyprus and is suitable for bottling or canning. Preserved kaishas are a local delicacy.

Almonds, hazelnuts, and walnuts are grown in large quantities. An excellent preserve is made locally of green walnuts.

Agricultural Pests.

A campaign was conducted against locusts (*Dociostaurus Maroccanus*), the system of purchasing locusts collected in hand nets being continued as in previous years, in some areas poisoned bran bait was, however, used. Campaigns were also carried out against hornets, the Codling moth, the Almond pest, the plant bug locally known as Vromousa, the Mediterranean fruit fly and other pests. Government orders for the control of the Carob fly, the Potato Tuber Moth and the Sirividhi of cereals were issued.

Fumigation and spraying of citrus trees against scale insects were undertaken for growers on payment, and increased use was made of these services.

A campaign against rats by means of poison was carried on throughout the year, a number of men being specially employed on this work. About £2,600 was expended on this service during the year.

Irrigation.

Six irrigation reservoirs are situated in the eastern Mesaoria and are under the supervision of an Irrigation Superintendent. Exceptionally heavy rains early in the year caused damage to the extent of £1,684 to two of these reservoirs.

It is now generally accepted that Cyprus is by natural configuration unsuited for the construction of irrigation works on a large scale, and that the best method of conserving the water supply of the country is by afforestation. Encouragement is also afforded to the extension of irrigation by the sinking of chains of wells, and by the use of mechanical means to raise the surface subterranean water of which a sufficient quantity is available in most parts of the island. The gardens and orchards at Famagusta, from which port there is a considerable export trade in oranges, and fruit and vegetables in general, is an instructive example of the results that can be attained by the employment of air motors, but oil engines are steadily increasing in popularity. Borings for artesian supplies were carried out with considerable success in all areas.

Agricultural Experiments and Education.

The work of the Agricultural Laboratory increased. Soils and fertilizers were analysed, seeds were tested, and various products submitted to examination. Lectures and demonstrations were given to the students of the Agricultural College.

There are twelve nursery gardens maintained by the department which supply nursery stock and seeds to villagers at nominal charges. Two hundred and five demonstrational plots were maintained. By reducing the number of these plots it has been possible to secure greater efficiency and economy.

Research was undertaken into the distillation of oil of lavender, citrus, peppermint, origanum, and thyme, and the utilization of certain by-products of wine for tartaric acid.

Experiments in the manufacture of pectin from citrus peel were also carried out.

The Agricultural College at Nicosia can accommodate 28 students. There were nine vacancies during the year for which 80 candidates applied. Nine students received the college certificate on completion of the course. Agricultural instruction was given by officers of the department in rural schools as opportunity offered. The children are instructed in elementary agriculture by means of school gardens. The number of these approved by the department increased from 196 in 1929 to 235 in 1930.

Lectures and demonstrations were given in various villages by members of the technical staff. The publication in the three official languages of the quarterly *Agricultural Journal* and the monthly Agricultural Supplement to the *Cyprus Gazette* was continued.

Veterinary Services.

The expansion of the Veterinary Service in accordance with a scheme to extend over five years noted in previous reports was continued. An additional Veterinary Officer, a Veterinary Inspector and two Stock Inspectors were added to the staff during the year.

Fifty-one outbreaks of anthrax were reported with a mortality of 1,022 animals. The latter figure is a decrease of 238 on 1929. These figures only represent those cases which have been brought to notice and do not necessarily show the actual incidence of the disease. It is estimated that the annual mortality of sheep and goats from anthrax varies from 5 to 25 per cent. in different parts of the island. The area in which vaccination is carried out is being slowly extended. Opposition to the vaccination has been much reduced and it is only on rare occasions that it is still necessary to resort to compulsion. In 1930, 316,014 animals were immunized as compared with 205,754 in 1929. The Pasteur and South African Government single vaccines were employed.

The whole cost was borne by the Government and amounted to only £4 3s. per 1,000 animals.

Only four outbreaks of black quarter came under notice as compared with six in 1929. This reduction is attributed to the use of black quarter filtrate which was commenced in 1928.

Tuberculosis, which was reported as eradicated in 1928, has not recurred. All dairy cattle are tuberculin-tested at frequent intervals.

Increased attention was given to disease of poultry and active steps have been taken to control fowl cholera which is endemic.

Greater confidence in the department and readiness to follow advice is now shown by villagers.

Close inspection of dairies and cow-sheds was continued in and around the principal towns for the purposes of enforcing the Milk and Dairies Order of 1926 and there has been a considerable improvement in the hygienic standard in which milk and its products reach the consumer.

Reliable supplies of pure milk properly cooled are now delivered in sealed bottles in Nicosia and Kyrenia.

Stock Breeding.

At Athalassa, three miles from Nicosia, the Government possesses a large stock farm, which is under the supervision of a resident manager. At this farm stock is raised for sale throughout the country, and in addition thoroughbred stallions, donkeys, bulls, and boars stand for service at nominal fees.

During the year the following services were effected by the stud animals :—

mares, 638; donkeys, 522; cows, 862; sows, 1,251.

Stud stables are maintained at Paphos, Larnaca, Ayios Theodoros, Vatili, Lefkonico, Yialousa, Famagusta, Polis, and Rizocarpasso.

The total number of horses, mules, donkeys, camels, oxen, goats, sheep, and swine was estimated at 677,328 of which over 520,000 were sheep and goats as against 649,496 the previous year. Sheep and goats under 1 year old and pigs under 3 months old are not counted for taxation purposes. The total value of this stock exceeds one and a-half million pounds. Animals are an important item of Cyprus exports and this trade showed substantial improvement in 1930. Cyprus mules, jennets, and donkeys are especially prized in the Near East on account of their powers of endurance and immunity from disease.

Legislation came into force during the year requiring veterinary inspection of all animals prior to export. The Horse-Breeding Law, 1930, prohibits the use of any horse for horse-breeding or jennet-breeding without a licence from the Chief Veterinary Officer. 160 horses were so licensed.

Sericulture.

Cyprus is the second most important silk-producing country in the British Empire and the rearing of silk-worms has for years been an important local industry which received an additional impetus from the establishment in 1925 of the Cyprus Silk Filature at Yeroskipos near Paphos.

Owing to adverse climatic conditions the number of cocoons produced was small; the figures for 1929 and 1930 were 183,289 and 186,823 okes respectively. It is, however, gratifying to note an improvement of 20 per cent. in the production of cocoons per ounce of seed. This is attributed to the effect of the control which the Agricultural Department exercises over the industry. Egg-raising for reproduction purposes is permitted only by special licence to a limited number of persons and is subject to periodical inspection. The rearing is done mostly by women and demonstrations of the correct methods have been given in girls' schools.

The price of cocoons was very low. Consequently many rearers preferred to reel their own silk rather than sell it to the Silk Filature, which was able to work for eight months only. Two sericultural inspectors sent to France and Italy for a special course of training in 1929 returned and gave instruction to rearers in silk-raising districts.

Forestry.

At one time Cyprus was famous for its forests. During the Turkish Administration, when their value was not appreciated and the science of silviculture not understood, they gradually declined, and a visitor to the island in the seventies was horrified by the spectacle of desolation, which they presented. Since the British occupation in 1878 there has, however, been a considerable improvement and artificial reafforestation has been carried out, over 5,000 acres being planted or sown. In the late war the forests of Cyprus were of great service to the Allied armies in Egypt and Palestine, which they supplied with a large proportion of their needs in the way of timber and fuel, in all 100,000 tons being sold.

The total area of the delimited State forests, comprising practically all the forests and woodlands, is now estimated at 417,786.75 acres, or 18 per cent. of the island. During the year the enumeration of the forests was completed, showing a stock of 106,000,000 cubic feet of timber. Further progress was made with the topographical survey.

The main forests of Troodos, Paphos, and Adelphi are confined to the highest mountain ranges in the south-western portion of the island. The forests of the northern range are less in extent and generally smaller trees are found in them.

The principal species of trees which grow naturally in the forests are the Corsican and Aleppo pine, juniper, plane, dwarf oak, alder, and cedar, and, set out in the plantations, acacia, eucalyptus, and pine. The forests supply the local needs for fuel and in part for timber, but as yet there is no surplus available for export. Their chief value is in the regulation of the water supply and improvement of the climate.

An area of 310 acres of bare forest land was sown after being ploughed with a tractor and harrowed. The draining and reafforestation of the Fresh Water Lake at Famagusta was continued. Irrigation continued in Salamis and two other plantations. In addition the Department kept up road-side trees over a distance of 74 miles. 179,187 forest tree seedlings, 19,641 of which were sold, were distributed to private individuals for forming plantations and shelter belts.

During the year less damage was caused by fire. 74 fires occurred, one of which assumed serious proportions, and it is estimated that the fires burnt over an area of 685 acres destroying or damaging 32,800 trees of different kinds. 6 fires were caused by lightning but only single trees were burnt. Snowstorms occurred on Troodos causing many young trees to be damaged and bent down by the weight of the snow.

The fire hazard in Cyprus is always very high, so that every means of rapid communication and protection are needed. Forest roads cover a distance of 116 miles, bridle and foot paths 731 miles and fire traces 221 miles. The Forest Department's telephone system was further extended in the Paphos and other forests and now reaches a length of 163 miles.

Two more Cypriots were sent to England for training in the Forest Apprentices School in the Forest of Dean. Those who have returned have shown that they have benefited by their training. Two other Cypriots are undergoing higher forestry training at the Universities of Edinburgh and Oxford respectively.

Forest Revenue amounted to £12,364 compared with £13,330 in the year 1929. The Expenditure was £40,607 compared with £39,043 in the year 1929. However, the other permitted usages in the forests are estimated to be worth over £70,000 per year.

Of the 235,600 goats kept in the island 23,642 were permitted to graze in the forests. Apart from issuing more permits on payment (until recently all were granted free of charge) grants of land are made on condition of the permit being rescinded and the goats sold to other people far away from the forests. At the instigation of the Forest Department, a better breed of goat from Malta was introduced. Apart from these, there are a considerable

number of Nubian goats in the island, which are usually tethered. By crossing the former with these or a local breed, the feeding and tethering of goats should become more general and tend to reduce grazing in the forests.

Mining.

Mining in 1930 suffered a temporary set-back to its previous upward progress, due to the general world crisis and depression in trade. The decreasing demand for mineral caused a general curtailment of all operations, but whilst labour and tonnage figures show a drop over those of the past two years they are still well in advance of those for 1927 and previous years. The application for Prospecting Permits was adversely affected by trade conditions, but the number of Permits in force at the end of the year (94) is considerably above the average of the past 5 years.

Operations on the Pyrites Mines were curtailed towards the latter end of the year. From Skouriotissa the export of Pyrites was a little over 238,000 tons, this figure including 15,000 tons from Mavrovouni from which 23,000 tons of Pyrites were extracted. Both these Mines are controlled by the Cyprus Mines Corporation who during 1930 employed an average of 2,283 persons per day and distributed a sum of nearly £140,000 in wages alone to their Cypriot employees. During 1930 the Corporation expended an amount of over £70,000 on construction work on the Mines and on the Dressing Plant at Xero and Karavostassi. The extraction of Pyrites ore from Skouriotissa was only slightly below the standard it is hoped to maintain in future years. At Mavrovouni the ore discovered presents big Mining and Metallurgical problems, for the solving of which the Corporation propose to engage experts and add several test units to their existing dressing plant.

The Cyprus Asbestos Company, affected to a very much greater extent by trade conditions, employed, during 1930, an average of 1,017 persons per day, paid a wage bill of about £70,000 to their Cypriot employees and exported an amount of 5,400 tons of Asbestos. The Company hold large stocks of Asbestos, ready for shipment, with marketing contracts more than covering such stocks and an average production for the next two years.

The Cyprus Sulphur and Copper Company have made excellent progress with their surface and underground work in the general scheme of open-casting the old Lymni Mine near Polis on the west coast. Ore extraction was commenced and amounted to 750 tons, which is being laid on beds preparatory to heap leaching operations for the copper contents.

Although the export figures of other minerals, Chrome Iron ore, Terra Umbra, and Gypsum, all show a decrease on those of last year, they are up to the average of the past 5 years.

Two large Companies, employed in systematic prospecting by drilling, have pursued their activities throughout the year, but whilst excellent progress has been made, results so far have not been encouraging.

Whilst the Government endeavours to encourage mining ventures in every way, it takes every precaution to ensure that all prospecting claims are properly and seriously exploited and mining conducted on sound lines. For these purposes the Government Inspectors of Mines have carried out regular inspections and examinations of all areas on which work was being done.

Sponge Fishing.

The sponge fisheries in the territorial waters of Cyprus are supervised by the Comptroller of Customs and Excise, who is also the Government Inspector of Fisheries.

The sponges obtained locally are of good quality, but the Cypriot does not take kindly to the industry, and the fishing is mostly done by fishers from the Greek islands, more particularly from Symi and Calymnos.

Two licences were issued during 1930, of which one was for a machine boat, and one for a harpoon boat, as compared with a total of six licences issued in 1929.

120 okes of a value of £250 were taken as against 1,400 okes valued at £3,000 in 1929. The decrease is to be attributed to overfishing in 1927.

During the year the report of Mr. L. R. Crawshay who visited the island in 1929 to report on the sponge fisheries was received. This report made it clear that the sponge beds had been seriously depleted by the constant use of machine boats. It was therefore decided not to issue licences for more than one machine boat in future.

Other Industries.

The Cyprus Tannery, established at Larnaca in 1928, was closed down owing to world trade depression. Small tanneries scattered over the island continued the production of lower grade leathers for local consumption. A model tannery is maintained by the Agricultural Department.

The manufacture of cigarettes is a thriving local industry; there are five tobacco factories in the Colony and Cyprus cigarettes are sent all over the world and enjoy an excellent reputation. The tobacco employed has up to the present been imported chiefly from Greece.

The sumach industry received considerable attention during the year. Sumach is a shrub used for tanning and grows wild, principally in the hilly parts of the island. Instruction in the most profitable manner of its collection was given and experiments were made to ascertain the possibility of cultivating it. 9,636 cwt. valued at £6,424 were exported to the United Kingdom.

Cotton manufactures of local design form an important minor industry of which the centre is Lefkara, in the Larnaca district. Here lace is manufactured of a design closely related to Venetian point lace and is sold in all parts of the world by itinerant lace-sellers. Silk fabrics are also manufactured locally and enjoy a small export trade.

Soap to the value of £19,420 was manufactured and sold at Nicosia and Larnaca.

Bricks were manufactured and exported to Egypt, Syria, and Turkey. There are a number of local potteries.

IV.—TRADE AND ECONOMICS.

The trade depression which attacked the world in 1930 was felt less in Cyprus than in neighbouring countries. This was due in part to the coincidence of the inception of a loan scheme for the reconstruction of the roads. The total expenditure from loan funds during the year did not, however, exceed £50,000, which is not alone sufficient to account for the continued activity in the trade of the Colony. The price of carobs and several other commodities which are exported fell by over a-half and though the value of exports was much reduced, the quantities were slightly increased. The increase in the actual volume of trade is reflected in the increase of shipping.

Imports.

The total value of imports of merchandise during 1930 was £1,419,989, as against £1,983,833 for the year 1929, a decrease of £563,844, or 28.4 per cent.

The following table shows the imports for each of the last 3 years under the main heads of classification :—

	1928.	1929.	1930.
	£	£	£
Food, drink and tobacco	537,062	503,864	334,190
Raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured.	232,257	260,300	217,925
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured ...	1,068,902	1,218,213	866,368
Miscellaneous and unclassified	2,221	1,456	1,506
Totals ...	£1,840,442	£1,983,833	£1,419,989

The following table shows whence imports were received :—

	Value. £	*Percentage.*
United Kingdom and other parts of the British Empire	582,536	41.02
Germany	87,615	6.17
Italy	80,696	5.68
France	73,480	5.17
Roumania	72,575	5.11
Greece	71,569	5.04
United States of America ...	65,124	4.59
Czechoslovakia	57,472	4.05
Egypt	50,953	3.59
Belgium	47,378	3.34
Turkey	21,883	1.54
Austria	18,424	1.30
Holland	18,130	1.28
Other countries	172,154	12.12
Total ...	£1,419,989	100.00

The principal decreases were in wheat meal and flour, cotton yarn and thread, machinery and motor cars, chemical manure, sacks, woollen manufactures, agricultural implements, coffee, sugar, bean oil, and dressed leather. There were small increases in asphalt, olive-oil, medicines, and wireless telephony receiving apparatus.

The value of imports from the British Empire fell by £283,346 and amounts to 41.02 per cent. of the total imports from all sources, as against 43.65 per cent. in 1929.

The " invisible " imports are estimated at £120,000 in the form of money remitted from Cyprus for education of children, investment and payment of insurance premiums, and of money carried by persons leaving the island for short periods on holiday.

Exports.

The following table shows the values of the most important articles of export :—

	1928. £	1929. £	1930. £
1. Pyrites	248,530	279,483	248,441
2. Carobs	236,506	171,264	116,920
3. Asbestos	231,692	292,271	116,092
4. Potatoes	91,664	132,924	95,352
5. Raisins	79,351	67,148	73,138
6. Wine	53,045	62,324	51,736

7.	Oranges and Lemons ...	43,795	42,914	41,020
8.	Mules	21,263	36,990	40,521
9.	Cotton, raw ...	44,232	55,457	36,464
10.	Oxen	12,131	23,302	28,806
11.	Cumin seed ...	11,328	21,392	25,021
12.	Tobacco, unmanufactured ...	10,310	18,677	23,629

The following table shows the directions of exports during the year 1930 :—

	Value.	*Percentage.*
	£	
Egypt	256,387	21.04
United Kingdom	234,838	19.27
Italy	215,291	17.67
Greece	128,658	10.56
France	90,358	7.42
Germany	87,798	7.21
Other parts of the British Empire	56,028	4.60
Holland	52,902	4.34
Syria	27,169	2.23
United States of America ...	13,136	1.08
Spain	12,193	1.00
Turkey	8,521	0.70
Other countries	35,042	2.88
Totals	£1,218,321	100.00

The adverse balance of trade was reduced to £201,668 as against £348,087 in 1929.

The excess of imports over exports is not considered to indicate that the Colony is overspending its income. " Invisible " exports are estimated to amount to £325,000. It is calculated that £95,000 was brought into the island by visitors and tourists, £80,000 expended by mining companies from capital, and that remittances from emigrants amount to £30,000. The economic position at the end of the year may therefore be considered to have been favourable.

The value of carobs exported continued to decrease and a considerable reduction in the export of all minerals, barley, potatoes, wool, silk, and wine was noted. There was an increase in exports of animals, beans and peas, raisins, and tobacco.

V.—COMMUNICATIONS.

Shipping.

Five hundred and forty-seven steamships and seven hundred and forty-four sailing vessels, engaged in foreign trade, called at Cyprus ports, chiefly at Famagusta, Larnaca, and Limassol during the year, an increase of 20 and 22, respectively, as compared with the figures for 1929. A slight decrease is observable in the ships engaged in the coastal trade between the ports and anchorages of the island. The increase in tonnage of the steamers engaged in foreign trade that entered Cyprus ports amounted to 80,686 tons.

The existing harbourage at Limassol and Larnaca consists of jetties for small craft and open roadsteads; and any improvements of these ports would probably be restricted to re-arrangement and extension of the jetties, combined with dredging. At Famagusta, however, the presence of natural advantages unrivalled in the eastern Mediterranean would permit of the expansion of the present harbour works to an almost unlimited extent; and a loan was approved for the reconstruction and development of this port. The existing harbour was well suited to the conditions obtaining twenty, and even ten, years ago when ships seeking admission rarely exceeded 2,000 tons, but the ships of 4,000 and 5,000 tons which call at present expose themselves to risk when entering the harbour in foul weather and are manoeuvred with difficulty in the limited space within the breakwater. The present plan provides for the dredging and enlargement of the harbour so that it will be able to accommodate ships up to 8,000 or 9,000 tons. The Imperial Treasury has undertaken to contribute one quarter of the cost of the scheme up to £50,000.

Consideration has also been accorded to an allied proposal, which is supported in many quarters, for the establishment at Famagusta of bonded warehouses with the object of capturing the traffic in transhipment cargo destined for various ports on the Syrian, Anatolian, and neighbouring coasts. Cyprus is undoubtedly well situated for the purpose of furnishing an entrepôt for trade of this nature; and the fact that goods so landed in the island could remain under British control and jurisdiction until reconsigned against cash payments to their destinations presents an unique and solid advantage of which traders in the Levant are not likely to lose sight.

There is a regular subsidized mail service between Cyprus, Egypt, Syria, and Cilicia. Under their five years' contract with the Government, as from the 1st of January, 1926, the Khedivial Steamship Company undertook to maintain direct weekly sailings on the above itinerary.

In addition to the Khedivial Steamship Company, which, as above mentioned, maintained a service of mail steamers, under contract with the Government, between Cyprus and Egypt, the Lloyd

Triestino Company maintained two fortnightly services of passenger steamers which visited Famagusta, Larnaca, and Limassol on itineraries including Egypt, Palestine, Syria, Cilicia, Cyprus, Rhodes, Greece, and the Adriatic ports. Steamers of the Societa Italiana di Servizi Maritimi visited Cyprus at regular fortnightly intervals on an itinerary from Genoa visiting Egypt, Palestine, Syria, Cyprus, Smyrna, Constantinople, the Piraeus, Naples and Marseilles. Vessels of the Messageries Maritimes called at Larnaca on the same itinerary as the Servizi Maritimi in the reverse direction with the omission of Genoa and addition of Rhodes. Cargo steamers of the Moss Line called at monthly intervals, while steamers of the Prince Line called fortnightly, plying with cargo from England, Egypt, and Syria to Cyprus.

The Eastern Mediterranean Express Line maintained a frequent but irregular service direct from Marseilles and Piraeus to Cyprus returning to Piraeus and Marseilles via Syria, Palestine, and Egypt. In the winter this itinerary is reversed.

On the last day of the year the Lloyd Triestino Company commenced a weekly express service from Trieste and Brindisi to Larnaca, Jaffa, Haifa, and Beirut. By this route the journey to London is performed in 5 days.

Foreign Mails.

The time taken in transit by mails from the United Kingdom is 5 days or one week. During the year, the Post Office received by the subsidized Khedivial Mail Steamers 8,548 inward mail-bags, a decrease of 109, and despatched 4,083 outward mail-bags, an increase of 448, compared with the figures for the previous year.

Mails with Syria, Turkey, and Greece were exchanged by vessels of the Lloyd Triestino, Servizi Maritimi, Messageries Maritimes, and Eastern Mediterranean Express Companies at weekly, fortnightly, and irregular intervals; 463 mails were despatched and 756 received, a decrease of 60 and an increase of 39, respectively, as compared with 1929.

Parcels destined for other countries show a decrease of 1,069 on the figures for 1929. The estimated value of merchandise exported by parcel post was £14,889, exactly the same as that for 1929. The principal articles so exported were, as previously, Lefkara lace and embroidery, cigarettes, and woollen, silk, cotton, and linen piece-goods.

Parcels received from overseas totalled 25,588 or 3,051 less than in 1929 to a value of £73,623 as against £91,216. A decrease is to be recorded in the traffic handled under the cash-on-delivery system.

Communication with abroad by wireless telegraphy has not yet been established. Mails were despatched by the experimental air service mentioned subsequently in this report.

Internal Posts.

Motor mail services are run daily between the various towns of the island, and there are branch post sections to the villages. The estimated number of miles travelled in the conveyance of mails during the year is 580,000, an increase of 60,000 miles as compared with the previous year.

Thirteen post offices, and three branch offices working during the summer months only, and 546 postal agencies, an increase of 35 on the preceding year, were in operation during the year. Postal Order business was transacted at 21 offices. British Postal Orders are cashed and issued.

The series of postage and revenue stamps now consists of 15 denominations ranging from ½ piastre to £5.

Stamps and stamped stationery sold during the year amounted to £87,438, but of this sum £12,727 represents Customs duty brought to account by means of stamps. Sales to philatelists realized £84, a decrease of £1,913 on the figure for 1929 due to the withdrawal of the Jubilee Stamp issue on the 31st January, 1929.

The total number of articles dealt with by the local post office was 4,155,204, a decrease of 113,549 as compared with 1929; 3,062,321 articles were posted in the island, a decrease of 144,013; the remainder were received from abroad. Correspondence for local delivery shows a decrease of 86,638 items, and that posted for abroad, including the United Kingdom, a decrease of 40,024. Parcels posted for delivery in Cyprus show a decrease of 793.

Owing to the fact that all receipts from the sale of the combined postage and revenue stamps are credited under one head, it is not possible to give an actual figure of earnings; there is no doubt, however, that the Postal Department is worked at a profit.

It is unfortunately necessary to record the loss of mail-bags on two different routes during the Legislative Council Elections. These are the first losses of their kind that have occurred during the 50 years that the Postal Department has been established. No registered or insured letters were lost.

Telegraphs.

The Eastern Telegraph Company maintains a telegraph cable between Larnaca and Alexandria, and Larnaca and Haifa, and land telegraphs between the six principal towns of the island. During the summer season Platres and Mount Troodos and Pedoulas are connected with the system. The only Government telegraph is a line along the railway from Famagusta to Morphou and Evrykhou.

Seventy-two licences to instal and maintain wireless telegraphy receiving apparatus were issued under the provisions of the Wireless Telegraphy Regulations, 1925. Such licences entitle the holders to instal and maintain apparatus for receiving messages only. The installation or maintenance of apparatus capable of transmitting messages is prohibited.

Telephones.

There are small telephone exchanges connecting the various government offices and the residences of certain officials at Nicosia, Famagusta, Larnaca, and, during the summer season, Troodos, all of which are connected by trunk lines. Lines have been added connecting Famagusta with the Police stations at Rizokarpasso and three intermediate villages and also with the lighthouse at Cape Greco. The Forest Department maintained telephones in the principal forest areas for reporting outbreaks of fire and these lines are connected with the Government system where possible. There is now a complete telephone line from Troodos to the western end of the mountain range. There is a small private exchange which offers a telephone service in the town of Limassol, but this is not connected with the other systems in the island.

Negotiations proceeded with Imperial and International Communications Limited for the installation of a public telephone system throughout the island and for the erection of a Wireless Telegraphy station.

Railways.

The Cyprus Government Railway consists of a line from the port of Famagusta, at the north-eastern end of the island through Nicosia, the capital, and Morphou at the western end of the Mesaoria plain into the foot-hills of Mount Troodos at Evrykhou in the Solea valley. The total length of line open to traffic is 76 miles.

An extension of the Government Railway, operated as a private line, runs from the Skouriotissa mines in the Solea valley below Evrykhou down to the sea at Karavostassi, south of Morphou, where the Cyprus Mines Corporation has constructed a pier for the shipment of ore; the length of this line is about five miles.

The gross expenditure and the gross earnings of the railway for the year were £22,125 and £26,864, showing an increase of £480 and £786, respectively, on the figures for 1929.

In spite of the universal decline in trade the Railway administration was able to increase its custom by pursuing a progressive policy and showed a profit of £54 on the year's working after meeting loan and all other charges.

The following table shows the passenger traffic for the last three years :—

	No. of Passengers.	*Receipts.*
		£
1928	108,080	6,454
1929	154,672	6,634
1930	219,230	8,107

Motor-bus services to connect with the trains at Nicosia and Famagusta were run by contractors. In December the Railway commenced to operate a Collection and Delivery service in Nicosia.

50,175 tons of goods were carried during the year, an increase of 1,459 tons. Receipts fell by £775. Rail-borne imports decreased by 7,213 tons and the increase in total tonnage was obtained by short distance traffic and special traffic at low rates.

No serious accidents occurred. Two bridges were damaged by floods, causing traffic to be held up for one day.

Roads.

In proportion to its population Cyprus is well supplied with roads. The main and secondary roads alone amount to 2.82 miles per thousand of population. If village roads are included, the proportion is 9.28 miles per thousand.

About 1,000 miles of the roads are traversable by car. Of recent years there has been a great increase in motor traffic, with a corresponding increased wear of the roads. In 1930 there were 1,558 motor cars and lorries licensed to use the roads as against 1,488 in 1929. Of this number 1,025 were of Canadian manufacture, 342 American, 89 Italian, and 93 manufactured in the United Kingdom. There were 298 motor bicycles, all of which were of British manufacture.

Reconstruction of roads under a loan scheme was commenced in 1930 and expenditure for that year totalled £42,450. In addition to this sum £36,400 was spent on maintenance of main roads.

The main roads are of a minimum width of 16 feet between ditches.

The village roads are maintained by the District Administration, chiefly with the aid of free labour supplied by the villages served. The sum of £7,000 was provided to assist in their upkeep from Government funds.

Air.

In March two aeroplanes from the Egyptian Command of the Royal Air Force visited Cyprus, landing near Nicosia and making several experimental flights in the island. They attracted the greatest interest amongst the local population.

In September and October four experimental flights between Alexandria, Haifa, and Famagusta were successfully carried out by Imperial Airways, Ltd. A regular service has not yet been established.

VI.—JUSTICE, POLICE, AND PRISONS.

Criminal Returns.

In 1930, 135 persons were tried by the Assize Court as against 125 in 1929. Six persons were tried for murder and twelve for manslaughter, as against 5 and 5 in the previous year. There were four convictions for murder as against 1 in 1929. Summary convictions rose in number from 45,608 in 1929 to 50,524 in 1930. In most of these cases a fine was imposed.

Civil Proceedings.

2,264 actions were brought in the District Courts, an increase of 402 on the figures for 1929. The greater part of the total increase in litigation was due to an increase in actions on bonds and other money claims caused by prevailing bad markets for agricultural produce.

Military Police.

The strength of the Military Police at the end of the year was 769, including officers. Of this number 273 were mounted. The Police are trained in Musketry and the use of Lewis Guns. In addition to the maintenance of public order, control of traffic, provision of orderlies to Courts and Government Offices, and other normal police duties, the police provide the Fire Brigade, telephone operators, and passport control officers. There were 338 Moslems and 431 Christians of whom 4 were British-born.

Rural Police.

The actual strength of the Rural Police on 31st December, 1930, was 816. All of these could read and write one or more languages. 55 rural constables were enlisted during the year.

The discipline and efficiency of the rural constables were satisfactory. They afforded valuable assistance to the Police in the prevention and detection of crime, to the Commissioners in reporting offences against the Forest Laws, and to the Veterinary Service in reporting outbreaks of disease. They also carried out the sheep, goat, and pig counting under the supervision of the Military Police.

Prisons.

Discipline was well maintained. The sanitary condition of the prisons was satisfactory and the health of the prisoners good. Convicts were employed on various kinds of industrial labour, including tailoring, bootmaking, carpentering, weaving, masonry, carpetmaking, as well as on agricultural and reafforestation work.

The daily average number of persons detained in all the prisons was 556.76 as compared with 573.9 in 1929.

At Athalassa Reformatory for juvenile offenders the daily average number was 52.68. These juveniles were employed as in previous years on general farm work in connection with the Athalassa farm and on various other kinds of work calculated to suit them for useful trades. Seventy-two per cent. of offenders are found to lead honest lives on their release from the reformatory.

VII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

The expenditure under this head amounted to some £171,000 as compared with £116,000 in 1929.

The year's building programme included a new house for the Director of Agriculture, Venereal Disease Clinic at Paphos, Export Shed and Quay extension at Limassol, additional accommodation for Customs Offices at Famagusta, and additions and alterations to other Government Buildings.

Schemes for the improvement of village water supplies were completed at 18 villages. Examinations were made and reports furnished on the water supplies of 51 villages. In every case water is conducted to the village in galvanized steel pipes leading from springs or chains of wells. The funds for these works are provided half by the Government and half by the village or villages interested.

VIII.—PUBLIC HEALTH.

Except for the endemic prevalence of malarial fever, the climate is healthy and with proper precautions there should be no difficulty in enjoying complete immunity from this disease. Cyprus is free from plague, typhus, and other virulent diseases common in the Near East.

The birth-rate, death-rate, and infantile mortality figures for 1930 were 31, 16, and 152 per thousand, respectively. The corresponding figures for 1929 were 30, 13, and 130. The increase in the death-rate is due to the prevalence of malaria owing to increased and unusual rains.

There are two Government Hospitals and four State-aided Hospitals in the six district towns of the island. The Rural Districts are under the charge of Rural Medical Officers who render aid to Government Officers, Police, and poor people, free of charge.

Venereal disease clinics have been established in the six district towns and there is a sanatorium for the treatment of cases of pulmonary tuberculosis and a Mental Hospital. A small Leper Colony with a Hospital attached exists near Nicosia.

The supervision of preventive measures comes under two authorities, the Government and the Municipal Corporations. The Government carries out an extensive scheme of anti-malarial work and helps to supervise and advise on this work in Municipal areas.

Quarantine duties are undertaken by Government Health Officers, and there is one large Quarantine Station near Larnaca, and a smaller one in Larnaca.

Infant Welfare Centres exist in Nicosia and Larnaca.

Courses of instruction are given to Midwives, Probationer Nurses, and Sanitary Inspectors.

The cost of the Medical Services for 1930 was £62,424.

IX.—EDUCATION.

Primary Education.

Education in Cyprus is not at present compulsory, and the management of the schools is left in the hands of the various religious communities which have their several governing bodies operating under the supervision of the Education Department. Considerable importance is attached to the benefits derived from education and a great interest is taken in the administration of the schools. The richer Cypriots contribute generously to educational needs, and many schools continue to be built both in towns and villages by such donations.

The new Elementary Education Law which came into force on 1st January, 1930, marked an important step in the extension of Government control of education. Previously the appointment of teachers was in the hands of the Boards of Education : before that it rested with village committees. Under the new law the appointment and control of teachers for purposes of discipline, transfers, promotion, and salary is vested in the Governor: the Boards, however, retain important functions in the control of curriculum and text-books, the assessment of school taxes, and the approval of loans for school buildings.

Schools in operation during the School Year 1929-30 were :—

	Schools.	*Increase.*
Greek-Christian	701	5
Moslem	268	1
Other religions	21	2
Total	990	8

The provision of separate infant schools is growing rapidly. In the large villages there are separate infant classes in the elementary schools.

The elementary school age is from 6 to 12 years, but a very large proportion of pupils, particularly girls, leave school after 3 or 4 years. 49,586 pupils were enrolled this year (an increase of 516) out of an estimated school population of some 65,000, leaving about 15,500 absentees. The wastage, caused by children leaving early,

accounts for the bulk of these, while about 4 out of every 5 absentees are girls. Most children attend school for a few years, and the opposition to leaving girls at school after the first few years, though still considerable (particularly among Moslems), is gradually dying, especially with the increase in the number of separate girls' schools. There is a growing demand for compulsory education, and a bill providing for the gradual introduction of compulsion is now before the Legislative Council.

There are small communities of Maronites (5 villages and a few in the towns) and Armenians (mostly in Nicosia and Larnaca), whose schools are well looked after by their respective committees and continue to make progress. There are 5 Latin (Roman Catholic) schools, under the management of various Orders, which to some extent combine elementary and secondary education. The Jews have schools in two small villages.

Formerly salaries of teachers were paid out of Education Funds; the proceeds of certain taxes, ear-marked for educational purposes, were paid into these, and Government contributed a sum of £59,000 from general revenue as a grant-in-aid. Under the new law these taxes are no longer so ear-marked, and all salaries are paid by Government. School maintenance charges are assessed separately on each town or village. The costs of building schools are met by loans to each town or village from Education Funds or private sources, repayable over periods of 5 to 20 years by additions to the local assessments. About £15,250 was so raised during this year.

The total cost of elementary education to the island during the School Year was £122,383.

22 new school buildings were completed during the year, 14 others begun, and 4 bought : 3 existing schools were enlarged.

Secondary Education.

Not more than about one-third of those who complete the Elementary School course proceed to any higher education. Secondary schools are not under Government control, but are managed by local committees. They receive grants-in-aid for the teaching of English, for which purpose they are open to inspection by the Education Department.

The only Moslem Secondary Schools are the Boys' Lycée and the Victoria Girls' School, in Nicosia, but there are intermediate (Rushdié) classes nominally attached to all elementary schools and actually flourishing in the towns and larger villages. The Lycée programme is based on the requirements of Stamboul University. During this year an attempt has been made to inaugurate an alternative " Modern " or commercial course in the top classes of the Lycée. The headmaster is English and one English assistant master has been recruited, particularly for the commercial side.

There is a Greek-Christian Gymnasium, or high school, in each town except Larnaca, which has a flourishing Commercial Lyceum

as well as a Priests' Training School. There are also High School classes attached to the schools of 5 large villages, and Practical or Commercial Schools at Platres (opened this year) and Pedoulas. There is no great demand for more facilities for secondary education as it is increasingly difficult for pupils leaving these schools to find suitable openings in Cyprus. The standard reached is not high, and there is no doubt that the immediate need is for improvement rather than extension of these schools.

The standard of English is improving : three English masters and a mistress are at present employed.

Private secondary schools include the English School, Nicosia, conducted on the lines of an English grammar school, and the American Academies, attached to the Reformed Presbyterian Mission—for boys at Larnaca, for girls at Larnaca (opened this year), and Nicosia. All these schools have boarding-houses ; the American Academy at Larnaca is the most progressive in the island. There is a private commercial school at Lemythou founded in 1912 by the late Mr. D. Mitsis, a native of the village, and two private girls' schools at Limassol.

Evening classes in the new Turkish alphabet have been held at a great many Moslem schools throughout the island ; they are popular and well attended.

University Education.

There is no University in Cyprus. Students are prepared for the Universities of Stamboul or Athens at all secondary schools, though relatively few are able to proceed so far. A still smaller number go to French Universities, and a few study law and technical subjects in England.

A scheme of Government scholarship for Cypriots, tenable at English Universities and Colleges, was started this year. Two scholarships of £200 a year for 3 years were awarded in architecture and engineering.

Training of Teachers.

There is great need of an independent Teachers' Training College. At present Moslem candidates receive some training at the Moslem Secondary Schools, and Greeks at the Pancyprian Training School attached to the Nicosia Gymnasium and at the Priests' Training College, Larnaca. These schools receive a grant-in-aid for this purpose.

A scheme of agricultural training for schoolmasters was inaugurated this year. 117 candidate schoolmasters attended an agricultural course in Nicosia for 6 months : in September these were appointed to schools, and 192 schoolmasters sent to Nicosia for a year's training. It is intended to repeat this process until all teachers young enough to profit by it have been through this course. Lectures on hygiene and voluntary English lessons have been added to it.

A course of lectures on hygiene for school teachers and others was held at Larnaca in the summer holidays by the Social Hygiene Council and was well attended.

Technical Education.

There are no technical schools proper in the island. Carpentry and bee-keeping are taught in a few elementary schools, and wherever the country is suitable there are School Gardens in which the children learn gardening. It is hoped that the agricultural courses mentioned above will lead to the development of a " rural bias " in the country schools. In girls' schools needlework is widely taught, and sericulture is encouraged by apparatus supplied on a large scale by the Agricultural Department.

The Agricultural School maintained by the Agricultural Department is described in another chapter of this report. Apprentices are taken by the Government Railway and in the workshops of the Public Works Department, as well as in the mines of Amiandos, Skouriotissa and Mavrovouni. Boot-making, tailoring, and carpet-making are taught in the Central Prison, Nicosia.

Government Examinations.

The Government examinations in English, Turkish, and Greek, and the Civil Service Qualifying Examination were, as usual, held during the year. 575 candidates presented themselves for the examination in English, of whom 356 were successful and were awarded certificates. The certificates awarded to the successful candidates are highly valued, not only by Government officials but also by those seeking employment elsewhere.

X.—LANDS AND SURVEY.

The tenure of land in Cyprus is governed by the Ottoman Land Law. Agricultural land in general (Arazi Mirié) is held by a title deed (Qochan), which is issued by the Land Registry Office, the real ownership remaining with the State. It can be alienated by sale, in which case a new title deed is issued and the transaction registered by the Land Registry Office. It is transmissible by inheritance within certain specified degrees of relationship, but cannot be transmitted by will. If it becomes vacant by failure of heirs, it escheats to the State (Mahlul).

Buildings, trees, gardens, vineyards, and wild grafted trees are known as Mulk (Arazi Memluke), and included in this category are building sites within or near a town or village. Immovable property held under this tenure belongs in full to the owner, is alienated and inherited like movable property, and the provisions of the land code do not apply to it.

The law in land is most complicated and land is divided into numerous classes. There are different laws governing the tenure and the transmission of each class, the laws of inheritance being different for Christians and Moslems. The amendment and simplification of the Land Laws has been under consideration.

Unowned or waste land is known as Hali (Arazi Mevat). This may, with the permission of the Government, and on payment of certain fees representing its equivalent value, be taken up and cultivated, the ownership, as in the case of Arazi Mirié, remaining with the State. Land left uncultivated for certain periods can be forfeited.

The charges on land and other immovable property are: (i) Verghi Kimat = land tax, based on the assessed value of the property. The valuation of the immovable property in the Colony is approximately £15,635,000 and the land tax amounts to 2 per thousand of the assessed value; (ii) an education tax which in towns is double the land tax and in villages two-thirds of the land tax; (iii) a fee on mortgage and transfer by sale or on transmission.

Prices of land vary according to its adaptation to certain crops, its means of irrigation, and its position in relation to towns and villages. They vary, therefore, from a few shillings to £30 or £40 a donum (⅓ acre), while land in the vicinity of towns, suitable for building sites, may fetch over £200 a donum. The average size of a cultivated plot of land is 2 acres, and of the average holding 7½ acres. An intending settler would, however, have difficulty in obtaining at a reasonable rate any considerable area of suitable land for development.

During the year 514 acres of vacant land (Hali) were sold by Government for £857, the full estimated value being equivalent to an average price of £1 13. 3cp per acre, an increase of 49 per cent. on that for 1929. Eighty-six acres of waste land were sold by auction realising an average price of £2 3. 0. per acre, an increase of 88 per cent.

Owing to depression of trade and the low prices obtained from every kind of land produce there has been a slight fall in the price of land. The number of forced sales consequent on the foreclosure of mortgages and for the satisfaction of debts was less by 115 than in 1929. The prices realised were slightly lower than the previous year's.

Consequently there has been a decrease in the transactions carried out by the Land Registry Office. Though there was a decrease in the number of mortgages registered as compared with the previous year, yet the amount of loan secured was more. There was an increase in attachments for debt as compared with 1929 and a decrease in voluntary sales. It is computed that on the 31st December, 1930, the total indebtedness of the Colony amounted to £1,949,320 and the total value of immovable property to £15,635,000, or £44.25 per head of the population.

XI.—LABOUR.

Labour in Cyprus is plentiful. The vast majority of the workers are employed either by small agriculturists or by master craftsmen. Factories are very few, and any such institution as the so-called " factory system " is unknown. In short, conditions are oriental rather than occidental.

The largest employers of labour are referred to in Section III of this report.

The hours of work at the mines and for the Public Works Department vary from 8 to 10 hours per day. Generally speaking, the working hours most commonly recognized in the island are those from sunrise to sunset, though it is to be noted that the precise times of " sunrise " and " sunset " are not very rigorously interpreted or observed.

The rates of labour for surface work at the mines average about 18cp (2s.) a day for men and 12cp (1s. 4d.) for women and boys. The rates for underground work are from 3s. upwards.

In the Public Works Department the corresponding usual rates are 16½cp for men and 10cp for women and boys, which are increased by 2cp during the harvest season. The average rate of pay for all labour in the Public Works Department has increased from 16.09cp per diem in 1929 to 16.33cp per diem in 1930. The rate in 1926 was 14.7cp.

Under the Mines Regulation Amendment Law of 1925, employers are liable, subject to the provisions of the Law, to pay compensation in the case of death or injuries to workers in the mines while so employed.

XII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Legislation.

An unusual amount of Legislation was passed during the year. Thirty-seven laws were passed of which the most important were the following :—

Law 8.—Bankruptcy.
Law 10.—Registration of Clubs.
Law 11.—Fire-arms.
Law 16.—Hotels (Licensing).
Law 23.—Newspapers, Books, and Printing Presses.
Law 24.—Contract.
Law 26.—Municipal Corporations.

The remainder are only of local interest or referred to elsewhere in this report.

Law 23 caused considerable opposition from certain sections of the Press, who represented that their liberty was thereby curtailed. This law sought not to restrict the freedom of speech but to prevent the publication of scandalous papers by persons of no substance who are unable to make good the damage which may be caused by their slanders.

The Municipal Corporations Law increased the Revenue and responsibilities of Municipalities at the same time bringing their finances under stricter Government control. As a result a great improvement in local self-government has been noticed in more than one town.

Emigration and Immigration.

Emigration to Greece and other neighbouring countries proceeded as in previous years. Many also took advantage of the increased quota for the United States of America and over 1,000 passports for that country were issued. It is estimated that about 200 Cypriots proceeded to England, mostly as waiters.

Cyprus does not afford a field for immigration to any large extent.

As in previous years the summer resorts of Troodos, Platres, and Pedoulas attracted many visitors from Egypt, Syria, and Palestine.

Co-operative Societies.

At the end of the year there were 326 co-operative credit societies, with a membership of 14,471. There were 14 co-operative societies.

Banks.

The chief banks in Cyprus are the Ottoman Bank, with branches at Nicosia, Larnaca, Limassol, Famagusta, and Paphos, and, during the summer season, Troodos; the Bank of Athens with branches at Limassol and Nicosia; the Bank of Cyprus with its head office at Nicosia and agencies at Larnaca, Limassol, Famagusta, Paphos, Kyrenia, and Morphou; and the Ionian Bank, Limited, with a branch at Nicosia and agencies at Larnaca, Limassol, Famagusta, and Paphos.

There are also six other banks of the nature of Savings Banks, established under the Companies (Limited Liability) Law, 1922, two at Larnaca, two at Paphos, one at Limassol, and one at Famagusta.

The amount of deposits in banks in the Colony during the year totalled £1,077,332.

The Agricultural Bank, established in June, 1925, under the joint auspices of the Government and the Ottoman Bank, has a total capital of £250,000. It works in close connection with the co-operative societies, and it is hoped that through these institutions, which make available for the farmer the ready money he

would otherwise have to obtain from the moneylender, the general indebtedness of the island will in a few years show a considerable improvement.

Chamber of Commerce.

The Cyprus Chamber of Commerce was legally registered under the Companies (Limited Liability) Law of 1922 on 29th April, 1927. It was founded with the view of fostering the trade of the Colony by promoting a spirit of co-operative enterprise amongst the local merchants, and by facilitating commercial relationships with abroad. The Chamber is working in close connection with the London Chamber of Commerce, the Federation of British Industries, and the Federation of Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire.

Loan Commissioners.

The Loan Commissioners continued the issue of loans to public bodies, and sums amounting to £8,950 were loaned to Municipal Corporations and village communities for the improvement of water supplies and other works of public utility.

N
C.Kormakiti
Karavas
Kyrenia
Myrtou
Lapithos
Bellapais
Dikomo
Akanthou
Klinlarka
A.Theodhosi
A.Elias
Gastria
Trikomo
Boghaz
Lefkoniko
Kythrea
Yenagra
Angastina
Skilloura
Yerolakko
Nicosia
Stylos
Salamis
Famagusta
Varosha
Karavostasi
Morphou
Zodia
Asha
Vatili
Tymbou
Athalassa
Lakkatamia
Palaeo Metokhi
Dhefteri
Xeri
Peristerona
Petra
Kalopsyda
Tremethousha
Athienou
Paralimni
Pyla
Alitha
Kolophago
Vapa
C.Greco
C.Arnauti
Yialia
Kambos
Skouriotissa
Mitsero
Para
Dali
Klirou
Kalopanayiotis
Pedoulas
Kykkos
Amiandos
Troodos
Camp
Alona
Erythrodonda
Arodhippou
Larnaca
Platres
Pelendhri
Paleokhori
Prapedhi
Lefkara
Alethriko
Kophinou
Mazotto
Kiti
Omodhos
Kilani
Lania
Kelakithara
Arodes
Kalavasos
Ay.Modoros
Ziyi
Kissos
Paphos
Yeroskipos
Kouklia
Alektora
Anovira
Polemidia
Yermasoyia
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Limassol
Episkopi
Akrotiri
C.Gata
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CYPRUS, 1931

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I.—GEOGRAPHY, INCLUDING CLIMATE, AND HISTORY.

Geography.

The island of Cyprus, situated in the eastern Mediterranean between 34° 33′ and 35° 41′ N. latitude, and between 32° 20′ and 34° 35′ E. longitude, is about 140 miles in greatest length from east to west and about 40 miles in greatest breadth from north to south. A narrow range of limestone mountains, with an average

height of 2,000 feet, extends along the northern coast, and an extensive group of mountains, culminating in Mount Troödos, 6,406 feet above the sea, fills the south-western part of the island. Between these ranges lies the fertile Mesaoria plain.

Mails from the United Kingdom reach Cyprus *via* Brindisi or Port Said, from which it is distant at the nearest point 240 miles. The crossing from Larnaca or Famagusta on the south-east coast to Beirut or Haifa is accomplished in a night, and the strait between the north coast and the southern shores of Asia Minor is at Kyrenia 45 miles wide. Cyprus is connected by regular services with Egypt, Syria, Palestine, Turkey, Greece, Italy, and France.

Climate.

The climate of Cyprus is, generally speaking, temperate and healthy, though the excessive heat of the plains during the summer is trying to Europeans. The heat is, however, dry, except on the coast, and the winters are cold and invigorating. There are numerous resorts in the hills at altitudes varying from 6,000 to 2,000 feet, such as Mount Troödos or Kantara, where the summer season, lasting from June to the end of September, can be passed in eminently healthy surroundings and without discomfort or inconvenience. The rainfall is slight and almost confined to the winter months.

History.

Cyprus was a centre of Aegean civilization 2,000 years before the Christian era, and Phoenician and Greek colonies were established there at a very early date. It would appear, indeed, to have been colonized in the Mycenaean age, and probably was used as a base for those assaults by the Achaeans on the power of Egypt and of the Hittites, which took place in the century before the Trojan war. In the sixth century B.C. the island was conquered by Egypt, and later absorbed into the Persian Empire. Evagoras, a native-born king, succeeded in the fifth century B.C. in raising Cyprus to a position of independence, but on his death it again fell to the power of Persia, and in due course to Alexander the Great. At the division of Alexander's empire, Cyprus passed to Egypt, until in 58 B.C. it became a Roman province, falling, on the division of the Roman Empire, under the rule of the Byzantine emperor.

In A.D. 1184, the Governor of Cyprus, Isaac Comnenus, revolted and maintained his independence until 1191, when Richard Coeur de Lion of England, on his way to the Crusades, landed, and in a sharp campaign of a few weeks conquered the island. Richard sold it to Guy de Lusignan, the "King of Jerusalem," and the Lusignan dynasty ruled the island until 1489, although from 1378 to 1464 the Genoese Republic exercised a suzerainty over a part of the Kingdom. In 1489 Cyprus fell to the Republic of Venice, who held it until it was wrested from them by the Turks in 1571, in the Sultanate of Selim II.

In 1878, the island passed under the administration of Great Britain, and, on the outbreak of war with Turkey in 1914, was annexed to the British Crown by Order in Council of 5th November, 1914. The annexation has been formally recognized by Turkey under the Treaty of Lausanne, which was ratified on 6th August, 1924.

In 1925, Letters Patent formally elevating Cyprus to the status of a Colony and constituting the office of Governor of the Colony in place of that of High Commissioner were passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom, dated 10th March.

Historical remains.

Cyprus is rich in archaeological and antiquarian interest and has remains from the pre-classical, classical, Lusignan, and Venetian eras.

The Swedish expedition, referred to in the Report for 1930, terminated its activities during the year.

Languages.

The chief language of the country is a local dialect of modern Greek, often very corrupt but retaining a number of archaisms and showing traces of the island's history in the large proportion of words borrowed from French, Italian, and Turkish sources. Osmanli Turkish, somewhat archaic and (in the villages) free from Persian and Arabic forms, is spoken by the Moslems, who, however, as a general rule are familiar with Greek. The new Turkish alphabet is rapidly coming into use and will become obligatory for all official purposes in 1932. The knowledge of English is rapidly becoming more widely diffused, and, save in the most remote villages, there is usually to be found someone who can speak and even read and write it. In a less degree, French is spoken by the more educated classes.

II.—GOVERNMENT.

Previous to November of the year under review the Government of the Colony was regulated by Letters Patent bearing date 10th March, 1925, which provided for administration by a Governor aided by an Executive and a Legislative Council. The Executive Council consisted of four official and three unofficial members. The Legislative Council consisted of the Governor (who normally presided), nine official members, and fifteen elected members, three chosen by the Mohammedan and twelve by the non-Mohammedan voters. The Council could be prorogued or dissolved by the Governor, if he thought fit, and had in any event to be dissolved at the end of five years.

In consequence of the riots which broke out in the Colony towards the end of the year, the Legislative Council was abolished by

Letters Patent bearing date 12th November, 1931, and power to legislate was granted to the Governor, pending the review of the whole question of the constitutional future of the island.

For administrative purposes the Colony is divided into six districts, namely, Nicosia, Larnaca, Limassol, Famagusta, Kyrenia, and Paphos. In each the Government is represented by a Commissioner.

A description of the judicial organization appears under Chapter XIII.

Fifteen municipal corporations are established under the provisions of the Municipal Corporations Law of 1930. Their Councils are responsible, generally speaking, for conservancy and the preservation of public health and safety within the municipal limits. They contribute towards the cost of maintenance of public hospitals, and of infant-welfare centres established with the authority of the Social Hygiene Council within municipal limits. Their powers include borrowing money or compulsorily acquiring land for purposes of public utility, making by-laws, granting gratuities and pensions to municipal employees, undertaking or assisting charitable or educational schemes, and establishing markets and parks or other places of recreation.

The more important of the powers of municipal councils are exercised subject to the approval of the Governor or of the Governor in Council.

III.—POPULATION.

Nationality in the Near East is somewhat difficult of definition and is inseparably linked up with religion. Cyprus is a land of many creeds, and in differentiating sociologically between the various elements of the population it is easiest to follow these natural lines. The bulk of the inhabitants of the island are of the Orthodox Greek-Christian faith and belong to the Autocephalous Church of Cyprus; somewhat over one fifth are Moslems. A certain number of villages are exclusively either Moslem or Greek-Christian, but the majority are inhabited by members of both communities. There is also an Armenian community, which tends steadily to increase, and a distinct, though not numerous, Latin colony.

On the night of the 27th/28th April, 1931, the sixth census of Cyprus was taken. The total population was found to be 347,959, an increase of 37,244 persons during the past decade. The percentage of increase has fallen from 13.36 in 1921 to 11.98 in 1931. Under the heading of religions the increase is :—

Moslems	4.73 (males 3.74, females 5.76).
Christians (including all who are not Moslems).	13.77 (males 12.54, females 15.00).

The relative dwindling of the Moslem population is partly due to the fact that large numbers of Moslems left Cyprus during the years 1924 to 1926 to become Turkish subjects.

The number of Armenians in Cyprus has risen from 1,197 in 1921 to 3,377 in 1931, an increase of 2,180 or 182.14 per cent. The increase is to be attributed to an influx of refugees during the years 1922 to 1928.

54.84 per cent. of the total population was found to be illiterate as compared with 64.22 per cent. in 1921. The decrease of 9.38 per cent. during the decade shows that elementary education has made good progress. If persons under five years of age are excluded the proportion of illiterates in 1931 sinks to 49.08 per cent.

The estimated population at the end of the year was 350,486.

The following are the more important vital statistics :—

	1931.	*Per 1,000 of population as estimated at 30th June, 1931.*	*1930.*	*Per 1,000 of population as estimated at 30th June, 1930.*
Births	10,523	30·1	11,080	31·0
Deaths	5,950	17·0	5,649	16·0
Marriages	2,513	7·2	2,386	6·8
Infantile Mortality (deaths under one year).	1,764	167·6*	1,685	152·0*

The numbers of persons who entered and left Cyprus during the year, were 8,970 and 9,211, respectively, but it is not possible to say what proportion were emigrants and immigrants proper. A certain number of Cypriots found employment in the Belgian Congo and other parts of Central Africa, and emigration to Greece and other neighbouring countries proceeded as usual, but even this diminished on account of the financial depression. Cyprus does not afford a field for immigration to any large extent.

As in previous years the summer resorts of Troödos, Platres, and Pedoulas attracted many visitors from Egypt, Syria, and Palestine.

IV.—HEALTH.

General.

Except for the endemic prevalence of malarial fever, the climate is healthy and with proper precautions there should be no difficulty in enjoying complete immunity from this disease. Cyprus is free from plague, typhus, and other virulent diseases common in the Near East. Generally speaking, conditions of health and sanitation are satisfactory and are improving. The Department of Health exercises a general control, with a staff including 56 medical practitioners, 55 nurses and attendants, 34 compounders, 5 Government midwives, and 6 clerks; it also undertakes the training of midwives, probationer nurses, and sanitary inspectors.

The amount spent by the department in 1931 was £52,863, of which £5,620 was spent on the prevention of disease.

* Rate per 1,000 births.

Prevalent diseases.

The most prevalent diseases are noted below. Statistics for the mortality arising therefrom are not available, and it is not practicable to differentiate diseases in relation to occupations, inasmuch as no disease in Cyprus can be attributed to any particular occupation.

Malaria.—Is met with in all its forms throughout the island; the intensity of the general infection varies directly with the rainfall. The numbers of malarial cases seen at out-patient dispensaries for each month in 1931 were as follows :—

January	289	July	3,107
February	347	August	2,848
March	523	September	2,956
April	666	October	2,099
May	796	November	1,273
June	1,235	December	819

Venereal Diseases.—Are common, but syphilis appears to be decreasing.

Diseases of the Eye.—A campaign against trachoma has been in existence for the past few years. It is carried out by six ophthalmic surgeons, who treated 11,952 cases during 1931.

Pulmonary Tuberculosis.—Apparently most prevalent in the Paphos area; 318 cases were notified in 1931.

Enteric Fever.—Occurs in small outbreaks each autumn; 179 cases were notified in 1931.

Dysentery.—The type due to *B. shiga* occurs sporadically, usually slightly earlier in the year than the enteric group. 182 cases were notified in 1931.

Leprosy.—Can be said to be gradually decreasing. There were 88 lepers remaining in the Leper Farm on 31st December, 1931; 13 non-infectious cases are allowed to stay at their houses on parole; they are examined every three months.

Anthrax.—35 cases were treated in 1931. It is a common disease of sheep in this Colony, and a campaign is being conducted against it by the Veterinary Department.

Provision for treatment, etc

Hospitals.—There are five Government hospitals, the expenses of which are paid wholly from Government funds :—the Nicosia General Hospital, the Limassol General Hospital, the Mental Hospital, the Sanatorium (for the treatment of cases of pulmonary tuberculosis), and the Leper Farm Hospital. Besides these there are four state-aided hospitals at Kyrenia, Famagusta, Larnaca, and Paphos, controlled by a local committee. There are also two small private hospitals run by two mining companies—one at Amiandos and one at Pendayia.

The following table shows the accommodation, etc., available in each institution :—

Hospital.	*Number of Beds.*	*Number of Admissions*	*Average number of day Patients.*
Nicosia General ...	82	1,672	65·6
Limassol General ...	49	797	32·1
Sanatorium	40	76	31·5
Mental Hospital ...	181	84	170·4
Leper Farm	14	45	2·6
Kyrenia	34	408	13·6
Famagusta	39	627	20·4
Larnaca	40	816	25·9
Paphos	23	376	14·6
Amiandos	—	—	—
Pendayia	—	—	—

The staff of the Government hospitals includes one surgical specialist, two consulting surgeons, one consulting physician, two dental surgeons, and two ophthalmic surgeons.

A well-equipped laboratory is available at Nicosia for bacteriological and analytical work under a bacteriologist and an analytical chemist.

X-rays are available at Nicosia and Limassol, and radium therapy is provided for at Nicosia.

Clinics, dispensaries, etc.—Venereal diseases clinics under the charge of specialist medical officers exist at Nicosia, Famagusta, Larnaca, Limassol, and Paphos. Free treatment is given.

Twenty-seven rural dispensaries are scattered throughout the country, each under the charge of a medical officer.

Three full-time travelling oculists are engaged in combating trachoma and other common eye diseases.

One school dental surgeon is employed in the Larnaca district.

Patients treated.—The number of out-patients and in-patients seen in 1931 was 96,564.

Disease prevention.

Malaria.—The sanitary staff deal with river-beds near villages, drains, and streams, and the making of new drains; they cover, fill, or oil wells, and in suitable cases stock tanks with fish. In some areas paris green dust is sprayed. Free quinine is issued to all schools, the poor, and Government officials.

Propaganda in the form of lectures, pamphlets, and cinema shows is employed.

Enteric.—Anti-typhoid inoculation is offered wherever the disease breaks out, and a small temporary hospital established.

Smallpox.—2,892 persons were vaccinated during the year.

Bilharzia.—A campaign with a view to preventing the spread of this disease was undertaken.

A routine chemical and bacteriological examination of water-supplies was carried out during the year in order to complete a water-survey of the island.

The adulteration of food-stuffs is controlled by the Analytical Chemist.

Quarantine duties are undertaken by Government health officers; there is one large quarantine station near Larnaca, and a smaller one in Larnaca.

Health promotion.

Infant-welfare centres exist at Nicosia and Larnaca and a nursery for somewhat older children at Limassol.

The Government employs a social worker who initiates and co-ordinates social work, arranges for courses of health lectures to school-teachers and to the public, and supervises various institutions such as the home for young girls, the school for the blind, and the home for healthy children of lepers, a fuller description of which appears in Chapter IX.

Rural medical officers inspect schools at intervals and supply drugs, particularly for eye diseases. School dental clinics have been started in three districts and free treatment is given to poor children.

V.—HOUSING.

(*a*) *In the villages.*—The construction of the villages is a reminder of ancient times when men crowded together on account of fear. The houses are built close together, the streets are narrow, and only in front of the church or mosque is there any open space. The houses are built of stone in the hills, and in the plains of mud-brick on a stone plinth. The roofs are of beaten clay or, where they are available, of tiles, whilst the floors are of beaten earth or paving-stones. A court-yard entered by a double door surrounds each house, which usually consists of one long low room with one or two small openings as for windows closed by wooden shutters. In almost every village, however, are to be found a certain number of two-storied houses owned by the more prosperous people. Drain-pipe openings high up in the wall allow the smoke of a fire to drift out. In the hill villages there are rough fire-places with old petroleum tins acting as chimney-pots.

There are glass windows in 10 to 15 per cent. of the houses mostly of recent construction and belonging to the more well-to-do peasants in the large villages. As a general rule it may be stated that the whole family lives, eats, and sleeps in the same room except in the case of well-off Moslems and a certain number of the richer Greek-Christians. Among the latter it is a custom of long standing and does not wholly depend on financial circumstances.

Oxen are to be found on the average in 50 per cent. of the rooms. This is partly due to necessity owing to lack of funds for

stabling, partly also to convenience, since during working times oxen are fed through the night; they also give warmth during the cold weather.

The houses are warm in winter and cool in summer. Damp-proof courses are not used, and sanitary arrangements are practically non-existent.

The houses are in almost all cases owned by the peasants who live in them.

(*b*) *In the towns.*—There has lately been a great improvement in house-building, and stone is replacing mud-brick in many cases. The older houses have much the same defects as those in the villages. No damp-proof course is noticeable. There is a tendency to build cellars for washing rooms, which are generally insanitary, and to put in small unventilated rooms where no sunlight can penetrate. Water-closets are being increasingly installed, but with little uniformity of type or means of disposal of the effluent.

During the year by-laws were made by the various municipal corporations under the Municipal Corporations Law of 1930 and received the approval of the Governor. These by-laws, in the case of the larger municipalities, make obligatory the provision of proper sanitary conveniences in all premises within the municipal limits, and prescribe certain uniform requirements in connexion therewith. Power is given to the sanitary authorities to enter and inspect any premises in order to ascertain whether the relevant regulations have been complied with. The by-laws also contain certain provisions as to buildings and streets, and control the undesirable blocking of streets by the construction of balconies and kiosks.

Under Law 25 of 1927, building committees were appointed and given effective control over building operations and road construction on State land. The provisions of this law have helped to prevent the haphazard erection of buildings and overcrowding.

Under the provisions of various laws the old narrow streets, typical of Eastern countries, in the towns are being adequately widened.

The houses in the towns are often owned by those who live in them.

General.

Improvement in housing accommodation must spread from the towns outwards; progress in the villages, long familiar and not discontented with old-established conditions, and slow to appreciate the findings of modern science, must inevitably be slow.

VI.—PRODUCTION.

Agriculture.

Cyprus is essentially an agricultural country, and the majority of the population consists of peasant proprietors or tenants farming their own lands or on their own account. Farms, known

locally as chiftliks, on a larger scale exist, but it is on the peasant proprietor or small-holder that the agricultural prosperity of the island has hitherto mainly depended.

The year under review was fairly satisfactory from the point of view of production. Rainfall in the spring was normal and the harvest of cereals good. The summer crops received their share of the rainfall and the underground water reservoirs were replenished. The great drawback of 1931 from an agricultural point of view was that the autumn rains were totally absent, and the year closed with bad prospects for 1932.

Wheat.—Production, both in quantity and quality, was below normal. The total production amounted to 1,623,122 bushels valued at £324,624; 28,527 bushels valued at £6,085 were exported mainly to Greece for seed purposes.

Barley.—Conditions were favourable for a good harvest, but owing to bad market conditions the area under barley was heavily curtailed; the quality, however, was good. The production was 1,331,124 bushels valued at £133,112; 16,539 bushels valued at £1,136 were exported.

Vetches.—There was a good area under vetches, but production was decreased by attacks of rust. Other leguminous field crops, suitable for maintaining and improving livestock, are on the increase.

Flax.—The quantity of flax and hemp was further increased. With the assistance of the Empire Marketing Board, mechanical scutching of flax was continued at two mills and extended to the preparation of hemp. The fibre so produced was of improved quality and found favour with buyers in the United Kingdom. All stocks left over from previous years, as well as the new lot produced during the year, have been sold, and further demand was keen but unfortunately could not be met. The imported strains of pure fibre flax are gaining ground.

Tobacco.—Cultivation, which was on the increase during the last years, went back owing to unfavourable market conditions. The different branches of this industry are becoming more and more popular and it is hoped that as soon as market conditions improve farmers will be in a position to cope with the demand. The production was 46,133 okes (1 oke=$2\frac{4}{5}$ lb.) at the nominal value of £2,306. Cyprus-grown tobacco is mostly exported, only a small proportion being used locally.

Cotton.—Despite depressed prices, a greater interest is being taken in the cultivation of cotton. The weather was favourable for this crop throughout the season and production was fairly good, viz., 34,103 cwt. valued at £22,736; exports of ginned cotton amounted to 14,357 cwt. at a value of £33,118.

Potatoes.—Thanks to the increased popularity of the imported seed, this crop is yearly increasing its domain of cultivation. It is now a staple crop in many villages where its cultivation was not

known a few years ago. The production in 1931 was 20,128 tons valued at £134,186. Local consumption reaches a high figure; exports are equally important amounting to 261,447 cwt. at a value of £93,920 during the year. Export is mainly to Greece, Egypt, and Palestine.

Onions deserve a special place in the agricultural crops of 1931. The production was 63,414 cwt. valued at £28,184; exports were made at quite remunerative prices, bringing into the Colony £9,353.

Cumin became more popular, but unfortunately the market for both cumin and aniseed was not favourable. These are crops which are mainly exported.

Other vegetables and field crops which are increasing in popularity are broad beans, haricot beans, cow peas, and sesame.

All kinds of garden vegetables are increasingly cultivated for local consumption.

Carobs.—The production was very satisfactory, amounting to 69,985 tons at a value of £124,418. The market for carobs greatly improved towards the end of the year and large quantities were shipped, viz., 70,037 tons at a value of £144,858.

Besides the Tragasol factory at Limassol, another crushing mill was working throughout the year and preparing carob meal, which is becoming an increasingly popular food locally for livestock.

Olives and Olive Oil.—The prospects for the olive crop were very good, but were somewhat spoilt by the prolonged drought in the autumn. Figures are not yet available but the production was very satisfactory. Olives are almost entirely consumed locally.

Citrus Fruit.—The extension of this industry continued; more arable lands where water was available were turned into citrus groves. Besides local consumption, oranges are exported to Greece and Egypt, and exports to the United Kingdom and Central European markets are gradually increasing. The new water-supply at Lefka is expected to add another 400 donums to the existing area within a few years; the oranges of Jaffa type there produced have been pronounced of a quality excelled by none.

The demonstrational citrus groves at Lapithos and Famagusta made progress, but are too young yet for any practical results.

The factories established by companies for the utilization of culls worked satisfactorily during the year and their extension is under consideration.

The production of oranges was 26,000,000, of lemons 11,647,000, and of other citrus fruits 6,000,000, with an estimated total value of £47,366. The exports during the year were oranges 21,638,000, lemons 2,497,000, valued at £43,270 and £1,926, respectively.

Vineyards and Wine.—This industry is well established, especially in the Limassol and Paphos districts; several varieties of ordinary red and white table wines are produced, and, in addition, a wine called *commandaria* made from half-dried grapes and possessing

a distinctive flavour. Besides local consumption, there is a considerable export to Egypt, Syria, the Dodecanese, Malta, and the United Kingdom.

Production of grapes was considerably below average on account of adverse climatic conditions, which favoured various pests and diseases. Production was as follows: grapes, 28,000,000 okes valued approximately at £117,000 (value exported, £6,414); raisins, 2,580,000 valued at £36,000; wine, 1,917,000 gallons valued at £55,000; commandaria, 37,547 gallons valued at £1,760; and zivania, 107,333 gallons valued at £10,700. The price of wines increased steadily after the middle of the year, and prospects for the industry are very favourable. The export of wine to the British Empire is regulated by a law of 1928 which aims at preventing the export of wines of an inferior quality which might prejudicially affect the trade. There has been an increased demand for Cyprus wine in the United Kingdom, some 156,745 gallons having been exported in 1931 by the British Cyprus Company as compared with 96,827 gallons in 1930 and 25,169 gallons in 1929. Large orders have already been received for 1932. The market for raisins was unfavourable, the value exported being £43,735 as against £73,138 in 1930.

Figs, apples, pears, quinces, melons, and mosfila (a local variety of hawthorn from which an excellent jelly is prepared) were also grown, chiefly for local consumption. Dried figs, however, successfully stood the hard test of the market, and efforts were made to improve the quality with a view to increased export. Cherries, plums, peaches, apricots and kaishas (a variety of white apricot peculiar to Cyprus) were grown and exported in small quantities. Cherries and peaches were in special favour on the Egyptian market. Kaishas are dried, but the consumption is mainly local; bottling and canning are still in their infancy. Other fruits of commercial importance are hazelnuts and walnuts; production in 1931 was normal.

During the year the Department of Agriculture arranged to participate in the Salonica Fair, with the object of developing the market in Salonica and the Balkans for Cyprus products and of exploring new markets in the hinterland. A special pavilion for a Cyprus exhibit was rented, and proved a great success.

Agricultural pests.

The usual annual campaign was carried out against locusts (*Dociostaurus maroccanus*), the system of purchasing locusts collected in hand nets being continued, while poisoned bran bait was again used in some areas. The occurrence of locusts was considerably less than for a number of years previously. A poisoning campaign was carried out against hornets' nests as well as the usual purchase of queen hornets in the early part of the year, and other campaigns were directed against the codling moth, almond pests

(*Eurytoma*), the pentatomid locally known as "vromousa," the Mediterranean fruit fly and other pests.

The Government Order concerning measures to be taken against the almond pest was modified in order to increase the penalties, and changes were made in the areas under restriction owing to the presence of the sirividhi of cereals (*Syringopais*). A new Order came into force regulating the importation of plants, fruit, etc.

Fumigation and spraying of citrus trees against scale insects were again undertaken for growers on payment, considerably increased use being made of the spraying service.

The poisoning campaign against rats, continued to the end of the year on similar lines to those followed in 1930, was extended considerably.

During the year a campaign was organized against the downy mildew of the vine (*Plasmopara viticola*), and an outbreak of the late blight of potatoes, which occurred for the first time in Cyprus during 1931, was restricted to a single locality by a timely spraying campaign.

With the appointment of a mycologist and the formation of a mycological branch of the Department of Agriculture, more attention is being paid to fungus diseases than has hitherto been possible. A mycological survey of the island has been inaugurated.

Irrigation.

Six irrigation reservoirs are situated in the eastern Mesaoria and are under the supervision of an irrigation superintendent.

It is now generally accepted that Cyprus is by natural configuration unsuited for the construction of irrigation works on a large scale, and that the best method of conserving the water-supply of the country is by afforestation. Encouragement is also afforded to the extension of irrigation by the sinking of chains of wells, and by the use of mechanical means to raise the surface subterranean water of which a sufficient quantity is available in most parts of the island. The gardens and orchards at Famagusta, from which port there is a considerable export trade in oranges and fruit and vegetables in general, are an instructive example of the results that can be attained by the employment of air motors, but oil engines are steadily increasing in popularity. Borings for artesian supplies were carried out with considerable success in all areas.

Agricultural experiments and education.

The chemical laboratories of the Agricultural Department were further improved. Analyses of soil and fertilizers were carried out. Seed testing received further attention and private individuals and farmers were encouraged to use tested seeds.

Cereal experiments were organized on a scientific basis in the land purchased for the central experiment farm at Morphou.

The Agricultural College functioned with 27 boarders and 7 day-students; the laboratories of the Department and the plantations were utilized for their training.

The number of school gardens was 248 as against 235 in 1930. They are chiefly used for training the rural youth, and constitute the main centre of activity for the dissemination of agricultural knowledge by the District Officers.

Regular publication of the Cyprus Agricultural Journal in quarterly issues and the monthly Agricultural Supplement to the *Cyprus Gazette* was continued. Both of these publications are now issued in Greek and Turkish as well as in English.

Veterinary services.

The activities of the Veterinary Service continued to expand. One additional stock inspector was added to the permanent staff, which now consists of fourteen members, twelve of whom have been appointed in the Colony.

The increasing confidence of stock-owners in the advice and assistance rendered by the department is indicated by the fact that 275 reports of disease were dealt with in 1931 as compared with 156 reports in 1930.

There were fifty-five reported outbreaks of anthrax involving the loss of 1,302 animals. The actual incidence of this disease is much greater than these figures suggest, for it is known that the anthrax mortality varies from 5 to 25 per cent. of unvaccinated sheep and goats in different parts of the Colony. Vaccination is extending each year as opposition to it diminishes. 406,168 animals were immunized in 1931 at a cost of £3 8s. 0d. per 1,000 animals as compared with 316,014 at £4 3s. 0d. per 1,000 in 1930.

All of the vaccine used in 1931 was supplied by the Onderstepoort (South Africa) Laboratories, with very satisfactory results. The whole cost of the vaccination is borne by the Government.

The preliminary work in the preparation of anthrax vaccine at the Veterinary Laboratory made good progress. It is intended that at a later date the greater part or the whole of the Colony's requirements will be prepared locally.

Seven outbreaks of black-quarter were reported, and 1,039 cattle were treated with black-quarter filtrate vaccine.

Infectious labial dermatitis, contagious abortion of sheep and goats, and parasitic infestations received increased attention; and useful research in these and other affections was made in the Veterinary Laboratory.

The inspection of meat supplies at Nicosia was organized during the year. This service gives valuable protection to public health, and also forms a useful source of information in regard to the incidence of animal disease.

The inspection of dairies and cowsheds, under the Milk and Dairies Order, 1926, continued to bring about a steady improvement in the hygienic standard of milk and milk-products in the principal towns.

Livestock.

At Athalassa, three miles from Nicosia, the Government possesses a large stock-farm, which is under the supervision of a resident manager. At this farm stock is raised for sale throughout the country, and in addition thoroughbred stallions, donkeys, bulls, and boars stand for service at nominal fees.

During the year the following services were effected by the stud animals :—

Mares	...	491	Cows	...	949
Donkeys	...	407	Sows	...	1,236

Stud stables are maintained at Paphos, Larnaca, Ayios Theodoros, Vatili, Lefkoniko, Yialousa, Famagusta, Polis, and Rizokarpaso.

The total number of horses, mules, donkeys, camels, oxen, goats, sheep, and swine was estimated at 702,985, of which over 544,000 were sheep and goats, as against 677,328 the previous year. Sheep and goats under one year old, and pigs under three months old are not counted for taxation purposes.

The total value of this stock exceeds one and a half million pounds. The proportion of sheep, goats, and horses exported is negligible, of camels small, of swine small but increasing; but oxen, donkeys, and mules (the two latter are especially prized in the Near East on account of their powers of endurance and immunity from disease) are an important item of Cyprus exports. In 1931, 5,844 oxen, 477 donkeys, and 1,062 mules were exported at a value of £60.172, £2,035, and £20,687, respectively.

The Export of Animals Regulations of 1930 require the veterinary examination of all animals intended for export. Animals are detained for at least twenty-four hours before issue of a health certificate. These regulations have enabled special facilities to be obtained for the entry of Cyprus livestock into other countries.

Under the Horse Breeding Law, 1930, which should have a pronounced effect in improving the quality of horses and jennets bred in the Colony, the number of horses licensed by the Chief Veterinary Officer was 190.

Sericulture.

The rearing of silk-worms, done mostly by women, has for years been an important local industry which received an additional impetus from the establishment in 1925 of the Cyprus Silk Filature at Yeroskipos near Paphos.

The year under review was a discouraging one. Prices for cocoons sank to an unprecedentedly low level, and production is declining. Owing to the temporary closing of the filature, large quantities of silk were utilised by the villagers in the local weaving industry. The

production of cocoons was 151,240 okes, i.e., 35,583 okes less than in 1930. 79 cwt. of silk and 409 cwt. of silk cocoons were exported at a value of £9,051 and £4,113, respectively.

Forestry.

At one time Cyprus was famous for its forests. During the Turkish administration, when their value was not appreciated and the science of silviculture not understood, they gradually declined, and visitors to the island in the seventies were horrified by the spectacle of desolation which they presented. Since the British occupation in 1878 there has, however, been a considerable improvement and artificial reafforestation has been carried out, over 5,000 acres being planted or sown. In the late war the forests of Cyprus were of great service to the Allied armies in Egypt and Palestine, which they supplied with a large proportion of their needs in the way of timber and fuel, in all, 100,000 tons being sold.

The total area of the delimited State forests, comprising practically all the forests and woodlands, is now estimated at 417,672 acres, or nearly 18 per cent. of the island. The stock amounts to some 106,000,000 cubic feet of timber valued at £2,500,000. Further progress was made during the year with the topographical survey.

The main forests of Troödos, Paphos, and Adelphi are confined to the highest mountain ranges in the south-western portion of the island. The forests of the northern range are less in extent and generally smaller trees are found in them.

The principal species of trees which grow naturally are the Corsican and Aleppo pine, juniper, plane, dwarf oak, alder, and cedar, and set out in the plantations are acacia, eucalyptus, cypress, Persian lilac, and exotic pines. The forests supply the local needs for fuel and in part for timber, but as yet there is no surplus available for export. Apart from their commercial possibilities, they are of the utmost value in the regulation of the water-supply and improvement of the climate.

During the year, owing to lack of funds, only 71 acres of bare forest land were sown after being ploughed with a tractor and harrowed. The draining and reafforestation of the fresh water lake at Famagusta proceeded, and irrigation continued in Salamis and two other plantations. In addition, the department sold 17,575 forest tree seedlings to private individuals for forming plantations and shelter belts, and distributed 8,066 trees free of charge to Government departments and for Arbor celebration.

Owing to the low rainfall, considerable damage was caused by fire. There were 157 fires, one of which assumed serious proportions, and it is estimated that the fires burnt over an area of 2,329 acres, destroying or damaging 75,847 trees of different kinds. The fire hazard in Cyprus is always very high, so that means of rapid communication and protection are essential. Forest roads cover

a distance of 123 miles, bridle- and foot-paths 735 miles, and fire-traces 223 miles. The department's telephone system was further extended in the Paphos and Troödos forests and now reaches a length of 205 miles.

The two Cypriots studying at the Forest Apprentices' School in the Forest of Dean continued their training, but for reasons of economy no fresh students were sent to England. Those who have returned have shown that they have benefited very considerably from their instruction. Two other Cypriots are undergoing higher forestry training at the Universities of Edinburgh and Oxford with a view to becoming Assistant Conservators of Forests. One of them has now taken his degree in Forestry, and is proceeding with the post-graduate course at the Imperial Forestry Institute.

The departmental revenue amounted to £11,116 compared with £12,346 in the year 1930. In addition there are permitted usages in the forests estimated to be worth over £70,000 per year. The expenditure was £34,513 compared with £40,607 in the year 1930.

Of the 238,977 goats roaming in the island 21,013 were permitted to graze in the forests. Apart from issuing more permits on payment (until recently all were granted free of charge) grants of land are made on condition of the permit being rescinded and the goats sold to persons far away from the forests. At the instigation of the Forest Department, a better breed of goat from Malta has been introduced and their offspring distributed to the people. It is hoped that by crossing these with the Nubian goats in the island, which are usually tethered, or with a local breed, the feeding and tethering of goats will become more general, with a consequent reduction of grazing in the forests.

The question of forest policy was considered in the light of the report of Professor Troup, Director of the Imperial Forestry Institute, who visited the island in 1929.

During the disturbances eight forest huts were burnt and the telephone line was cut in three places.

Sponge fishing.

The sponge fisheries in the territorial waters of Cyprus are supervised by the Comptroller of Customs and Excise, who is also the Government Inspector of Fisheries.

The sponges obtained locally are of good quality, but the Cypriot does not take kindly to the industry, and the fishing is mostly done by fishers from the Greek islands, more particularly from Symi and Calymnos. Each sponge boat fishing with the harpoon or by naked diving pays a licence fee of 10s. and gives up to the Government, as duty in kind, 20 per cent. of the catch. Machine boats pay a licence fee of £1 and 25 per cent. of the catch. All the

sponges retained by the sponge fishers are exported. The Government share is sold by tender and also exported, a few sponges, scarcely 2 per cent. of the total, being kept for local sale.

Four licences were issued during 1931, all for harpoon boats, as compared with two licences in 1930, one for a harpoon boat and one for a machine boat.

Approximately 530 okes of a value of £713 were taken as against 120 okes valued at £250 in 1930. In 1927, the catch was approximately 5,957 okes valued at £11,924. The report of an expert who visited the island in 1929 made it clear that the sponge beds had been seriously depleted by the constant use of machine boats and, in accordance with his recommendation, not more than one machine boat may now be licensed.

Mining.

The general depression in trade and decreasing demand for metal and mineral ores caused a further curtailment of mining operations in the island, production and labour figures being the lowest for the past five years. The application for prospecting permits was again affected by trade conditions and only eleven new permits were issued during the year, ten being for mineral ores and one for mineral oils.

Pyrites (cupriferous) was produced by the Cyprus Mines Corporation at their two operating mines at Skouriotissa and Mavrovouni, from which the ore is railed to the coast, graded into sizes, and exported in its raw state.

During 1931, the Cyprus Mines Corporation produced 192,515 tons of pyrites of which 30,676 came from Mavrovouni, and exported 199,786 tons at an estimated total value of £211,000.

The Corporation employed an average of 1,556 persons per day on all operations. Of this number 694 persons worked underground and 862 on the surface. The Corporation paid an average monthly wage-bill of £5,618 to their Cypriot employees.

Labour is easily obtainable and comes largely from the villages adjacent to the mines, with a certain proportion of men from further afield. The Corporation have their own houses for Cypriot workers on both mines, these " villages " being under the control of the Corporation authorities. As far as possible all underground work is on contract, and surface workers are paid monthly or daily.

During 1931 the Corporation expended a sum of £19,000 on constructional work, £11,000 of this being on the pilot-leaching plant, in which experiments are being conducted with a view to the ultimate leaching of the Mavrovouni ore.

The Cyprus Sulphur and Copper Co., Ltd., also produced pyrites (cupriferous), at their mine at Lymni, Paphos District. The company have recently embarked on a general scheme for open-casting

the old Lymni mine, and all pyrites produced will be treated by the heap-leaching method and exported as copper precipitate.

During 1931 the company produced 1,330 tons of pyrites, at an estimated total value of £1,390. They employed a daily average of 9 persons on underground and 67 persons on surface working, paying a monthly average of £225 on wages. Underground and open-casting work is done principally on contract, other labour being at daily or monthly rates.

The total amount of pyrites produced in the island during 1931 was 193,845 tons at an estimated value of £203,537, and a total of 199,786 tons was exported. There is no local consumption of pyrites.

Asbestos (chrysolite) was produced by the Cyprus Asbestos Company, Ltd., at their quarries at Amiandos on Troödos. The asbestos-bearing rock is quarried, treated in primary and fibre mills, and graded into " standard ", " shorts ", and " fines " qualities. These are transported by an aerial rope-way of 19 miles to the coast and exported in the unmanufactured state.

During 1931 the company produced 1,138 tons of finished asbestos and exported 3,571 tons at an estimated value of £70,000. There is no local demand for asbestos.

A daily average of 252 persons was employed, costing a monthly average wage-bill of £1,480. Labour, which is plentiful, is employed in the quarries, as far as possible, on contract, artisans being on a daily or monthly wage.

The company were badly affected by trade conditions and inability to market their asbestos, and the year 1931 was the worst experienced for the past five years.

Chrome iron ore (chromite) was produced by the Cyprus Chrome Company, Ltd., on Troödos. Only a very small amount of 200 tons was produced and there were no exports. There is no local consumption.

Owing to the small demand for this mineral the company confined their activities, during 1931, to prospecting two permit areas on Troödos; results have revealed a moderate quantity of mineral of good grade.

Copper (metallic).—Taking the average assay value of Cyprus pyrites to be copper 2 per cent. and sulphur 50 per cent., it is estimated that 3,800 tons of metallic copper were produced and 4,000 tons exported at an estimated approximate total value of £120,000.

Copper precipitate.—The Cyprus Sulphur and Copper Co., Ltd., at Lymni produced 17 tons of copper precipitate having an assay content of 85-90 per cent. metallic copper, giving an estimated total value of £400.

Gypsum is produced by quarrying at many localities in the island. It is exported in its raw state and also as plaster of Paris after being burnt and powdered locally. An amount of 11,972 tons was exported during 1931, with a total estimated value of £12,000.

There is a considerable amount of gypsum quarried for consumption in the island, but it is not possible even to estimate the exact tonnage as it is quarried in so many localities and mostly in small quantities. The quarrying of gypsum is done by individuals, who have been doing this kind of work for many years and who in turn sell the gypsum to the factory owners for burning and eventual export.

Terra umbra is produced by quarrying or shallow underground workings mostly in the Larnaca district. Part of the terra umbra is exported in its raw state and part as burnt umber after being calcined and graded into the required shades.

During 1931, an amount of 3,097 tons was exported with an estimated total value of £7,450. There is practically no internal consumption.

Terra umbra is produced by individuals who have been employed on this kind of work for years, and who sell their production to the factories at contract prices.

The companies employed in systematic prospecting by drilling have not met with encouraging results, and owing to trade conditions one has been forced temporarily to suspend operations in the island.

Other industries.

Small tanneries scattered over the island continued the production of lower grade leathers for local consumption. A model tannery is maintained by the Agricultural Department.

The manufacture of cigarettes is a thriving local industry; there are six tobacco factories in the Colony, and Cyprus cigarettes are sent all over the world and enjoy an excellent reputation. The tobacco employed has up to the present been imported chiefly from Greece.

The sumach industry continued; sumach is a shrub used for tanning and grows wild, principally in the hilly parts of the island. Instruction in the most profitable manner of its collection was given and experiments were made to ascertain the possibility of cultivating it. There was 8,509 cwt., valued at £5,542, exported.

Cotton manufactures of local design form an important minor industry of which the centre is Lefkara, in the Larnaca district. Here lace is manufactured by individual craftsmen of a design closely related to Venetian point lace and is sold in all parts of the world by itinerant lace-sellers. Silk fabrics are also manufactured locally and enjoy a small export trade.

Soap to the approximate value of £24,000 was manufactured and sold at Nicosia, Limassol, and Larnaca.

Bricks were manufactured and exported to Egypt, Syria, and Turkey. There are a number of local potteries.

VII.—COMMERCE.

In the economic depression which prevailed throughout the world during 1931 the Colony's trade inevitably declined to a certain extent; the decline was not, however, so serious as might have been expected. Statistics reveal an increase in the main over 1930 in the quantities of the principal commodities imported, and a decrease in those exported. There was a general fall in the prices of imported and exported articles, though a tendency to rise was manifested during the last quarter of the year. In particular the price of carobs, an important export, sank to an unheard-of level before recovering somewhat at the end of the year. The increase of shipping noted in the Report for 1930 continued during 1931.

Imports.

The total value of imports during 1931 was £1,414,101 as against £1,419,989 for the year 1930, a decrease of £5,888 or 0.42 per cent.

The following table shows the value of imports for each of the last three years under the main heads of classification :—

Class of Merchandise.	*1929*	*1930*	*1931*
	£	£	£
Food, drink and tobacco	503,864	334,190	364,918
Raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured.	126,201	106,877	117,582
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured ...	1,352,312	977,416	930,236
Animals not for food	323	720	331
Bullion	1,133	786	1,034
Total ...	£1,983,833	£1,419,989	£1,414,101

To some extent the value of imports was kept up by larger importations of Government stores in connexion with the road and harbour schemes, and of military stores during the disturbances; even so, the tendency of imports of quantities was to rise.

The greatest advance was in flour imports—408,695 cwt., valued at £150,496, as against 218,285 cwt. in 1930; this may be attributed to reduced local production of wheat, which was some 250,000 kiles short of the average. Other increases were in barley, due to shortage in the crops, clothing materials generally, petrol, and motor cars. Of the decreases the most serious were in mining machinery (from £46,039 to £9,941), due to the depression in the asbestos and copper pyrites markets, and agricultural implements with the exception of threshing machines, which increased.

The following table shows whence the imports were received :—

	1930	1931	Percentage 1930	Percentage 1931
	£	£		
United Kingdom and other parts of the British Empire.	582,536	610,949	41·02	43·20
Roumania	72,575	100,729	5·11	7·12
Germany	87,615	85,104	6·17	6·02
Italy	80,696	80,275	5·68	5·68
Greece	71,569	66,607	5·04	4·70
France	73,480	62,804	5·17	4·45
Egypt	50,953	62,311	3·59	4·40
Czechoslovakia	57,472	54,876	4·05	3·88
Turkey	21,883	49,747	1·54	3·52
Japan	22,386	35,133	1·58	2·49
Belgium	47,378	33,350	3·34	2·36
United States of America ...	65,124	28,660	4·59	2·03
Bulgaria	11,460	19,777	0·80	1·40
Holland	18,130	16,835	1·28	1·19
Austria	18,424	15,931	1·30	1·13
Other countries	138,308	91,013	9·74	6·43
Total	£1,419,989	£1,414,101	100·00	100·00

It will be seen from the above table that imports from the United Kingdom and other parts of the British Empire, as compared with 1930, increased in value by £28,413, and in percentage to total imports from 41.02 to 43.20. Imports from the United Kingdom alone also increased, and from Australia rose in value from £122,242 in 1930 to £136,629 in 1931, flour accounting for practically the whole of this amount. The increase in respect of Roumania was mainly in petrol and petroleum ; in respect of Turkey mainly in barley and bran, owing to short production locally ; in respect of Bulgaria mainly in flour. The decrease in respect of Greece was principally in chemical manures, which are gradually being replaced by fertilizers from the United Kingdom. Imports from Russia declined, chiefly in petrol and petroleum, from £24,389 in 1930 to £6,632 in 1931.

Exports.

The total value of exports of merchandise was £1,101,706 as against £1,218,321 in 1930, a decrease of £116,615 or 9.57 per cent.

The following table shows the value of exports during the last three years under the main heads of classification :—

Class of merchandise.	1929	1930	1931
	£	£	£
Food, drink and tobacco	698,095	567,169	560,510
Raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured.	803,541	501,266	367,025
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured.	93,328	102,677	147,975
Animals not for food	40,772	47,209	24,124
Ships' provisions	—	—	2,072
Total	£1,635,736	£1,218,321	£1,101,706

The following table shows the variations in quantities and value of the principal exports :—

		1930	1931	Increase	Decrease	1930 £	1931 £	Increase £	Decrease £
Oxen	No.	2,667	5,844	3,177	—	28,806	60,172	31,366	—
Donkeys	„	516	477	—	39	2,655	2,035	—	620
Mules	„	1,829	1,062	—	767	40,521	20,687	—	19,834
Hides and skins	cwt.	2,065	2,263	198	—	12,805	12,658	—	147
Carobs	tons	41,860	70,037	28,177	—	119,856	144,858	25,002	—
Barley	kiles	148,593	16,539	—	132,054	11,137	1,136	—	10,001
Wheat	„	41,442	28,527	—	12,915	10,574	6,085	—	4,489
Cumin seed	cwt.	14,681	8,686	—	5,995	25,021	11,906	—	13,115
Grapes	„	29,220	21,330	—	7,890	9,026	6,414	—	2,612
Lemons	1,000	1,094	2,497	1,403	—	911	1,926	1,015	—
Oranges	„	18,070	21,638	3,568	—	40,109	43,270	3,161	—
Pomegranates	cwt.	99,600	67,866	—	31,734	13,724	5,873	—	7,851
Beans and peas	„	35,583	16,424	—	19,159	15,972	6,778	—	9,194
Potatoes	„	344,075	261,447	—	82,628	95,352	93,920	—	1,432
Onions	„	56,365	57,051	686	—	5,404	9,353	3,949	—
Sumac	„	15,839	8,509	—	7,330	10,333	5,542	—	4,791
Raisins	„	103,149	53,373	—	49,776	73,138	43,735	—	29,403
Wine	1,000 gals.	1,362	2,010	648	—	50,591	75,570	24,979	—
Silk	cwt.	139	79	—	60	17,163	9,051	—	8,112
Silk cocoons	„	101	409	308	—	1,185	4,113	2,928	—
Cotton	„	13,223	14,357	1,134	—	36,464	33,118	—	3,346
Cotton seed	„	9,821	21,762	11,941	—	2,228	4,040	1,812	—
Wool	„	1,936	3,542	1,606	—	5,365	7,320	1,955	—
Asbestos	tons	5,400	3,571	—	1,829	116,092	66,381	—	49,711
Pyrites	„	238,488	199,786	—	38,702	248,441	194,750	—	53,691

The principal increases were in carobs (despite low prices for most of the year), oxen, due to a greater demand in Palestine and the opening of a new market in Malta, and wine. The reduction in the quantity of potatoes exported was offset by the better prices obtained abroad. The principal decreases were in mules, raisins, cumin seed, barley, beans and peas, silk (due to the closing of the Cyprus Silk Filature; the export of silk cocoons increased from 101 cwt. in 1930 to 409 cwt. in 1931), pomegranates, due to prohibitive import duties in Egypt, the principal market, and, most serious of all, mining products. Out of the total decrease of £116,615 minerals alone accounted for £106,615; the unemployment caused by the decline in mining operations was fortunately remedied to a large extent by the new road works and the extension of Famagusta harbour.

The following table shows the direction of exports during the years 1930 and 1931, with percentage distribution :—

Country of final destination	*1930*	*1931*	*Percentage* *1930*	*1931*
	£	£		
Egypt	256,387	235,121	21·04	21·34
United Kingdom	234,838	224,692	19·27	20·39
Greece	128,658	139,737	10·56	12·68
Italy	215,291	135,057	17·67	12·26
Germany	87,798	104,621	7·21	9·50
Other parts of the British Empire.	56,028	95,685	4·60	8·69
France	90,358	61,921	7·42	5·62
Holland	52,902	27,777	4·34	2·52
Roumania	5,990	8,256	0·50	0·75
Sweden	422	7,258	0·03	0·66
United States of America ...	13,136	6,017	1·08	0·55
Belgium	12,507	4,836	1·03	0·44
Turkey	8,521	2,697	0·70	0·24
Spain	12,193	1,856	1·00	0·17
Other Countries	43,292	46,175	3·55	4·19
Total	£1,218,321	£1,101,706	100·00	100·00

Exports to the United Kingdom declined, but increased in percentage to total exports. A large demand for oxen increased exports to Palestine, and a new market for oxen was found in Malta. The decrease in respect of Egypt was due to a recent prohibitive Customs tariff in that country, causing a considerable decline in the export of oranges, pomegranates, cheese, and animals. In consequence of this barrier, part of the trade with Egypt, in fruit, was diverted to Greece, to which country there was also a considerable export of cotton. The increase of exports to Sweden is accounted for by antiquities taken away from the island by an archaeological mission. The decrease in respect of Italy was due to a falling off in the demand for asbestos, pyrites, and raisins; that in respect of France was mainly in cumin seed, beans and peas and asbestos.

Invisible exports and imports.

"Invisible" exports, including money brought into the island by visitors and tourists, expenditure from capital by mining companies, remittances from emigrants, and profit on exports by merchants, are estimated to amount to £310,000. Considerable imports, however, took place in respect of the improvement of roads and Famagusta harbour, which were paid for from loan funds, to be repaid gradually in a number of years. Allowance being made for this circumstance and for the money spent on labour, etc., from funds from the same source, invisible exports are estimated to amount to £460,000.

"Invisible" imports are estimated at £140,000 in the form of money remitted from Cyprus for education of children, investment and payment of insurance premiums, money carried by persons leaving the island on holiday, etc., etc.

The total therefore of imports and exports, visible and invisible, during 1931 amounted to :—

	£
Imports	1,554,101
Exports	1,561,706

Development.

There is already a demand for several Cyprus products in the United Kingdom and other countries of the Empire; the possibility of development rests chiefly with the Cypriot trader, and largely depends on standardization of qualities and kinds, and proper packing of products intended for export. In particular, the export of potatoes, oranges, carobs, locally made cigarettes, and lace to England, and of cattle and broad beans to Malta, would appear to be susceptible of considerable development.

A Trade Development Board was formed during the year with a view *inter alia* to promoting the tourist industry and developing the Colony's export trade by finding new outlets for its products.

VIII.—WAGES AND THE COST OF LIVING.

At present it may be said that there is no labouring class in Cyprus in the generally accepted sense of the term, though one is gradually being created by the mines. Many labourers own a little land and may at certain seasons of the year be themselves the employers of labour.

Labour is plentiful. The vast majority of the workers are employed either by small agriculturists or by master craftsmen. Factories are very few, and any such institution as the so-called "factory system" is unknown. In short, conditions are oriental rather than occidental.

The largest employers of labour are referred to in Chapter VI of this Report.

The hours of work at the mines are approximately eight hours per day, those for the railway approximately nine hours, those for the Public Works Department vary from eight to ten hours. Generally speaking, the working hours most commonly recognized in the island are those from sunrise to sunset, though it is to be noted that the precise times of " sunrise " and " sunset " are not very rigorously interpreted or observed, and that generous intervals are permitted for food and rest.

The rates of labour for surface work at the mines average about 18cp (2s.) a day for men and 13½cp (1s. 6d.) for women. The rates for underground work are from 3s. upwards. This is equivalent in terms of bread, the average price of which in 1931 was 2cp the oke (2¾ lb.), to 9, 6.75 and 13.5 loaves per day respectively. With the considerable decrease in the number of employees, rates tended to increase slightly.

Under the Mines Regulation Amendment Law of 1925, employers are liable, subject to the provisions of the Law, to pay compensation in the case of death or injuries to workers in the mines while so employed.

In the Public Works Department the rate for skilled labour is 31cp (= 15.5 loaves), for unskilled labour 18cp (= 9 loaves), for women and children 10cp (= 5 loaves). The average rate of pay for unskilled labour chiefly on roads has decreased from 16.35cp in 1930 to 15.77cp in 1931. The rate in 1926 was 14.7cp. The decrease is due to the considerable extra labour employed at minimum rates in connexion with the road scheme begun in 1930.

On the railway, the average rate has declined from 22.25cp in 1930 to 21.75cp (= 10.9 loaves).

The following list shows the staple articles of food, with average prices for 1931, of a family of the labouring class in Nicosia district. Prices in other districts tend to be smaller :—

	Average price in 1931 *per oke* (2¾ *lb.*) s. cp.
Bread	2
Native-made cheese	1 8
Olives	4
Olive oil	1 3½
Beans and lentils	2¾
Potatoes	1¾
Wild vegetables found in the fields	Free
Meat (once a week)	1 6
Dried fish (herrings, sardines) each	½
Bulgur and rice	2¾
Salt	4½
Fruit	1
Onions	2
Other vegetables (average)	1⅕

The following table shows the average cost of living of a family of the labouring class (man, wife and three children) in Nicosia town and the villages of Nicosia District. In other districts the cost of living tends to be cheaper.

Nicosia town.		*Villages.*	
Weekly Food Budget.			
	s. cp.		s. cp.
17½ okes of bread at 2cp. ...	3 8	17½ okes of bread at 2cp. ...	3 8
Food	5 4	Food	5 4
	9s. 3cp.		9s. 3cp.
	s. cp.		s. cp.
Tobacco	1 3	Tobacco	0 7
Café expenses	0 7	Café expenses	0 3½
Alcohol	0 7	Alcohol	0 7
	2s. 8cp.		1s. 8½cp.
	s. cp.		s. cp.
House rent	1 4½	House rent...	0 0
Clothing, etc.	3 4½	Clothing, etc.	3 0
	5s. 0cp.		3s. 0cp.
Total expenses per week.	17s. 2cp.	Total expenses per week.	14s. 2½cp.
Total expenses per annum.	£44 15s. 5cp.	Total expenses per annum.	£37 2s. 4cp.
Wage Rate.			
	£ s. cp.		£ s. cp.
Men, 300 days at 2s. ...	30 0 0	Men, 300 days at 1s. 6cp.	25 0 0
Women, 270 days at 1s. 1cp.	15 0 0	Women, 270 days at 8cp.	12 0 0
Total	£45 0 0	Total	£37 0 0

A considerable fall in the wages for agricultural labour was reported in Larnaca district.

The following information relates to the cost of living for officials prior to the fall of the pound sterling. To what extent it needs revision cannot accurately be determined until the economic situation becomes more settled. Towards the end of 1931 there was an increase of 20 per cent. in the price of food-stuffs imported from foreign countries, and a slight increase in that of local products. The price of commodities imported from the United Kingdom remained practically unchanged.

Cost of living for a single man.

Board and lodging can be obtained in an hotel for £11 to £13 per month. This is an inclusive charge and usually includes everything save personal washing, for which the local charge is about

2s. per dozen articles, large or small. To give some idea of the drink bill, which is entirely a matter of personal habit, the following bazaar prices are inserted :—

	s.	d.	
Whisky	7	4	*Per Bottle.*
Gin	5	8	,, ,,
Local wine	6d. to 2s. 6d.		,, ,,
Good local mineral water ...	8d. per dozen bottles.		

There are no boarding houses.

Cost of living in a house to a married couple.

	Per month.
Food	£12 to £15
Two servants	£6 to £8
Rent	£5 to £6
Fuel and Light	£2 to £3
Washing	£1 5s.
Total ...	£26 to £33

To this figure, which represents comfortable but plain living, must be added for children (without an English nurse) £5 for the first and £3 for each additional child. In addition, in order that a married officer can live reasonably as a member of the community, it is considered that he will require a further £20 per month to cover club, games, charity, subscriptions, amusements, furniture, clothes, entertainment, etc., etc.

Housing accommodation is scarce; rents vary from £48 to £84 per annum, usually payable monthly. There is a limited number of Government houses, some of which are earmarked for definite officials (14), others are available generally (23). The Government charges 6 per cent. of the official salaries of the occupants.

Good furniture is made locally, and the cost of equipping a small house, exclusive of that for silver, china, and other than cheap rugs, is placed at £150 to £200.

It is usual in English households to employ a cook and a house-servant; these can be of either sex and should be regarded as a minimum. Wages are paid as under :—

Men, £3 10s. to £5 per month, inclusive.
Boys, £2 10s. to £3 10s. per month, inclusive.
Women, £1 5s. to £3 per month, inclusive.

but they are usually fed in the house and cost up to 1s. a day for this purpose. The maximum is paid to those able to speak English. There is noticeable a distinct tendency for servants' wages to increase.

The best hotels are of moderate comfort, clean, and provide good plain fare. Terms vary from 6s. to 12s. a day, with the higher price for hotels in the mountain resorts. Very little difference is made for prolonged periods. The minimum price at which a married

couple can live in an hotel is £22 per month for board and lodging. Adding to this a minimum of £1 for tipping, which is less than 5 per cent., and 10s. for washing, the bare minimum is £23 10s. per mensem or £282 per annum. This represents living in one small room, which must serve, in addition to a bedroom, as a writing room, a room for receiving guests, a dressing room and perhaps as a bathroom.

Travelling is chiefly performed in motor cars, which can usually be hired at a cost of 4d. a mile. Government makes an allowance to officials while travelling on duty of $4\frac{2}{3}$d. per mile, if using their own cars, and also pays the actual cost of a hired car, provided this does not exceed $4\frac{2}{3}$d. a mile. Subsistence allowance, varying from 2s. to 12s. a day, is also granted to officials travelling on duty while away from their head station.

Free medical (excluding dental) treatment is available for officials, but not for their families.

Clothing, amusements, and sport are obtainable at prices considerably below those prevailing in England.

There is no income-tax.

IX.—EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

Primary education.

Compulsory education is not yet in force in Cyprus, though in response to a growing demand a law providing for its gradual introduction was passed during the year. The management of the schools is left in the hands of the various religious communities which have their several governing bodies operating under the supervision of the Education Department. Considerable importance is attached to the benefits derived from education and a great interest is taken in the administration of the schools. The richer Cypriots contribute generously to educational needs, and many schools continue to be built both in towns and villages by such donations.

Prior to 1930 the appointment of teachers was in the hands of the Boards of Education; before that it rested with village committees. Under existing laws the appointment and control of teachers for purposes of discipline, transfers, promotion, and salary are vested in the Governor; the Boards, however, retain important functions in the control of the curriculum and textbooks, the assessment of school taxes, and the approval of loans and grants for school buildings.

Schools in operation during the school year 1930-31 were :—

	Boys.	*Girls.*	*Mixed.*	*Total.*	*Increase.*
Greek-Christian ...	216	220	309	745	44
Moslem	63	62	169	294	26
Other religions ...	5	2	14	21	—
Total ...	284	284	492	1,060	70

The large increase connotes rapid progress in the direction of separate schools for each village. There were 46 separate infant schools and in many large villages separate infant classes in the elementary schools. Further provision in this respect was hampered by lack of funds.

The elementary school age is from 6 to 12 years, but a very large proportion of pupils, particularly girls, leave school after three or four years. 52,797 pupils were enrolled this year (an increase of 3,211) out of an estimated school population of some 61,000, leaving about 8,000 absentees. The wastage, caused by children leaving early, which the compulsory education law is designed to prevent, accounts for the bulk of these, while about four out of every five absentees are girls. Most children attend school for a few years, and the opposition to leaving girls at school after the first few years, though still considerable (particularly among Moslems), is gradually dying, especially with the increase in the number of separate girls' schools.

There are small communities of Maronites (five villages and a few in the towns) and Armenians (mostly in Nicosia and Larnaca), whose schools are well looked after by their respective committees and continue to make progress. There are five Latin (Roman Catholic) schools, under the management of various Orders, which to some extent combine elementary and secondary education. The Jews have schools in two small villages.

Salaries of teachers, formerly paid out of education funds, are now paid by Government, as are also the gratuities and benevolent grants for which teachers are eligible when retiring on account of age, illhealth, and, in the case of women, marriage. School maintenance charges are assessed separately on each town or village. The costs of building schools are met by loans to each town or village from education funds or private sources, repayable over periods of five to twenty years by additions to the local assessments. About £5,000 was so raised during this year.

The total cost of elementary education to the island during the year was £139,811.

During the year 33 schools were built, 17 begun, and 1 bought; 170 existing schools were repaired.

Secondary education.

Not more than about one third of those who complete the elementary school course proceed to any higher education. Secondary schools are not under Government control, but are managed by local committees. They receive grants-in-aid for the teaching of English, for which purpose they are open to inspection by the Education Department.

The only Moslem secondary schools are the Boys' Lycée and the Victoria Girls' School in Nicosia, but there are intermediate (Rushdié) classes nominally attached to all elementary schools and actually flourishing in the towns and larger villages. The Lycée

programme is based on the requirements of Stamboul University, with the addition of an alternative commercial course in the top classes. The headmaster is English and one English assistant master has been recruited, particularly for the commercial side.

There is a Greek-Christian Gymnasium, or classical high school, in five of the main towns, and high school classes are attached to the schools of five large villages. There is no great demand for more facilities for this form of secondary education, as it is increasingly difficult for the pupils to find suitable openings in Cyprus. The standard reached is not high, and there is no doubt that the immediate need is for improvement rather than extension of these schools.

There is a flourishing commercial Lyceum at Larnaca, and practical or commercial schools at Platres and Pedoulas. The opening of a new commercial Lyceum at Limassol (under private management) is a sign that the importance of practical studies, as opposed to the classical Gymnasium course, is increasingly realized.

The standard of English is improving; four English masters are at present employed.

Private secondary schools include the English School, Nicosia, conducted on the lines of an English grammar school, and the American Academies, attached to the Reformed Presbyterian Mission—for boys at Larnaca, for girls at Larnaca and Nicosia. All these schools have boarding-houses. There is a private commercial school at Lemythou founded in 1912 by the late Mr. D. Mitsis, a native of the village, and two private girls' schools at Limassol.

Evening classes in the new Turkish alphabet have been held at a great many Moslem schools throughout the island; they are popular and well attended.

University education.

There is no university in Cyprus. Students are prepared for the Universities of Stamboul or Athens at all secondary schools, though relatively few are able to proceed so far. A still smaller number go to French universities, and a few study law and technical subjects in England.

A scheme of Government scholarships for enabling Cypriots to receive higher education in England was started in 1930. Two scholarships in accountancy, sufficient to cover the cost of articled training, were awarded during 1931.

Training of teachers.

There is great need of an independent teachers' training college. At present, Moslem candidates receive some training at the Moslem secondary schools, and Greeks at the Pancyprian Training School (attached to the Gymnasium) and Phaneromene Girls' School in Nicosia, and at the Priests' Training College, Larnaca. These schools, the last named excepted, receive grants-in-aid for this purpose.

The scheme of agricultural training for schoolmasters which was inaugurated in 1930 was continued until June of the year under review, by which time the masters then under training had completed their course. They were subsequently appointed to schools possessing school gardens. At the end of June the scheme had to be temporarily suspended for financial reasons.

Technical education.

There are no technical schools proper in the island. Carpentry and bee-keeping are taught in a few elementary schools, and wherever the country is suitable there are school gardens in which the children learn gardening. The agricultural courses mentioned above were intended to lead to the development of a "rural bias" in the country schools. In girls' schools needlework is widely taught, and sericulture is encouraged by apparatus supplied on a large scale by the Agricultural Department.

The agricultural school maintained by the Agricultural Department is referred to in another chapter of this Report. Apprentices are taken by the Government Railway and in the workshops of the Public Works Department, as well as in the mines of Amiandos, Skouriotissa, and Mavrovouni. Boot-making, tailoring, and carpet-making are taught in the Central Prison, Nicosia.

Government examinations.

The Government examinations in English, Turkish, and Greek, and the Civil Service qualifying examination were, as usual, held during the year. 666 candidates presented themselves for the examination in English, of whom 413 were successful and were awarded certificates. These certificates awarded to the successful candidates are highly valued, not only by Government officials but also by those seeking employment elsewhere.

Welfare, etc.

There is no public system of accident, sickness, or old age insurance. In Nicosia there are two orphanages; one Greek, managed by a Committee of which the Archbishop of Cyprus is chairman, the other Armenian, endowed by the late Mr. Melkonian of Egypt, and managed by a special Committee of the General Union of Armenian Benevolence in Paris. In Nicosia also there is a small home for destitute children, a home for healthy children of lepers, administered by the Government, and a municipal poorhouse. Larnaca and Limassol also have a municipal poorhouse, mainly for old people, and the last-named a day nursery supported by a local society. In each of the district towns there is a society of Greek Cypriot women who organize relief for the poor; and there are organizations for feeding necessitous school-children.

In 1926 a delegation from the British Social Hygiene Council visited Cyprus and submitted a report containing, *inter alia*, suggestions for promoting social welfare on the island. The outcome

of this was the formation in 1927 of the Cyprus Social Hygiene Council, the appointment of a venereal disease specialist, a bacteriologist, and a trained social worker. The latter is secretary to the Council and is also a member of the Government Central Board of Film Censors, established in 1931. The Council, with the Governor as chairman, is formed of the heads of the Health, Education, Law, and Police Departments, the mayors of the leading towns, and representatives of all classes of the community. Its duty is "to make recommendations to the Government for action for social welfare and hygiene, legislative, financial, and administrative."

The protection of young servant girls engaged the attention of the Council. A law for the protection of female domestic servants was passed in 1928, under which employers must register each servant girl under the age of 18, and report to the Commissioner and the Police when a girl leaves their employment. In the same year a hostel was opened in Nicosia where girls out of service can stay pending their further employment or return home. The hostel receives grants from the Government and some of the municipalities, but otherwise depends on voluntary contributions. Up to the end of 1931, 181 girls have been admitted and have stayed for periods varying from a day or two to several months. In the district towns where the law is also in force, special lodgings have been provided where these girls can stay for a few days; and one or two ladies in each town undertake to make suitable arrangements for them.

Affiliated to the Social Hygiene Council are two infant-welfare centres, one at Nicosia and one at Larnaca, which are financed by municipal and voluntary contributions, and receive their drugs free through the Government hospitals. Each of them has a whole-time superintendent, who also visits the homes of the infants.

The Social Hygiene Council has also arranged short courses of lectures, mainly for teachers and students of the secondary schools in Nicosia and other large centres. The syllabus includes subjects such as malaria, tuberculosis, eye disease, venereal disease, leprosy, care of animals, bacteriology, food values, citizenship, social welfare, etc. In 1931 a course of lectures was held in Nicosia during the Bairan holidays for Turkish teachers and pupils, the audiences numbering daily from 500 to 600. A similar course was held at Limassol for a Greek-speaking audience in June. Health films, lent by the League of Red Cross Societies, have been shown in some of the towns, and it is hoped to carry this form of propaganda into the villages with the aid of a travelling projecting apparatus.

A school for blind children was started in 1928; there are now eleven boys and one girl in residence. The superintendent is an English woman who is a trained teacher of the blind, and is assisted by a blind Armenian woman. The children are taught reading and writing in Greek and English braille, arithmetic, rush-mat making, chair caning, basket work, knitting, and violin playing.

school is supported by grants from the Government, the educa-
authority, and the municipalities, and by voluntary contribu-

the summer of the year under review various holiday camps
delicate children were arranged; at Larnaca the mayor
ized a "day camp," the children returning to their homes
ght; at Limassol and Nicosia steps were taken by the initiative
al bodies, with the co-operation of the municipal and educa-
authorities, to send children to the hills and the coast respec-
. Camps were also held by certain of the Boy Scout troops.
mes are spreading sporadically in the elementary and secondary
ls, but progress is hampered by lack of grounds. Association
ll is especially popular in the island, and matches are played
en the various towns; during the year an interdepartmental
ll league was formed. Other games are also played, and
the Greek and Turkish communities hold annual sports.
ublic library was opened in 1927, attached to which is a small
epartmental circulating library containing books for the use
icers at out-stations; libraries are gradually starting in the
ntary and secondary schools. A school of music was founded
e same year in Nicosia, and a branch subsequently opened in
ssol. Pupils who so desire are prepared for the examinations
e diplomas of Associate and Licentiate of the Trinity College
usic; an examiner from this College comes yearly to Cyprus to
ine the candidates. Music and singing are also taught to a
d extent in the schools. Drama, apart from very occasional
sentations of local customs, hardly exists.

X.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

Shipping.

hundred and twenty-two steamships and seven hundred and
ty-six sailing vessels, engaged in foreign trade, called at
s ports, chiefly at Famagusta, Larnaca, and Limassol, during
ear, an increase of 75 and 32, respectively, as compared with
gures for 1930. An increase in steamships and a decrease in
g vessels are observable in the ships engaged in the coastal
between the ports and anchorages of the island. The increase
nage of the steamers engaged in foreign trade that entered
s ports amounted to 28,740 tons.

existing harbourage at Limassol and Larnaca consists of
for small craft and open roadsteads; and any improvements
se ports would probably be restricted to re-arrangement and
sion of the jetties, combined with dredging. At Famagusta,
er, the presence of natural advantages unrivalled in the
n Mediterranean would permit of the expansion of the present
r works to an almost unlimited extent; and a loan has been
ved for the reconstruction and development of this port. The
ng harbour was well suited to the conditions obtaining twenty,

and even ten, years ago when ships seeking admission rarely exceeded 2,000 tons, but the ships of 4,000 and 5,000 tons which call at present expose themselves to risk when entering the harbour in foul weather and are manœuvred with difficulty in the limited space within the breakwater. The present plan, work on which during the year is described in Chapter XII, provides for the dredging and enlargement of the harbour so that it will be able to accommodate ships up to 8,000 or 9,000 tons. One quarter of the cost of the scheme up to £50,000 is being contributed from the Colonial Development Fund.

Consideration has also been accorded to an allied proposal, which is supported in many quarters, for the establishment at Famagusta of bonded warehouses with the object of capturing the traffic in transhipment cargo destined for various ports on the Syrian, Anatolian, and neighbouring coasts. Cyprus is undoubtedly well situated for the purpose of furnishing an entrepôt for trade of this nature; and the fact that goods so landed in the island could remain under British control and jurisdiction until reconsigned against cash payments to their destinations presents a unique and solid advantage of which traders in the Levant are not likely to lose sight.

There is a regular subsidized mail service between Cyprus, Egypt, Syria, and Cilicia. A new five-years' contract was made with the Khedivial Mail Steamship and Graving Dock Company, Ltd., as from 1st October, 1931, the old contract having expired in December, 1930; during the interval temporary arrangements were in force. Direct weekly sailings on the above itinerary are maintained under the contract.

In addition to the Khedivial Steamship Company, the Lloyd Triestino Company maintained two fortnightly services of passenger steamers which visited Famagusta, Larnaca, and Limassol on itineraries including Egypt, Palestine, Syria, Cilicia, Cyprus, Rhodes, Greece, and the Adriatic ports. Steamers of the Società Italiana di Servizi Maritimi visited Cyprus at regular fortnightly intervals on an itinerary from Genoa visiting Egypt, Palestine, Syria, Cyprus, Smyrna, Constantinople, the Piræus, Naples, and Marseilles. Vessels of the Messageries Maritimes called at Larnaca fortnightly. Cargo steamers of the Moss Line called at fairly frequent intervals, and also steamers of the Prince Line plying with cargo from England, Egypt, and Syria to Cyprus.

The Eastern Mediterranean Express Line maintained a frequent but irregular service direct from Marseilles and Piraeus to Cyprus returning to Piraeus and Marseilles via Syria, Palestine, and Egypt. In the winter this itinerary is reversed.

The Lloyd Triestino Company continued a weekly express service, begun at the end of 1930, from Trieste and Brindisi to Larnaca, Jaffa, Haifa, and Beirut. By this route the journey to London is performed in five days.

Foreign mails.

time taken in transit by mails from the United Kingdom is
ys or one week. During the year, the Post Office received by
bsidized Khedivial Mail Steamers 6,583 inward mail-bags, a
se of 1,965, and despatched 2,877 outward mail-bags, a de-
of 1,206, compared with the figures for the previous year.
ls with European capitals generally, Palestine, Syria, Turkey,
Greece were exchanged by vessels of the Lloyd Triestino,
i Maritimi, Messageries Maritimes, and Eastern
erranean Express Companies at weekly, fortnightly, and
lar intervals; 1,985 mails were despatched and 3,164 received,
ses of 1,522 and 2,408, respectively, as compared with 1930.
cels destined for other countries show a decrease of 43 on the
s for 1930. The estimated value of merchandise exported by
post was £13,614, a decrease of £1,275 as compared with
The principal articles so exported were, as previously,
ra lace and embroidery, cigarettes, and woollen, silk, cotton,
nen piece-goods.
cels received from overseas totalled 24,254 or 1,334 less than
0, to a value of £65,492 as against £73,623. A decrease is to
orded in the traffic handled under the cash-on-delivery system.

Internal posts.

tor mail services are run daily between the various towns of
land, and there are branch post sections to the villages. The
ated number of miles travelled in the conveyance of mails
g the year is 595,000, an increase of 15,000 miles as compared
he previous year.
rteen post offices, and three branch offices working during the
er months only, and 561 postal agencies, an increase of 15
e preceding year, were in operation during the year. Postal
business was transacted at 21 offices. British postal orders
shed and issued.
e series of postage and revenue stamps now consists of 14
inations ranging from ¼ piastre to £5.
mps and stamped stationery sold during the year amounted
5,608, but of this sum £12,799 represents Customs duty
ht to account by means of stamps. Sales to philatelists
ed £81, a decrease of £3 on the figure for 1930.
e total number of articles dealt with by the local post office
3,950,377, a decrease of 204,827 as compared with 1930;
,652 articles were posted in the island, a decrease of 177,669;
mainder were received from abroad. Correspondence for local
ry shows a decrease of 90,445 items, and that posted for
l, including the United Kingdom, a decrease of 87,224. Parcels
l for delivery in Cyprus show a decrease of 2,319.
ing to the fact that all receipts from the sale of the combined
ge and revenue stamps are credited under one head, it is not

possible to give an actual figure of earnings; there is no doubt, however, that the Postal Department is worked at a profit.

Telegraphs.

The Eastern Telegraph Company maintains a telegraph cable between Larnaca and Alexandria, and Larnaca and Haifa, and land telegraphs between the six principal towns of the island During the summer season Platres and Mount Troödos and Pedoulas are connected with the system. The only Government telegraph is a line along the railway from Famagusta to Morphou and Evrykhou.

One hundred and forty-six licences to instal and maintain wireless telegraphy receiving-apparatus were issued under the provisions of the Wireless Telegraphy Regulations, 1925. Such licences entitle the holders to instal and maintain apparatus for receiving messages only. The installation or maintenance of apparatus capable of transmitting messages is prohibited.

Telephones.

There are small telephone exchanges connecting the various Government offices and the residences of certain officials at Nicosia, Famagusta, Larnaca, and, during the summer season, Troödos, all of which are connected by trunk lines. Lines have been added connecting Famagusta with the police stations at Rizokarpaso and three intermediate villages and also with the lighthouse at Cape Greco. The Forest Department maintained telephones in the principal forest areas for reporting outbreaks of fire and these lines are connected with the Government system where possible. There is now a complete telephone line from Troodos to the western end of the mountain range. There is a small private exchange which offers a telephone service in the town of Limassol, but this is not connected with the other systems in the island.

Negotiations proceeded with Imperial and International Communications, Ltd., for the installation of a public telephone system throughout the island and for the erection of a wireless telegraphy station.

Railways.

The Cyprus Government Railway consists of a line from the port of Famagusta, at the north-eastern end of the island, through Nicosia, the capital, and Morphou at the western end of the Mesaoria plain into the foot-hills of Mount Troödos at Evrykhou in the Solea valley. The total length of line open to traffic is 76 miles.

There are two extensions of the Government Railway operated as private lines; one runs from the Phokasa mine in the Solea valley below Evrykhou, the other from the Mavrovouni mine-head along the Xero river-bed; both branches converge at the new mining township of Xero, where the Cyprus Mines Corporation has erected plant for preparing the ore for shipment off its own pier.

The gross expenditure and the gross earnings for the year were £21,134 and £26,385 showing decreases of £991 and £479, respectively, on the figures for 1930.

In spite of the universal decline in trade the railway administration was able to show a profit of £649 on the year's working after meeting loan and other charges.

The following table shows the passenger traffic for the last three years :—

	No. of Passengers.	Receipts.
1929	... 154,672	6,634
1930	... 219,230	8,107
1931	... 168,017	6,237

Motor-bus services connecting with the trains at Nicosia and Famagusta were run by contractors as in the previous year; railway road services ran 33,534 miles and carried 22,469 tons and 5,121 passengers.

56,859 tons of goods were carried by rail during the year, an increase of 6,684 tons. Receipts increased by £677.

Rail-borne imports increased by 5,344 tons, owing to a larger importation of flour, timber, cement, etc.

During the disturbances the railway was subjected to acts of sabotage. Fortunately no derailments of running trains, loss of life, or injury occurred, though the service was dislocated for a time.

Roads.

In proportion to its population Cyprus is well supplied with roads. The main and secondary roads alone amount to 2.82 miles per thousand of population. If village roads are included, the proportion is 9.28 miles per thousand.

About 1,000 miles of the roads are traversable by car. Of recent years there has been a great increase in motor traffic, with a corresponding increased wear of the roads. In 1931 there were 1,616 motor cars and lorries licensed to use the roads, as against 1,558 in 1930. Of this number, 1,104 were of Canadian manufacture, 279 American, 94 Italian, 5 French, 1 German, 1 Swedish, 1 Belgian, and 131 manufactured in the United Kingdom. There were 285 motor bicycles, all of which were of British manufacture.

During the year a small-scale map of the island was published by the Land Registration and Survey Department, showing the roads on which motor cars can be driven.

The reconstruction of roads under a loan scheme, begun in 1930, was continued throughout 1931, and by the end of the year there were 240 miles of asphalted surface. Expenditure amounted to £101,673, and in addition the sum of £26,696 was spent on the maintenance of roads not under construction.

The main roads are of a minimum width of 16 feet between ditches.

The village roads are maintained by the District Administration, chiefly with the aid of free labour supplied by the villages served. The sum of £7,000 was provided to assist in their upkeep from Government funds.

Air.

A regular service has not yet been established.

XI.—BANKING, CURRENCY, WEIGHTS, AND MEASURES.

Banks.

The chief banks in Cyprus are the Ottoman Bank, with branches at Nicosia, Larnaca, Limassol, Famagusta, and Paphos, and, during the summer season, Troödos; the Bank of Athens with branches at Limassol and Nicosia; the Bank of Cyprus with its head office at Nicosia and agencies at Larnaca, Limassol, Famagusta, Paphos, Kyrenia, and Morphou; and the Ionian Bank, Limited, with a branch at Nicosia and agencies at Larnaca, Limassol, Famagusta, and Paphos.

There are also six other banks of the nature of savings banks, established under the Companies (Limited Liability) Law, 1922, two at Larnaca, two at Paphos, one at Limassol, and one at Famagusta.

The amount of deposits in banks in the Colony during the year totalled £1,045,497.

The Agricultural Bank, established in June, 1925, under the joint auspices of the Government and the Ottoman Bank, has a total capital of £250,000. It works in close connexion with the co-operative societies, and it is hoped that through these institutions, which make available for the farmer the ready money he would otherwise have to obtain from the money-lender, the general indebtedness of the island will in a few years show a considerable improvement.

Currency.

Currency notes.—£5 and £1. The 10s. notes of the 1917 design are being gradually withdrawn from circulation.

Gold Coins.—£1. The Cyprus £1 is equal to the pound sterling. Gold is scarcely seen in active circulation.

Silver Coins.—45-piastre piece (special Jubilee issue in 1928).
18-piastre piece.
9-piastre piece (= 1 shilling. There are 20 shillings to the £).
4½-piastre piece.
3-piastre piece.

Copper Coins.—Piastre.
Half-piastre.
Quarter-piastre.

Weights and measures.

Capacity.

2 pints = 1 quart
$2\frac{1}{5}$ quarts = 1 Cyprus litre.
4 quarts = 1 gallon.
8 gallons = 1 kilé.
9 quarts = 1 kouza } liquid measure.
16 kouzas = 1 load }

Weight.

400 drams = 1 oke.
1 oke = $2\frac{4}{5}$ lb.
$1\frac{1}{5}$ okes = 1 Cyprus litre.
5 okes = 1 stone.
44 okes = 1 kantar.
180 okes = 1 Aleppo kantar.
800 okes = 1 ton.

Length.

12 inches = 1 foot.
2 feet = 1 pic.
3 feet = 1 yard.
33 pics = 1 chain.
2,640 pics = 1 mile.

Land Measure.

1 donum = 60 pics = 40 yards square ($\frac{40}{121}$ ths of an acre).
1,936 donums = 1 square mile.
3.025 donums = 1 acre.

XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

The work of the Public Works Department includes the construction and repair of all Government roads and buildings throughout the island, the maintenance of harbours and lighthouses, the construction of village water-supplies, the inspection of all steam boilers annually and of all public vehicles quarterly, and the maintenance of pubic services such as the Government telephone system and the water-supplies to Government buildings and residences.

The department also undertakes all Royal Engineer services in the Colony and provides engineering services for the Nicosia water administration, the Troödos board of health and the building committees of the six principal towns.

For departmental purposes the Colony is divided into three engineering divisions, each controlled by a Divisional Engineer with the necessary staff, workshops, and stores.

The headquarters of the department are at Nicosia, the staff comprising the Director, Assistant Director, Roads Engineer, Water Engineer, Mechanical Engineer, and Accountant.

In 1931 the expenditure including that on road loan works carried out by direct labour amounted to some £190,674 as compared with £171,000 in 1930.

In addition £39,020 was spent on loan works, carried out by contract, for the improvement of Famagusta harbour. This scheme, an outline of which appears in Chapter X, was started in May. Dredging to the extent of 184,000 cubic yards was carried out, and 650 of the large concrete blocks for the new quay wall were made. The substructure of the new eastern breakwater head was completed, and the new breakwater mound carried up above water-level. A beginning was also made with the dismantling of the existing eastern breakwater spur, which is being removed in order to widen the harbour entrance.

Owing to the necessity for economy, the majority of extraordinary works, other than the loan works, provided for in the estimates, were either abandoned or greatly reduced.

Improvements were made to the water-supply and accommodation of the leper farm and the mental hospital; and the artesian boring programme was carried on during the year with continued success, and resulted in additional supplies of water amounting in the aggregate to 1,872,000 gallons a day, sufficient to irrigate 418 acres.

Thirty-three schemes for the improvement of village water-supplies were completed, and 23 supplies examined. In every case water is conducted to the village in galvanized steel pipes leading from springs or chains of wells. Half the funds for these works are provided by the Government and half by the village or villages interested.

XIII.—JUSTICE AND POLICE.

For the administration of justice Cyprus is divided into three judicial districts. The Courts are constituted under an Imperial Order in Council of 1927, amended with effect from 1st December, 1931, by a further Imperial Order in Council. Provision is made therein for :—

(1) A Supreme Court consisting of five judges two of whom are Christian and Moslem Cypriots, respectively, and having power to hear criminal and civil appeals from the decisions of all other courts, including Assize Courts and Divisional Courts of the Supreme Court.

(2) Three Divisional Courts consisting of one or two judges of the Supreme Court, as may be directed by the Chief Justice, and exercising original jurisdiction to hear and determine (*a*) defended actions of £300 and over and (*b*) election petitions.

(3) Three District Courts, the personnel of each consisting prior to 1st December, 1931, of a President and four Cypriot District Judges, two Christians and two Moslems, but when functioning constituted by the President and one or two

District Judges of differing religions. Under the Order in Council of 1931 these Courts consist of one non-Cypriot Judge (the President) and such number of District Judges as the Governor shall from time to time direct. The total number of District Judges was fixed by the Governor, with effect from 1st December, 1931, at ten. District Courts have appellate civil jurisdiction in appeals from Assistant District Judges and original civil jurisdiction in all actions except those within the exclusive jurisdiction of a Mussulman Religious Tribunal or triable by a Divisional Court, as stated in 2 (*a*) above. In certain cases, e.g., bankruptcy, probate, etc., their jurisdiction is unlimited. The Governor, if he consider it expedient, may direct that Additional District Courts be held, or may appoint Additional District Judges. He may also, when necessary, direct a non-Cypriot Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court to act as President, in which case the District Court so presided over has unlimited civil jurisdiction.

(4) Three Assistant District Judges' Courts having civil jurisdiction up to £25, and in the cases mentioned below up to £50. The Governor has power to appoint as many Assistant District Judges as he may think necessary. In 1931 there were first nine and later eight such judges. The President and the District Judges may also sit as Assistant District Judges and when so sitting have the major jurisdiction, which may also be given by the Governor to any Assistant District Judge.

(5) Three Assize Courts having unlimited criminal jurisdiction, and consisting of three or five judges, as the Chief Justice may direct, these being in the former case a non-Cypriot Judge of the Supreme Court and either two District Judges or the President and one District Judge, and in the latter two non-Cypriot Judges of the Supreme Court and the President and two District Judges.

(6) Magisterial Courts consisting of the President sitting with one or two District Judges of differing religions, or alone, or of one or two such Judges of differing religions, or of an Assistant District Judge, and having, according as they are constituted, summary jurisdiction in cases involving up to three years' imprisonment or £100 fine or both, with or without an order for compensation not exceeding £100.

(7) Three Mussulman Religious Tribunals consisting of a Sheri Judge, and having jurisdiction restricted to marriage, divorce, maintenance in relation thereto, inheritance and succession, wills and their registration, and the registration of vakfiehs, and concerning persons of the Mussulman faith only.

There is also a Sheri Tribunal of Appeal consisting of the Moslem Judge of the Supreme Court as *ex officio* President and any two

Moslem District Judges nominated by the Chief Justice, and having jurisdiction to hear appeals from the decisions of Mussulman Religious Tribunals.

The Courts of Cyprus apply Ottoman Law as from time to time altered or modified by Cyprus Statute Law. In civil matters when the amount or value in dispute is £300 or over an appeal lies from the Supreme Court to His Majesty in Council. The Supreme Court may also in its discretion grant leave to appeal to His Majesty in Council from any other judgment which involves a question of great public importance.

Criminal returns.

In 1931, 147 persons were tried by the Assize Courts as against 135 in 1930. Eleven persons were tried for murder and three for manslaughter, as against six and twelve in the previous year. There were six convictions for murder as against four in 1930. The number of persons dealt with in Summary Courts during 1931 was 45,962, of whom 36,342 were convicted, the figures for 1930 being 67,302 and 50,524, respectively. Of the 36,342 persons convicted, 1,053 were imprisoned, 27,032 fined, 433 committed for trial in the Assize Courts, and the rest bound over or otherwise disposed of. The statistics reveal a decrease in serious crime generally, though owing to the disturbances there was a large increase in offences against the State, arson and larceny. There was a large decrease in minor offences, due mainly to a decision by the Supreme Court regarding trespass.

Civil proceedings.

2,093 actions were brought in the District Courts, a decrease of 171 on the figure for 1930. Assistant District Judges' cases fell from 8,768 in 1930 to 8,635 in 1931.

Police.

The Cyprus Military Police Force is constituted under the provisions of Law 2 of 1878, which enacted that it should consist of a Chief Commandant, and of such Local Commandants and other officers as the High Commissioner might appoint, and of a certain number of mounted and foot police.

For police purposes the island is divided into the six administrative districts, which again are themselves divided. Each district is in charge of a Local Commandant, subject to the control of the Chief Commandant, and of the Commissioner with whom he works in close co-operation. At Kyrenia the Commissioner himself performs the duties of Local Commandant. At Nicosia, the headquarters, there is also a Local Commandant in charge of the depot, which was formed in 1913 for the instruction of recruits and the establishment of a reserve force.

The police are under military organization and discipline, and receive some training in drill, musketry and the use of Lewis guns; their duties, however, are essentially civil, including the maintenance of public order, prevention and detection of crime, control of traffic, and provision of orderlies to Courts and Government offices. In addition they provide the fire brigade, telephone operators, passport control officers, and warders for the central and district prisons.

The police are also engaged as Group Commanders to the Rural Police Force, established under Law 2, Part 2 of 1878, which came into operation on 1st November, 1923. This force is composed of such number of rural constables as the Governor may from time to time determine, who are responsible for the protection of the rural areas under their charge.

The actual strength of the Military Police Force in 1931, was as follows :—

Officers :—			
British	4		
Cypriot (Moslems)	8		
Cypriot (Christians)	10		
			22
Non-Commissioned Officers :—			
District Sergeant-Majors.			
Cypriot (Moslems)	8		
Cypriot (Christians)	6		
		14	
Sergeants.			
Cypriot (Moslems)	10		
Cypriot (Christians)	10		
		20	
Corporals.			
Cypriot (Moslems)	10		
Cypriot (Christians)	23		
		33	
			67
Troopers and Privates.			
Cypriot (Moslems)	293		
Cypriot (Christians)	380		
			673
Total strength of the Force ...			762

Discipline during the year was very satisfactory, particularly during the disturbances.

The actual strength of the rural police on 31st December, 1931, was 815. All of these could read and write one or more languages. There were 34 enlistments during the year.

The discipline and efficiency of the rural constables were satisfactory. They afforded valuable assistance to the police in the prevention and detection of crime, to the Commissioners in reporting offences against the forest laws, and to the veterinary service in reporting outbreaks of disease. They also carried out the sheep, goat, and pig counting under the supervision of the military police.

Prisons.

The central prison in Nicosia is a modern building containing separate cells for 390 male and 18 female prisoners. With this accommodation the separate system can normally be maintained throughout, the workshops alone being in association. The prisons in the other districts are smaller and are used for the custody of short-sentence prisoners only.

Time is allowed for the payment of fines exceeding £1.

The treatment of prisoners is directed as far as possible to reform rather than punishment. They are employed on various kinds of industrial labour, including tailoring, bootmaking, carpentering, weaving, masonry, carpet-making, as well as on agricultural and re-afforestation work. Educational advantages are afforded to them, and priests of all denominations allowed to visit them. In cases of good behaviour, remission of imprisonment is granted where the sentence is for not less than two years. After release, they have every encouragement to lead honest lives.

There is a reformatory for juvenile offenders at Athalassa farm, close to Nicosia, the inmates of which are employed and instructed in farm-work and other kinds of work calculated to suit them for useful trades.

The probation system is not followed in Cyprus, local conditions rendering it inapplicable.

During the year under review discipline was well maintained. The daily average number of persons detained in all the prisons was 585.20 as compared with 556.76 in 1930; 707 persons were imprisoned for offences connected with the disturbances. The sanitary condition of the prisons was satisfactory and the health of the prisoners good, the daily average number on the sick list being 7.59. In 19[illegible] it was 5.95.

At the Athalassa reformatory the daily average population was 49.04 as compared with 52.68 in 1930. Seventy per cent. of offenders are found to lead honest lives on their release from the reformatory.

XIV.—LEGISLATION.

The following laws were enacted :—

The Irrigation Law, 1931.—Amends and consolidates the Irrigation and Water Law, 1887, and empowers, *inter alia*, committees elected under the law to impose a rate.

The Oaths and Affidavits Law, 1931.—Makes provision for the administration of oaths by Judges and Registrars of the Courts where provision is not otherwise made.

The Fisheries Law, 1931.—Regulates and controls fishing in the Colony, prohibits the use of poisons and explosives, and ensures that in taking fish no practices are followed and no equipment is employed which might cause damage to immature fish.

The Advocates Law, 1931.—Allows law agents in Great Britain or Ireland to be enrolled as advocates in Cyprus.

The Corporate Bodies (Immovable Property Registration) Law, 1931.—Extends the provisions of the Corporate Bodies (Immovable Property Registration) Law, 1908, to partnerships formed under the Partnership Law, 1928, and validates certain previous registrations.

The Stamp Law, 1931.—Deals with adhesive stamps on cheques, and provides that certain documents requiring stamps may be stamped after their execution, upon payment of a penalty, and that unstamped documents may be received in evidence upon payment of the stamp duty and a penalty.

The Compulsory Education Law, 1931.—Gives power to the Governor in Council upon the recommendation of the Board of Education to declare any area to be a compulsory school attendance area, and imposes an obligation upon every parent of a child residing within such area to send the child to school.

The Supplementary Appropriation Law, 1931.—Makes additional provision for the service for the twelve months ended on 31st December, 1930.

The Cyprus Criminal Code Order in Council, 1928, *Amendment Law*, 1931.—(1) Extends to all Courts, including the Assize Courts, the power to impose a fine instead of imprisonment in proper cases, and effects certain other amendments which tend to cheapen and expedite the administration of criminal justice. (2) Makes provision for the suppression of brothels.

The Elementary Education Law, 1931.—Deals with the conditions of service of teachers in elementary schools, and provides that the duties of the Board of Examiners in the case of teachers other than Greek-Christian and Moslem shall be performed by the Colonial Secretary instead of by the Board of Examiners for Moslem teachers.

The Hotels (Guarantee) Law, 1931.—Authorizes the Governor to enter into an agreement with any company of a certain financial status which is prepared to erect hotels in Cyprus, and to give a guarantee of a return of five per cent. on the capital actually invested therein.

The Village Roads (Amendment) Law, 1931.—Provides for the payment of contributions for the upkeep of village roads, but allows any sum due to be commuted at the option of the payer by work to be performed within a distance of not more than four miles from his village.

The Customs, Excise, and Revenue Law, 1931.—Prevents goods being imported under false invoices whereby the Customs may be defrauded.

The Mental Patients Law, 1931.—Provides for the care and custody of mentally afflicted persons and the administration of their property, and repeals the Turkish laws on the subject.

The Telephone (Agreement) Law, 1931.—Provides that any indemnity by Government in respect of the telephone service shall be calculated yearly but shall be limited to £1,000 a year, instead of being calculated at the end of a period of ten years and being limited to £10,000.

The Companies (Limited Liablity) Law, 1931.—Empowers a company limited by shares to issue redeemable preference shares and to reduce its share capital.

The Flags (Prohibition) Law, 1931.—Prohibits, subject to certain exceptions, the flying of flags in any place or on any building.

The Bells (Regulation) Law, 1931.—Makes provision for the control of the ringing of bells.

The Village Authorities Law, 1931.—Introduces a new system for the selection of mukhtars and azas. Provides that one mukhtar and four azas from among the Christian community and one mukhtar and four azas from among the Moslem community shall respectively be appointed by the Governor for every village or quarter to serve as Village Commission.

The Municipal Corporations (Motor Omnibuses) Law, 1931.—Provides for the continuance of the Municipal Corporations (Motor Omnibuses) Law, 1930, until 31st December, 1932.

The Reparation Impost Law, 1931.—Provides for the payment by certain towns and villages of sums due on account of the damage done and the expense incurred in consequence of disturbances which have occurred in the Colony.

Subsidiary legislation issued during the year 1931.

Administration of justice.—

Bankruptcy Rules (No. 1) 1931.
Bankruptcy Rules (No. 2) 1931.

Assize Courts (Regulation of Sittings) Rules of Court, 1931.
Municipal Corporations (Nuisances) Rules of Court, 1931.
Registration of Clubs Rules of Court, 1931.

Animals.—

Order in Council regulating the exportation of mares and fillies.

Agriculture.—

Tree Planting (Athienou) Village Area Regulations, 1931.

Order as to treatment of almond trees within areas declared infected with the disease known as almond pest, *curytoma amygdalis*.

Order declaring the whole island infected with almond pest, *curytoma amygdalis*.

Order in Council regulating the importation of certain fruits, plants, etc.

Order in Council amending the above Order by the addition thereto of " water melon from Palestine ".

Clubs.—

Registration of Clubs Regulations, 1931.

Customs.—

Order in Council prohibiting the importation of " rocket " or " tracer " sporting cartridges.

Order in Council allowing the importation of petroleum and paraffin free of duty.

Wharfage Dues Order, 1931.

Order in Council allowing the importation of piping other than iron piping free of duty.

District administration.—

Proclamation constituting Foukassa mine as a village under the name of Skouriotissa.

Proclamation changing the Nicosia-Paphos district boundary.

Disturbances.—

Proclamation putting the Defence (Certain British Possessions) Order in Council, 1928, into force.

Order in Council restricting the transmission of telegrams and radio-telegrams.

The Defence of Cyprus (Consolidation and Amendment No. 2) Regulations, 1931.

The Defence of Cyprus (Consolidation and Amendment No. 3) Regulations, 1931.

The Defence of Cyprus (Consolidation and Amendment No. 4) Regulations, 1931.

Education.—

Order giving casting vote to the Chairman of the Governing Body of the Moslem Secondary Schools.

Order increasing the taxes payable by Moslem taxpayers of the towns and villages.

Order for the recovery of annual interest and sinking fund in respect of loans raised to provide school buildings from churches, etc.

Local government.—

Municipal Corporations (Audit Fees) Rules, 1931.

Municipal Corporation Gratuities By-laws for 4 Municipal Corporations.

Municipal Corporations (Town Bailiffs) Rules, 1931.

Municipal By-laws for 10 Municipal Corporations.

Omnibus (Nicosia) Regulations, 1931.

Malicious injury.—

Recovery of Compensation for Injury to Property Regulations, 1931.

Mines.—

Mines (Electricity) Regulations, 1931.

Posts, telegraphs, and wireless.—

Post Office (Air Mail Rate of Postage) Order, 1931.

Parcels Post (Rates of Postage) Order, 1931.

Professions, businesses, and trades.—

Silkworm Industry Protection Rules, 1931.

Sponge Fishery Rules, 1931.

Fisheries Regulations, 1931, and (No. 2) 1931.

Notice amending the schedule of poisons and medical substances.

Order in Council applying Part III of the Dangerous Drugs Law, 1925, to di-hydro-morphine.

Companies (Table A) Rules, 1931.

Companies Rules, 1931.

Hotels and Public Buildings (Nicosia) By-laws, 1931.

Public health.—

Orders in Council applying the Public Health (Villages) Law, 1892, to the villages of Khirokitia and Leonarisso.

Troödos Public Health Regulations, 1931.

Public service.—

The Cyprus Pensions (Amendment) Regulations, 1931.

The Cyprus Pensions (Amendment No. 2) Regulations, 1931.

Gratuity Regulations, 1931.

Vital statistics.—

Directions as to the taking of a census in 1931.

Water.—

Irrigation Charges Regulations, 1931.

14 Irrigation Rules for various Irrigation Divisions.

Nicosia Water Supply (Amendment) By-laws, 1931.

Ways and communications.—

Motor Car (Amendment) Regulations, 1931.
Railway (Amendment) Regulations, 1931.
Railway (Amendment No. 2) Regulations, 1931.

The following enactments deal, to some extent, with employment in factories :—

The Hours of Employment Law, 1927.
The Employment of Young Persons and Children Law, 1928.

The only enactment which deals with compensation for accidents is the Mines Regulations (Amendment) Law, 1925.

There is no legislative provision for sickness, old age, etc., in the Colony.

XV.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

The totals of revenue and expenditure for the last five years are :—

Year.	*Revenue.*	*Grant-in-Aid.*	*Total.*	*Expenditure.*	*Share of Cyprus of Turkish Debt Charge.*	*Total.*
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1927	655,997	50,000	705,997	615,029	92,800	707,829
1928	713,753	92,800	806,553	679,980	92,800	772,780
1929	757,117	92,800	849,917	715,342	92,800	808,142
1930	725,077	92,800	817,877	800,207	92,800	893,007
1931	728,396	92,800	821,196	743,076	92,800	835,876

The revenue, which was the second highest on record, was £3,319 more than that for the previous year, but failed to reach the estimate by £3,154. In drawing up estimates of expenditure, the entire dispersion of the accumulated surpluses, amounting to £45,753, had been envisaged; but, as the result of subsequent stringent measures of economy involving cuts in expenditure, a temporary levy on salaries, and increases in the Customs tariff, the deficit on the year's working was but £14,680. A considerable fall of prices in the gilt-edged stock market adversely affected the Colony's investments and £7,872 had to be written off the surplus on this account. Taking this sum with the deficit above referred to, the accumulated surplus has been reduced by £22,552 to £23,201, in addition to which there is a reserve fund of £90,000.

The increase in revenue is attributable to import duties, £28,114, due to the substitution late in the year of specific for *ad valorem* duties and an increase in the duty on petrol; port, harbour, and wharfage dues £6,648, due to additional shipping; salt £3,693, due to increased consumption; temporary levy on salaries £2,729; interest on Government moneys £3,569, due to the discontinuance of the subvention to the note security fund from interest derived from this source.

There were decreases under tobacco duties, £8,990, due to decreased consumption; stamp duties £3,652, due to less postal, court, and commercial transactions; £2,152, due to fewer fines; royalties £3,146, due to curtailment of mining operations and depressed markets.

Two decreases, which appeared as increases last year, and neither of which can properly be said to be decreases in revenue, occurred; rural police fund £24,992 and motor licences £3,851.

Expenditure decreased by £57,131 owing to the curtailment of the activities of the larger spending departments. Public works votes showed a decrease of £40,545 and there were substantial decreases in the Health, Agriculture, and Forest Departments. Increases occurred under charges on account of the public debt £2,904, due to interest on temporary advances in respect of the Colony's loan; Education Department £7,232, due to the effect in a complete year of the changes introduced by the Elementary Education Law, 1929; and Miscellaneous Services £9,764, due to guarantee payments to the Agricultural Bank of Cyprus.

Currency notes of £5, £1 and 10s. under the authority of the Cyprus Currency Notes Order in Council, 1928, were in circulation throughout the year.

The exchange of the superseded issue was proceeded with during the year, and at 31st December, 1931, of a total of £426,207 nominally in circulation, only £6,092 was of the 1917 design.

The maximum value of notes actually in circulation at any one time during 1931 was £446,207, from 5th to 27th November.

The amount of the public debt, due in its entirety to the Imperial Treasury, was originally £314,000, £60,000 having been incurred on irrigation works and £254,000 in connexion with Famagusta harbour and the railway. The irrigation loan is repaid by yearly instalments of £2,400, which is applied in paying 3 per cent. interest on the amount of the loan outstanding, the remainder going towards repayment of capital. At the end of the year the amount outstanding was approximately £33,075. The other loan is extinguished by equal repayments of capital, on the annuity system, at 3¼ per cent. for 50 years. The amount outstanding at 31st December, 1931, was £121,810.

Taxation.

The main heads of taxation are as follows:—

	Yield for 1931.
(1) *Customs*, import duties	£272,944
(2) *Direct Taxes.*	
(*a*) on property, known as verghi kimat and additional verghi kimat, based on the rate of 2 per 1,000 on the capital value of lands, houses, and other immovable property.	£77,414
(*b*) Land registry fees, known as defter hakani.	

(3) *Animal Taxes.*	*Yield for* 1931.
(*a*) on sheep and goats, at the rate of 3¾cp. per head yearly on every sheep and 5cp. per head yearly on every goat one year old and upwards, (*b*) on pigs, at the rate of 4½cp. per head yearly on every pig over three months old, (*c*) an additional tax of 3cp. per head yearly on sheep, goats, and pigs.	£23,808
(4) *Excise.* Tobacco duties	£102,464
(5) *Licences* (for wine-selling, tobacco-selling, game, motor vehicles and drivers, firearms, etc.)	£20,050
(6) *Stamp duties* (including sale of stamps for both postal and revenue purposes)	£41,578
(7) *Royalties*	£8,575

Customs tariff.

An Imperial Order in Council was passed during the year substituting for the most part specific for *ad valorem* duties, and providing for certain increases, of which the most important was that on petrol and benzine, from 1s. to 2s. the four gallons. Specific duties include those on flour, wheat, sugar, barley, coffee, rice, spirits, timber, petrol, benzine, kerosene, (other petroleum products being admitted duty free), and tobacco manufactured and unmanufactured; *ad valorem* duties on cotton yarns and threads, cotton piece-goods, motor cars, motor cycles, and parts, silk goods, woollen manufactures, confectionery and other food-stuffs.

The following figures show the relative import duties charged on values of goods imported :—

	Value of imports. £
Specific duties	569,327
15 per cent. *ad valorem*	29,906
20 per cent. *ad valorem*	383,439
25 per cent. *ad valorem*	63,500
30 per cent. *ad valorem*	77,120
Free of import duty	290,809*
Total ...	£1,414,101

* Approximately 50 per cent. of this amount was in respect of Government and military stores.

Excise and stamp duties.

Excise duty is payable as under :—

Tumbeki	10s. per oke	payable on transfer of leaf from grower to wholesale dealer.
Tobacco manufactured in Cyprus whether into cigarettes or otherwise, in addition to the import duty	11s. per oke.	

The excise duty of 1s. the oke on local tobacco leaf was abolished in September.

Matches manufactured and sold in Cyprus :—

For every gross of boxes of matches not exceeding 10,000 matches ... ... 2s. 6cp.

For every gross of boxes of matches exceeding 10,000 matches ... 2s. 6cp. for every 10,000 matches.

At present there is no local manufacture of matches.

The total amount paid on tobacco during the year was £102,464.

Licences and fees under this head may be summarized as follows :—

(1) *Tobacco*, to sell by retail :—

Tumbeki, 30 per cent. of rental on value of premises.

Other tobacco ... £1 per annum, to be paid half-yearly in advance.

Hawkers ... ... £1 7s.

(2) *Intoxicating liquors*, to sell by retail :—

In the case of hotels, clubs, etc., an annual percentage on the rental or yearly value of the premises after the rate of 50 per cent. but with certain minimum and maximum rates laid down.

In the case of tents, booths, etc., 2s. per diem.

In the case of any approved buildings, 10s. per diem.

(3) *Others*, e.g., sponge and boat licences, fees in respect of animals examined by the veterinary authorities prior to shipment, etc., of insufficient revenue importance to justify separate mention.

The sum of £5,200 was paid during the year for licences for wine-selling, £2,296 for tobacco-selling, and £98 in respect of (3) above.

Stamp duties.

In addition to stamp duties on cheques, agreements, receipts, etc., fees in respect of the undermentioned services are collected in stamps :—

Advocates' examination and enrolment.

Companies' registration.

Court fees.
Delivery orders to Customs.
Examinations.
Issue of passports and certificates of British nationality.
Marriage fees.
Partnerships registration.
Patents registration.
Permits under the Newspaper, Books and Printing Presses Law, 1930.
Postal charges.
Registration of chemists and druggists.
Registration of Cyprus ships.
Registration of dentists.
Registration of medical diplomas.
Searching fees for births and deaths.
Ships' reports.
Ships' export manifests.
Specification for goods exported.
Trade marks.

The sum of £41,578 was paid in stamp duties during the year; the bulk of this sum is made up of postal charges and court fees, approximately estimated at £21,000 and £16,000, respectively.

Hut tax or poll tax.

There is no hut or poll tax in Cyprus.

XVI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

The Disturbances.

The origin and occasion of the outbreak and the full story of subsequent events are described in a despatch dated the 11th February, 1931, to the Secretary of State for the Colonies which has been published in a Command Paper.*

Lands and survey.

The tenure of land in Cyprus is governed by the Ottoman Land Law. Agricultural land in general (arazi mirié) is held by a title deed (qochan), which is issued by the Land Registry Office, the real ownership remaining with the State. It can be alienated by sale, in which case a new title deed is issued and the transaction registered by the Land Registry Office. It is transmissible by inheritance within certain specified degrees of relationship, but cannot be transmitted by will. If it becomes vacant by failure of heirs, it escheats to the State (mahlul). Land left uncultivated for

* " Disturbances in Cyprus in October, 1931," Cmd. 4045, price 9d. net.

certain periods without any of the excuses provided for in the law can be confiscated and offered to the previous owner on payment of its equivalent value.

Buildings, trees, gardens, vineyards, and wild grafted trees are known as mulk (arazi memluke), and included in this category are building sites within or near a town or village. Immovable property held under this tenure belongs in full to the owner, is alienated, inherited, and transmitted by will like movable property, and the provisions of the land code do not apply to it.

The law in land is most complicated and land is divided into numerous classes. There are different laws governing the tenure and the transmission of each class, the laws of inheritance being different for Christians and Moslems. The amendment and simplification of the land laws has been under consideration.

Unowned or waste land is known as hali (arazi mevat). This may, with the permission of the Government, and on payment of certain fees representing its equivalent value, be taken up and cultivated, the ownership as in the case of arazi mirié, remaining with the State.

The charges on land and other immovable property are :—(i) verghi kimat, or land tax, based on the assessed value of the property. The valuation of the immovable property in the Colony is approximately £15,750,000 and the land tax amounts to £2 per thousand of the assessed value; (ii) an education tax, which in towns is double the land tax and, in villages, two-thirds of the land tax; (iii) a fee on mortgage and transfer by sale or on transmission.

Prices of land vary according to its adaptation to certain crops, its means of irrigation, and its position in relation to towns and villages. They vary, therefore, from a few shillings to £30 or £40 a donum (one-third of an acre), while land in the vicinity of towns, suitable for building sites, may fetch over £200 a donum. The average size of a cultivated plot of land is two acres, and of the average holding 7½ acres. An intending settler would, however, have difficulty in obtaining at a reasonable rate any considerable area of suitable land for development.

During the year a free grant of three acres of vacant land was made by the Government and 444 acres were sold for £377, the full estimated value being equivalent to an average price of 17s. per acre, a decrease of 48 per cent. on that for 1930. Two hundred and fourteen acres of waste land were sold by auction realizing an average price of £1 15s. per acre, a decrease of 18 per cent.

Owing to depression in trade, the low prices obtained from the principal produce, and the long drought of the winter months, there has been a considerable fall in the number of voluntary sales. The price of land in such voluntary sales was maintained and slightly better than in 1930. The number of forced sales consequent on the foreclosure of mortgages and for satisfaction of

debts was more by 351 than in the previous year. The prices realized were 73 per cent. of the registered value as against 84 per cent. realized in 1930.

There has been a considerable decrease in the transactions carried out by the Land Registry Office except in the attachments and forced sales branches. There was an increase in the number of mortgages effected, 7,685 as against 6,709 in 1930, but the amount secured was less by £6,403. There has been a considerable increase in mortgages effected in favour of co-operative credit societies and decrease in those in favour of individual money-lenders, the figures for the former being 2,277 securing £86,177, as against 779 securing £24,513 during 1930, and, for the latter, 5,298 securing £449,174, as against 5,761 securing £493,337. It is computed that on 31st December, 1931, the total indebtedness of the Colony amounted to £2,005,051 as against £1,949,320 on 31st December, 1930, and the total value of immovable property to £15,750,000 or £45.26 per head of the population.

Co-operative societies.

At the end of the year there were 331 co-operative credit societies, with a membership of 16,650. There were nine co-operative societies.

Chamber of Commerce.

The Cyprus Chamber of Commerce was legally registered under the Companies (Limited Liability) Law of 1922 on 29th April, 1927 It was founded with the view of fostering the trade of the Colony by promoting a spirit of co-operative enterprise amongst the local merchants, and by facilitating commercial relationships with abroad. The Chamber is working in close connexion with the London Chamber of Commerce, the Federation of British Industries, and the Federation of Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire.

Loan Commissioners.

The Loan Commissioners continued the issue of loans to public bodies, and sums amounting to £16,762 were lent to municipal corporations and village communities for the improvement of water-supplies and other works of public utility.

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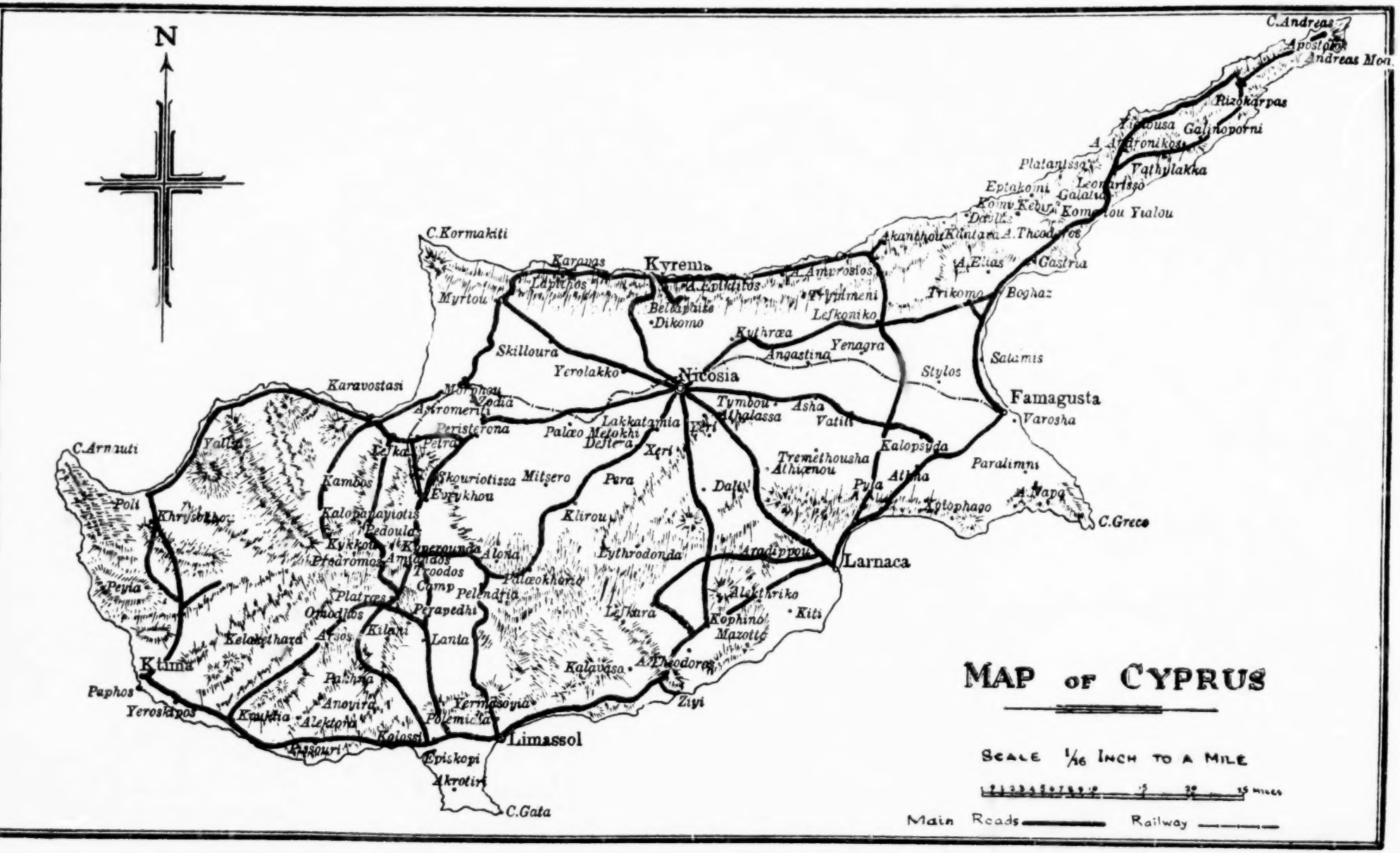
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C.Andreas
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A.Amvrosios
Kyrenia
Karavas
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A.Epiktitos
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Boghaz
Lefkoniko
Kythræa
Angastina
Yenagra
Salamis
Stylos
Skilloura
Yerolakko
Nicosia
Karavostasi
Morphou
Agia
Agromeriti
Tymbou
Athalassa
Asha
Vatili
Famagusta
Varosha
Peristerona
Palæo Metokhi
Lakkatamia
Deftera
Xeri
Tremethousha
Athienou
Kalopsyda
Paralimni
C.Arnauti
Yalia
Lefka
Petra
Skouriotissa
Evrykhou
Kambos
Mitsero
Para
Dali
Pyla
Athna
Ayia Napa
Poli
Khrysokho
Kalopanayiotis
Pedoulas
Klirou
Xylophago
C.Greco
Kykkos
Kynerounda
Alona
Prodromos
Amiandos
Troodos
Pitsilia
Erithrodonda
Aradippou
Larnaca
Peyia
Platres
Pelendria
Pelæokhori
Omodhos
Perapedhi
Alethriko
Kiti
Kelokedhara
Agros
Kilani
Lania
Lefkara
Kophino
Mazotos
Ktima
Paphos
Palæa
Kalavasos
A.Theodoros
Ziyi
Yeroskipos
Anavira
Yermasoyia
Kouklia
Alektora
Polemidia
Kolossi
Limassol
Episkopi
Akrotiri
C.Gata
MAP OF CYPRUS
SCALE 1/16 INCH TO A MILE
Main Roads
Railway

EMPIRE MARKETING BOARD PUBLICATIONS.

Note on the work of the Board and Statement of Research and other Grants approved by the Secretary of State from July, 1926, to March, 1931. Cmd. 3914. 9*d.* (10*d.*).

The Growing Dependence of British Industry upon Empire Markets. December, 1929. (E.M.B. 23.) 1*s.* (1*s.* 1*d.*).

Insect Infestation of Stored Cacao. December, 1929. (E.M.B. 24.) 1*s.* 6*d.* (1*s.* 8*d.*).

British Industries and Empire Markets. March, 1930. (E.M.B. 26.) 1*s.* (1*s.* 2*d.*).

Canadian Fruit Shipments. Report of an investigation into the Deterioration in Transit of Imported Canadian Fruit, 1927–29. June, 1930. (E.M.B. 30.) 1*s.* (1*s.* 2*d.*).

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Report of Proceedings of the Imperial Wool Research Conference, 1930. 1*s.* (1*s.* 3*d.*).

Fruit Supplies in 1930. (E.M.B. 38.) 1*s.* (1*s.* 3*d.*).

Changes in the Demand for Butter. (E.M.B. 39.) 1*s.* (1*s.* 1d.).

Report on Development of Agriculture in the Bahamas. (E.M.B. 40.) 1*s.* (1*s.* 2*d.*).

Empire Marketing Board. May, 1930, to May, 1931. (E.M.B. 41.) 1*s.* (1*s.* 3*d.*).

A Preliminary Report on an investigation into the Control of West Indian Insect Pests. (E.M.B. 42.) 1*s.* (1*s.* 5*d.*).

Recent Advances in Pasture Management. (E.M.B. 43.) 1*s.* (1*s.* 2*d.*).

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British Empire Hardwoods from the point of view of Turnery. 2*s.* (2*s.* 2*d.*).

Wool Quality: A Study of the Influence of various contributory factors, their significance and the technique of their measurement. Cloth. £1 1*s.* (£1 1*s.* 9*d.*).

Australian and New Zealand Fruit Shipments. Report of an investigation into the deterioration in transit of Imported Australian and New Zealand Fruit, 1927–30. (E.M.B 46.) 1*s.* (1*s.* 2*d.*).

Banana Breeding at the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture. (E.M.B. 47.) 1*s.* (1*s.* 2*d.*).

Imperial Sugar Cane Research Conference, 1931. Report of Proceedings. 2*s.* 6*d.* (2*s.* 11*d.*).

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No. 1618

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF

CYPRUS, 1932

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ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF CYPRUS FOR 1932

I.—GEOGRAPHY, INCLUDING CLIMATE, AND HISTORY.

Geography.

The island of Cyprus, situated in the eastern Mediterranean between 34° 33′ and 35° 41′ N. latitude, and between 32° 20′ and 34° 35′ E. longitude, is about 140 miles in greatest length from east to west and about 40 miles in greatest breadth from north to south. A narrow range of limestone mountains, with an average height of 2,000 feet, extends along the northern coast, and an extensive group of mountains, culminating in Mount Troödos, 6,406 feet above the sea, fills the south-western part of the island. Between these ranges lies the fertile Mesaoria plain.

Mails from the United Kingdom reach Cyprus via Brindisi or Port Said, from which it is distant at the nearest point 240 miles. The crossing from Larnaca or Famagusta on the south-east coast to Beirut or Haifa is accomplished in a night, and the strait between the north coast and the southern shores of Asia Minor is at Kyrenia 45 miles wide. Cyprus is connected by regular services with Egypt, Syria, Palestine, Turkey, Greece, Italy, and France.

Climate.

The climate of Cyprus is, generally speaking, temperate and healthy, though the excessive heat of the plains during the summer is trying to Europeans. The heat is, however, dry, except on the coast, and the winters are cold and invigorating. There are numerous resorts in the hills at altitudes varying from 6,000 to 2,000 feet, such as Mount Troödos or Kantara, where the summer season, lasting from June to the end of September, can be passed in eminently healthy surroundings and without discomfort or inconvenience. The rainfall is slight and almost confined to the winter months.

History.

Cyprus was a centre of Aegean civilization 2,000 years before the Christian era, and Phoenician and Greek colonies were established there at a very early date. It would appear, indeed, to have been colonized in the Mycenaean age, and probably was used as a base for those assaults by the Achaeans on the power of Egypt and of the Hittites, which took place in the century before the Trojan war. In the sixth century B.C. the island was conquered by Egypt, and later absorbed into the Persian Empire. Evagoras, a native-born king, succeeded in the fifth century B.C. in raising Cyprus to a

position of independence, but on his death it again fell to the power of Persia, and in due course to Alexander the Great. At the division of Alexander's empire, Cyprus passed to Egypt, until in 58 B.C. it became a Roman province, falling, on the division of the Roman Empire, under the rule of the Byzantine emperor.

In A.D. 1184 the Governor of Cyprus, Isaac Comnenus, revolted and maintained his independence until 1191, when Richard Coeur de Lion of England, on his way to the Crusades, landed, and in a sharp campaign of a few weeks conquered the island. Richard sold it to Guy de Lusignan, the King of Jerusalem, and the Lusignan dynasty ruled the island until 1489, although from 1378 to 1464 the Genoese Republic exercised a suzerainty over a part of the Kingdom. In 1489 Cyprus fell to the Republic of Venice, who held it until it was wrested from them by the Turks in 1571, in the Sultanate of Selim II.

In 1878 the island passed under the administration of Great Britain, and, on the outbreak of war with Turkey in 1914, was annexed to the British Crown by Order in Council of 5th November, 1914. The annexation has been formally recognized by Turkey in the Treaty of Lausanne, which was ratified on 6th August, 1924.

In 1925, Letters Patent formally elevating Cyprus to the status of a Colony and constituting the office of Governor of the Colony in place of that of High Commissioner were passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom, dated 10th March.

In October, 1931, the agitation spread by the protagonists of the "Union with Greece" movement culminated in riots, as a result of which certain constitutional changes were made as described in the following chapter. Order was restored before the end of the year.

Historical Remains.

Cyprus is rich in archaeological and antiquarian interest and has remains from the pre-classical, classical, Lusignan and Venetian eras.

Several works of repair to important historic monuments were carried out during the year.

Languages.

The chief language of the country is a local dialect of modern Greek, often very corrupt but retaining a number of archaisms and showing traces of the island's history in the large proportion of words borrowed from French, Italian, and Turkish sources. Osmanli Turkish, somewhat archaic and (in the villages) free from Persian and Arabic forms, is spoken by the Mohammedans, who, however, as a general rule are familiar with Greek. The new Turkish alphabet is rapidly coming into use and became obligatory for all official purposes in 1932. The knowledge of English is rapidly becoming more widely diffused, and, save in the most remote villages, there

is usually to be found someone who can speak and even read and write it. In a less degree, French is spoken by the more educated classes.

II.—GOVERNMENT.

Previous to November, 1931, the Government of the Colony was regulated by Letters Patent bearing date 10th March, 1925, which provided for administration by a Governor aided by an Executive and a Legislative Council. The Executive Council consisted of four official and three unofficial members. The Legislative Council consisted of the Governor (who normally presided), nine official members, and fifteen elected members, three chosen by the Mohammedan and twelve by the non-Mohammedan voters. The Council could be prorogued or dissolved by the Governor, if he thought fit, and had in any event to be dissolved at the end of five years.

In consequence of the riots which broke out in the Colony towards the end of 1931, the Legislative Council was abolished by Letters Patent bearing date 12th November, 1931, and power to legislate was granted to the Governor.

For administrative purposes the Colony is divided into six districts, namely, Nicosia, Larnaca, Limassol, Famagusta, Kyrenia, and Paphos. In each the Government is represented by a Commissioner.

A description of the judicial organization appears under Chapter XIII.

Fifteen municipal corporations are established under the provisions of the Municipal Corporations Law of 1930. Their Councils are responsible, generally speaking, for conservancy and the preservation of public health and safety within the municipal limits. They contribute towards the cost of maintenance of public hospitals, and of infant-welfare centres established with the authority of the Social Hygiene Council within municipal limits. Their powers include borrowing money or compulsorily acquiring land for purposes of public utility, making by-laws, granting gratuities and pensions to municipal employees, undertaking or assisting charitable or educational schemes, and establishing markets and parks or other places of recreation.

The more important of the powers of municipal councils are exercised subject to the approval of the Governor or of the Governor-in-Council.

III.—POPULATION.

The population of Cyprus, as shown in the return of the census taken in 1931, was 347,959 ; at the end of 1932 it was estimated at 354,215, an increase of 6,256 or 1·8 per cent.

Nationality in the Near East is somewhat difficult of definition and is inseparably linked up with religion. Cyprus is a land of

many creeds, and in differentiating sociologically between the various elements of the population it is easiest to follow these natural lines. The bulk of the inhabitants of the island are of the Orthodox Greek-Christian faith and belong to the Autocephalous Church of Cyprus; somewhat over one-fifth are Mohammedans. A certain number of villages are exclusively either Mohammedan or Greek-Christian, but the majority are inhabited by members of both communities. There is also an Armenian community, which tends steadily to increase, and a distinct, though not numerous, Latin colony.

The following are the more important vital statistics :—

	1932.	*Per 1,000 of population as estimated at 30th June, 1932.*	*1931.*	*Per 1,000 of population as estimated at 30th June, 1931.*
Births	10,117	28·7	10,523	30·1
Deaths	5,745	16·3	5,950	17·0
Marriages	1,747	5·0	2,513	7·2
Infantile Mortality (deaths under one year).	1,575	155·6*	1,764	167·6*

The numbers of persons who entered and left Cyprus during the year were 7,586 and 6,939 respectively, but it is not possible to say what proportion were emigrants and immigrants proper. A certain number of Cypriots found employment in the Belgian Congo and other parts of Central Africa, and emigration to Greece and other neighbouring countries proceeded as usual, but even this diminished on account of the financial depression. Cyprus does not afford a field for immigration to any large extent.

As in previous years, the summer resorts of Troödos, Platres, Prodhromos, and Pedhoulas attracted many visitors from Egypt, Syria, and Palestine.

IV.—HEALTH.

General.

Except for the endemic prevalence of malarial fever the climate is healthy and with proper precautions there should be no difficulty in enjoying complete immunity from this disease. Cyprus is free from plague, typhus, and other virulent diseases common in the Near East. Generally speaking, conditions of health and sanitation are satisfactory and are improving. The Department of Health exercises a general control, with a staff including 57 medical practitioners, 54 nurses and attendants, 32 compounders, 5 Government midwives, and 6 clerks; it also undertakes the training of midwives, probationer nurses, and sanitary inspectors.

The amount spent by the Department in 1932 was £53,409, of which £5,565 was spent on the prevention of disease.

* Rate per 1,000 births.

Prevalent Diseases.

The most prevalent diseases are noted below. Statistics for the mortality arising therefrom are not available, and it is not practicable to differentiate diseases in relation to occupations, inasmuch as no disease in Cyprus can be attributed to any particular occupation.

Malaria is met with in all its forms throughout the island; the intensity of the general infection varies directly with the rainfall. The numbers of malarial cases seen at out-patient dispensaries for each month in 1932 were as follows:—

January	984	July	1,331
February	827	August	1,486
March	897	September	1,407
April	870	October	1,240
May	1,066	November	962
June	1,120	December	553

Venereal diseases are common, but syphilis appears to be decreasing.

A campaign against trachoma has been in existence for the past few years. It is carried out by six ophthalmic surgeons, who treated 21,081 cases during 1932.

269 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis were notified in 1932.

Enteric Fever occurs in small outbreaks each autumn; 202 cases were notified in 1932.

The type of dysentery due to B. *shiga* occurs sporadically, usually slightly earlier in the year than the enteric group. 643 cases were notified in 1932.

Leprosy can be said to be gradually decreasing. There were 85 lepers remaining in the Leper Farm on 31st December, 1932; 20 non-infectious cases are allowed to stay at their houses on parole and are examined every three months.

33 cases of anthrax were treated in 1932. It is a common disease of sheep in this Colony, and a campaign is being conducted against it by the Veterinary Department.

Provision for treatment, etc.

Hospitals.—There are five Government hospitals, the expenses of which are paid wholly from Government funds, namely, the Nicosia General Hospital, the Limassol General Hospital, the Mental Hospital, the Sanatorium (for the treatment of cases of pulmonary tuberculosis), and the Leper Farm Hospital. Besides these there are four state-aided hospitals at Kyrenia, Famagusta, Larnaca, and Paphos, controlled by local committees. There are also two small private hospitals run by two mining companies, one at Amiandos and one at Pendayia.

The following table shows the accommodation available and volume of work in each institution :—

Hospital.	*Number of Beds.*	*Number of Admissions.*	*Average number of Day-Patients.*
Nicosia General ...	82	1,663	55·1
Limassol General ...	49	766	29·4
Sanatorium ...	30	72	27·4
Mental Hospital ...	181	62	176·2
Leper Farm ...	14	78	5·8
Kyrenia ...	30	369	12·0
Famagusta	37	698	21·6
Larnaca	40	784	20·9
Paphos	22	452	13·1
Amiandos	—	—	—
Pendayia	—	—	—

The staff of the Government hospitals includes one surgical specialist, two consulting surgeons, one consulting physician, two dental surgeons, and two ophthalmic surgeons.

A well-equipped laboratory is available at Nicosia for bacteriological and analytical work under a bacteriologist and an analytical chemist.

X-rays are available at Nicosia and Limassol, and radium therapy is provided for at Nicosia.

Clinics, dispensaries, etc.—Venereal diseases clinics under the charge of specialist medical officers exist at Nicosia, Famagusta, Larnaca, Limassol, and Paphos. Free treatment is given.

Twenty-seven rural dispensaries are scattered throughout the country, each under the charge of a medical officer.

Three full-time travelling oculists are engaged in combating trachoma and other common eye diseases.

One school dental surgeon is employed in the Larnaca district, and one school medical officer in the Paphos district.

Patients treated.—The number of out-patients and in-patients seen in 1932 was 126,236.

Disease Prevention.

Malaria.—The sanitary staff deal with river-beds near villages, drains, and streams, and the making of new drains ; they cover, fill, or oil wells, and in suitable cases stock tanks with fish. In some areas paris green dust is sprayed. Free quinine is issued to all schools, the poor, and Government officials.

Propaganda in the form of lectures, pamphlets, and cinema shows is employed.

Enteric.—Anti-typhoid inoculation is offered wherever the disease breaks out, and a small temporary hospital established.

Smallpox.—14,068 persons were vaccinated during the year.

Bilharzia.—A campaign with a view to preventing the spread of this disease was undertaken.

A routine chemical and bacteriological examination of water-supplies was carried out during the year, and a water-survey of the island completed.

The adulteration of food-stuffs is controlled by the Analytical Chemist.

Quarantine duties are undertaken by Government health officers; there is one large quarantine station near Larnaca, and a smaller one in Larnaca.

Health Promotion.

Infant-welfare centres exist at Nicosia, Larnaca, and Famagusta, and a nursery for somewhat older children at Limassol.

The Government employs a social worker who initiates and co-ordinates social work, arranges for courses of health lectures to school-teachers and to the public, and supervises various institutions such as the home for young girls, the school for the blind, and the home for healthy children of lepers, a fuller description of which appears in Chapter IX.

Rural medical officers inspect schools at intervals and supply drugs, particularly for eye diseases. School dental clinics have been started in three districts and free treatment is given to poor children.

V.—HOUSING.

(*a*) *In villages.*—The construction of the villages is a reminder of ancient times when men crowded together on account of fear. The houses are built close together, the streets are narrow, and only in front of the church or mosque is there any open space. The houses in the hills are built of stone, and in the plains of mud-brick on a stone plinth. The roofs are of beaten clay or, where they are available, of tiles, whilst the floors are of beaten earth or paving-stones. A courtyard entered by a double door surrounds each house, which usually consists of one long, low room with one or two small openings as for windows closed by wooden shutters. In almost every village, however, are to be found a certain number of two-storied houses owned by the more prosperous people. Drain-pipe openings high up in the wall allow the smoke of a fire to drift out. In the hill villages there are rough fire-places with old petroleum tins acting as chimney-pots.

There are glass windows in 10 to 15 per cent. of the houses mostly of recent construction and belonging to the more well-to-do peasants in the large villages. As a general rule it may be stated that the whole family lives, eats, and sleeps in the same room except in the case of well-off Mohammedans and a certain number of the richer Greek-Christians. Among the latter it is a custom of long standing and does not wholly depend on financial circumstances.

Oxen are to be found on the average in 50 per cent of the rooms. This is partly due to necessity owing to lack of funds for stabling, partly also to convenience, since during working times oxen are

fed through the night; they also give warmth during the cold weather.

The houses are warm in winter and cool in summer. Damp-proof courses are not used, and sanitary arrangements are practically non-existent.

The houses are in almost all cases owned by the peasants who live in them.

(*b*) *In towns.*—There has lately been a great improvement in house-building, and stone is replacing mud-brick in many cases. The older houses have much the same defects as those in the villages. No damp-proof course is noticeable. There is a tendency to build cellars for washing rooms, which are generally insanitary, and to put in small unventilated rooms where no sunlight can penetrate. Water-closets are being increasingly installed, but with little uniformity of type or means of disposal of the effluent.

During the years 1931 and 1932, by-laws were made by the various municipal corporations under the Municipal Corporations Law of 1930 and received the approval of the Governor. These by-laws, in the case of the larger municipalities, make obligatory the provision of proper sanitary conveniences in all premises within the municipal limits, and prescribe certain uniform requirements in connexion therewith. Power is given to the sanitary authorities to enter and inspect any premises in order to ascertain whether the relevant regulations have been complied with. The by-laws also contain certain provisions as to buildings and streets, and control the undesirable blocking of streets by the construction of balconies and kiosks.

Under Law 25 of 1927, building committees were appointed and given effective control over building operations and road construction on State land. The provisions of this law have helped to prevent the haphazard erection of buildings and overcrowding.

Under the provisions of various laws the old narrow streets, typical of Eastern countries, in the towns are being adequately widened as opportunity arises.

The houses in the towns are often owned by those who live in them.

General.

Improvement in housing accommodation must spread from the towns outwards; progress in the villages, long familiar and not discontented with old-established conditions, and slow to appreciate the findings of modern science, must inevitably be slow.

VI.—PRODUCTION.

Agriculture.

Cyprus is essentially an agricultural country, and the majority of the population consists of peasant proprietors or tenants farming their own lands or on their own account. Farms, known locally as

chiftliks, on a larger scale exist, but it is on the peasant proprietor or small-holder that the agricultural prosperity of the island has hitherto mainly depended.

Owing to the incidence of one of the droughts that occur periodically in Cyprus, the year under review was an exceptionally bad one. The adverse weather conditions affected cereals and summer crops, and caused a great scarcity of pasture which forced the villagers to sell their animals to exporters at exceptionally low prices.

Relief measures were afforded by Government to farmers and livestock owners in the form of the free issue of seed maize (imported from Egypt and Palestine), the issue on loan of imported fodder (chopped straw), the grant of facilities for grazing in the State forests, and the issue of seed corn on loan. The Government was enabled considerably to extend its scheme of relief by the generous offer of Mr. D. Dianellos of Larnaca of a loan for one year without interest of £10,000.

With the help of a grant from the Colonial Development Committee, some up-to-date agricultural machinery (including four power threshers and various tractors, ploughs, and harrows) was imported during the year. Demonstrations were given and it is hoped that there will be a keen demand for the hire of these implements in 1933.

Wheat.—Production was very poor but the quality of grain good. The total production amounted to 1,144,243 bushels valued at £266,990. 201 bushels valued at £60 were exported to Palestine and Egypt for seed purposes.

Barley.—Weather conditions were more favourable than for wheat, and the yield was better. 3,000 donums more than in the previous year were sown. The production was 1,331,424 bushels valued at £147,935. There was no export.

Vetches.—Owing to the unfavourable weather conditions the production of vetches and other leguminous field crops, suitable for maintaining and improving livestock, was under average.

Flax.—This crop was practically a failure with the exception of flax grown on irrigated lands. The Zodhia scutching mill was closed down for the greater part of the year. Only a few thousand okes (1 oke=$2\frac{4}{5}$ lb.) of straw were scutched. The scutching mill at Paphos worked for four months at the beginning of the year; the produce was shipped to Belfast and sold at satisfactory prices.

The Spinning and Weaving School at Zodhia continued work without interruption until 31st August.

Tobacco.—The lack of rain in winter and spring affected the tobacco yield, which was very low, only about half of the normal and in some cases only one-third and even one-fourth. The production was 79,891 okes (of which 3,936 okes were yellow leaf and 75,955 okes fumigated tobacco) of the nominal value of £3,797. Most Cyprus-grown tobacco is exported.

During the year a new Tobacco Law was passed, and it is hoped that this industry will in consequence soon be placed on a more satisfactory basis.

Cotton.—Weather conditions were unfavourable for this crop also. The production was very poor, viz., 13,330 cwt. valued at £11,849. Exports of ginned cotton amounted to 10,586 cwt. of a value of £25,118.

Potatoes.—The winter crop was limited on account of lack of irrigation water, but the production of both summer and winter crops was above the average. A certain quantity of the summer crop was exported to England and fetched good prices ; but there was a falling off in the export trade to Greece and Egypt, formerly the principal markets for Cyprus potatoes. The production was 442,864 cwt. valued at £55,357 ; exports amounted to 308,455 cwt. of a value of £85,800.

Onions.—The area under onions and onions sets was reduced on account of the lack of water, but the production was satisfactory and the quality good, 47,531 cwt. valued at £15,843 ; 31,080 cwt. were exported valued at £6,890.

Cumin.—The area under this crop was limited and the production poor. Other vegetables and field crops such as aniseed, broad beans, haricot beans, cow peas, and sesame were also affected by the drought.

Carobs.—The production was poor, both in quantity and quality, owing to unfavourable weather conditions. It amounted to 38,555 tons of a value of £96,387. The prices at harvest time were low but improved towards the end of the year. 55,192 tons were exported, realizing £156,690.

The two carob-crushing factories at Limassol placed on the local market kibbled carobs in a form suitable for feeding local livestock, and also exported this product.

Olives and olive oil.—The crop was exceptionally poor and the yield of oil very low. The estimated production of olives and olive oil was 1,043,017 okes and 162,289 okes, of a value of £23,178 and £8,114 respectively. Olives are almost entirely consumed locally.

Citrus Fruit.—Further extension of citrus plantations was made in all districts at suitable localities. The production of oranges was low, owing chiefly to frost, which seriously affected the Lefka groves. The demand for both lemons and oranges was good despite the closing of the markets in Egypt and Greece. The principal markets were the United Kingdom, Central Europe, and certain of the Balkan States.

The production of oranges was 27,600,000, of lemons 6,000,000, and of other citrus fruits 5,500,000, with an estimated total value of £41,360. The exports during the year were : oranges 17,344,937, lemons 2,096,373, valued at £29,372 and £1,719 respectively.

Vineyards and Wine.—This industry is well established, especially in the Limassol and Paphos districts. Several varieties of ordinary

red and white table wines are produced, and, in addition, a wine called *commandaria* made from half-dried grapes and possessing a distinctive flavour. Besides local consumption, there is a considerable export.

The grapes were poor in quality owing to the excessively dry weather which prevailed in the spring; for the same reason the planting of new vineyards received a setback. Production and export were as follows:—

	Production.	*Approximate value.* £	*Export.*	*Value.* £
Grapes ...	50,000,000 okes.	138,888	13,078 cwt.	4,061
Raisins ...	5,156 tons.	56,716	62,354 ,,	33,235
Wine ...	3,575,466 gall.	83,800	1,460,966 gall.	70,713
Commandaria	52,053 ,,	2,440	10,535 ,,	1,014

The export of wine to the British Empire is regulated by a law of 1928 which aims at preventing the export of wines of an inferior quality which might prejudicially affect the trade. There has been an increased demand for Cyprus wine in the United Kingdom, some 187,748 gallons having been exported in 1932 as compared with 156,745 gallons in 1931 and 96,127 gallons in 1930.

Figs, apples, pears, quinces, melons, and mosfila (a local variety of hawthorn from which an excellent jelly is prepared) were also grown, chiefly for local consumption. Cherries, plums, peaches, apricots, and kaishas (a variety of white apricot peculiar to Cyprus) were grown and exported in small quantities. Kaishas are dried, but the consumption is mainly local; bottling and canning are still in their infancy. Other fruits of commercial importance are hazelnuts and walnuts.

During the year the Department of Agriculture participated in the Levant Fair at Tel-Aviv. A special pavilion for Cyprus exhibits was rented and attracted much interest.

Agricultural Pests.

The usual annual campaign was carried out against locusts (*Dociostaurus maroccanus*), the system of purchasing locusts collected in hand-nets being continued, while poisoned bran bait was again used in some areas. The occurrence of locusts was considerably less than for a number of years previously. A poisoning campaign was carried out against hornets' nests as well as the usual purchase of queen hornets in the early part of the year, and various other campaigns were undertaken, in particular against the Mediterranean fruit fly.

Fumigation of citrus trees against scale insects was carried out for growers on payment; spraying machines were also lent and advice given regarding the method of spraying.

The poisoning campaign against rats, which was carried on throughout 1930 and 1931, was discontinued early in the year, and the system of paying rewards for rats destroyed was readopted.

Owing to the drought, the incidence of plant diseases considerably diminished; in particular there was no record of the downy mildew of the vine (*Plasmopara viticola*), of which there had been a severe epidemic in 1931. A new Order came into force regulating the importation of plants, fruit, etc. The mycological survey of the island, begun in the previous year, was continued, and a considerable amount of information obtained as to the incidence of various fungus diseases.

Irrigation.

Five irrigation reservoirs are situated in the eastern Mesaoria and are under the supervision of an irrigation superintendent.

It is now generally accepted that Cyprus is by natural configuration unsuited for the construction of irrigation works on a large scale, and that the best method of conserving the water-supply of the country is by afforestation. Encouragement is also afforded to the extension of irrigation by the sinking of chains of wells, and by the use of mechanical means to raise to the surface subterranean water, of which a sufficient quantity is available in most parts of the island. The gardens and orchards at Famagusta, from which port there is a considerable export trade in oranges and fruit and vegetables in general, are an instructive example of the results that can be attained by the employment of air motors; but oil engines are steadily increasing in popularity.

Borings for artesian supplies were carried on with success in the Nicosia and Morphou areas, but for financial reasons the programme of work was considerably curtailed as compared with previous years.

Agricultural Experiments and Education.

Analyses of soil and fertilizers were carried out as usual. Essential oil and peppermint oil distillations were undertaken and samples forwarded for examination and report by the Imperial Institute. Pomegranate juice was also prepared in the laboratory and forwarded for commercial examination.

Cereal experiments were continued in the land purchased for the central experiment farm at Morphou.

At the Agricultural College 27 boarders and 6 day-students were enrolled; owing to the financial stringency the first-year classes had to be suspended in October. Botanical and other excursions were arranged and also visits to various wineries.

The number of school gardens was 260 as against 248 in 1931. They are chiefly used for training the rural youth and constitute the main centre of activity for the dissemination of agricultural knowledge by the District Officers.

Regular publication of the *Cyprus Agricultural Journal* in quarterly issues and the monthly Agricultural Supplement to the *Cyprus Gazette* was continued. Both of these publications are now issued in Greek and Turkish as well as in English.

Veterinary Services.

The lack of pasture caused by the drought resulted in severe mortality among the livestock, and the condition of the surviving animals was very much debilitated. Much of the time of the Veterinary Service was taken up in coping with this problem, the gravity of which forced stock-owners to seek and follow the Department's advice to a far greater extent than previously.

Despite the drought, no serious epidemic disease occurred during the year. Anthrax remained the most serious cause of animal mortality, but losses have been considerably reduced as a result of regular vaccination and more frequent burial of carcases. There were 73 suspected outbreaks in 1932 with a reported mortality of 785 animals, but the diagnosis was confirmed in 27 areas only. In 1931 there were 55 outbreaks reported with a mortality of 1,302 animals. Vaccination is extending each year as opposition to it diminishes. 444,812 animals were immunized at a cost of £2 5s. 0d. per 1,000 animals as compared with 406,168 at £3 8s. 0d. per 1,000 in 1931.

The whole cost of the vaccination is borne by the Government. Part of the vaccine was obtained from the Onderstepoort (South Africa) Laboratories, part prepared locally. The field use of the locally-prepared vaccine was so satisfactory that it is proposed to prepare sufficient for all requirements in 1933.

Apart from an increase in parasitic infestations, there was no important change in the incidence of disease during the year. Useful research in various affections was made in the Veterinary Laboratory.

The inspection of meat supplies at Nicosia, inaugurated in 1931, has such satisfactory results that it has been decided to extend this service to Limassol, Larnaca, and Famagusta.

The inspection of dairies and cowsheds, under the Milk and Dairies Order, 1926, continued to bring about a steady improvement in the hygienic standard of milk and milk-products in the principal towns.

Livestock.

At Athalassa, three miles from Nicosia, the Government possesses a large stock-farm, which is under the supervision of a resident manager. At this farm, stock is raised for sale throughout the country, and in addition thoroughbred stallions, donkeys, bulls, and boars stand for service at nominal fees.

During the year the following services were effected by the stud animals :—

Mares ...	...	366	Cows	...	...	897
Donkeys	...	346	Sows	...	...	794

Stud stables are maintained at Limassol, Larnaca, Ayios Theodhoros, Vatili, Lefkoniko, Yialousa, Famagusta, and Rizokarpaso.

The total number of horses, mules, donkeys, camels, oxen, goats, sheep, and swine was estimated at 668,888, of which over 528,000 were sheep and goats, as against 702,985 the previous year. Sheep and goats under one year old and pigs under three months old are not counted for taxation purposes.

The proportion of sheep, goats, and horses exported is negligible, of camels and swine small; but oxen, donkeys, and mules (the two latter are especially prized in the Near East on account of their powers of endurance and immunity from disease) are an important item of Cyprus exports. In 1932, 4,469 oxen, 736 donkeys, and 1,599 mules were exported at a value of £43,597, £2,359, and £35,529 respectively.

The Export of Animals Regulations of 1930 require the veterinary examination of all animals intended for export. Animals are detained for at least twenty-four hours before issue of a health certificate. These regulations have enabled special facilities to be obtained for the entry of Cyprus livestock into other countries.

Under the Horse Breeding Law, 1930, which should have a pronounced effect in improving the quality of horses and jennets bred in the Colony, the number of stallions licensed by the Chief Veterinary Officer was 113 at the end of the year.

Sericulture.

The rearing of silk-worms, done mostly by women, has for years been an important local industry which received an additional impetus from the establishment in 1925 of the Cyprus Silk Filature at Yeroskipos near Paphos.

The year under review was a discouraging one. Prices for cocoons sank to an unprecedentedly low level, and production is declining. The filature, which had closed in 1931, reopened, but the quantity of cocoons offered and purchased was not sufficient to secure work throughout the year; for this reason, permission was given by the Government to import cocoons free of duty. The production of cocoons was 128,176 okes, i.e., 23,064 okes less than in 1931. 3,087 okes of raw silk were exported at a value of £3,641.

Forestry.

At one time Cyprus was famous for its forests. During the Turkish administration, when their value was not appreciated and the science of silviculture not understood, they gradually declined, and visitors to the island in the seventies were horrified by the spectacle of desolation which they presented. Since the British occupation in 1878 there has, however, been a considerable improvement and artificial reafforestation has been carried out, some 9,800 acres being planted or sown. During the late war the forests of Cyprus were of great service to the Allied armies in Egypt and Palestine, which they supplied with a large proportion of their needs in the way of timber and fuel, 100,000 tons in all being sold.

The total area of the delimited State forests, comprising practically all the forests and woodlands, is now estimated at 405,102 acres, or nearly 18 per cent of the island. Some 12,570 acres were lost during the year, mainly owing to relinquishments. The stock amounts to some 106,000,000 cubic feet of timber valued at £1,600,000. No further progress was made with the topographical survey.

The main forests of Troödos, Paphos, and Adelphi are confined to the highest mountain ranges in the south-western portion of the island. The forests of the northern range are less in extent and, generally, smaller trees are found in them.

The principal species of trees which grow naturally are the Corsican and Aleppo pine, juniper, plane, dwarf oak, alder, and cedar, and set out in the plantations are acacia, eucalyptus, cypress, Persian lilac, and exotic pines. The forests supply the local needs for fuel and, in part, for timber, but as yet there is no surplus available for regular export. Apart from their commercial possibilities they are of the utmost value in the regulation of the water-supply and improvement of the climate, especially in mitigating the high temperature of the summer and the cold winds of the winter.

During the year, owing to lack of funds, only 83 acres of bare forest land were sown after being ploughed with a tractor and harrowed. The reafforestation of the drainage banks of the fresh-water lake at Famagusta proceeded, and irrigation continued in Salamis and two other plantations. In addition, the Department sold 35,679 forest tree seedlings to private individuals for forming plantations.

Owing to the low rainfall in 1931 and 1932, considerable damage was caused by fire. There were 140 fires, eight of which assumed serious proportions, and it is estimated that the fires burnt over an area of 3,248 acres, destroying or damaging 97,815 trees and bushes of different kinds. The fire hazard in Cyprus is always very high, so that means of rapid communication and protection are essential. Forest roads cover a distance of 137 miles, bridle and foot paths 508 miles, and fire-traces 267 miles. The Department's telephone system was further extended in the Paphos, Troödos, and Adelphi forests and now reaches a length of 249 miles.

The two Cypriots who had been studying at the Forest Apprentices' School in the Forest of Dean returned during the year; for reasons of economy no fresh students were sent to England. All who have returned have shown that they have benefited very considerably from their instruction. Two other Cypriots have been undergoing higher forestry training at the Universities of Edinburgh and Oxford; one of them, after completing a post-graduate course at the Imperial Forestry Institute at Government expense, returned after five years' absence and assumed duty as Assistant Conservator of Forests.

The Departmental revenue amounted to £9,778 as compared with £11,116 in 1931. In addition there are permitted usages in the forests estimated to be worth over £60,000 per year. The expenditure was £33,622 as compared with £34,513 in 1931.

Of the 223,802 goats roaming in the island, 19,402 were permitted to graze in the forests. The principle of issuing permits on payment has been adopted in recent years; from time to time grants of land are made on condition of a permit being rescinded and the goats sold to persons far away from the forests. Owing to the drought, 873 emergency permits, mostly free, had to be issued, allowing a large number of goats, sheep, and other animals to graze in the forests and plantations; considerable damage was done.

The tethered goats of superior breed, referred to in previous reports, now amount to over 2,000.

The damage to forest huts that occurred during the disturbances of 1931 was made good.

Sponge Fishing.

The sponge fisheries in the territorial waters of Cyprus are supervised by the Comptroller of Customs and Inland Revenue, who is also the Government Inspector of Fisheries.

The sponges obtained locally are of good quality, but the Cypriot does not take kindly to the industry and the fishing is mostly done by fishers from the Greek islands, more particularly from Symi and Calymnos. Each sponge-boat fishing with the harpoon or by naked diving pays a licence fee of 10s. and gives up to the Government, as duty in kind, 20 per cent. of the catch. Machine-boats pay a licence fee of £1 and 25 per cent. of the catch. All the sponges retained by the sponge fishers are exported. The Government share is sold by tender and also exported, a few sponges scarcely 2 per cent. of the total, being kept for local sale.

Eight licences were issued during 1932, all for harpoon-boats, as compared with four licences in 1931.

Approximately 1,336 okes of a value of £1,900 were taken as against 530 okes valued at £713 in 1931. In 1927 the catch was approximately 5,957 okes valued at £11,924. The report of an expert who visited the island in 1929 made it clear that the sponge beds had been seriously depleted by the constant use of machine-boats and, in accordance with his recommendation, not more than one machine-boat may now be licensed.

Mining.

The general depression in trade and decreasing demand for metal and mineral ores caused a further curtailment of mining operations in the island and the temporary closing down for six months each of the Skouriotissa and Lymni mines. The application for prospecting permits was again affected by trade conditions, and only eight new permits were issued during the year.

Pyrites (*cupriferous*) was produced by the Cyprus Mines Corporation at their two operating mines at Skouriotissa and Mavrovouni, from which the ore is railed to the coast, graded into sizes, and exported in its raw state.

During 1932 the Cyprus Mines Corporation produced 179,858 tons of pyrites, of which 88,935 came from Mavrovouni, and exported 173,062 tons of an estimated total value of £200,000.

The Corporation employed an average of 1,388 persons per day on all operations. Of this number, 582 persons worked underground and 806 on the surface. The Corporation paid an average monthly wage-bill of £4,503 to their Cypriot employees.

Labour is easily obtainable and comes largely from the villages adjacent to the mines, with a certain proportion of men from further afield. The Corporation have their own houses for Cypriot workers on both mines, these " villages " being under the control of the Corporation authorities. As far as possible all underground work is on contract and surface workers are paid monthly or daily.

During 1932 the Corporation expended a sum of £2,870 almost entirely on the pilot-leaching plant, in which experiments are being conducted with a view to the ultimate leaching of the Mavrovouni ore.

The Cyprus Sulphur and Copper Co., Ltd., also produce pyrites (cupriferous) at their mine at Lymni, Paphos District. The Company have recently embarked on a general scheme for open-casting the old Lymni mine, and all pyrites produced will be treated by the heap-leaching method and exported as copper precipitate.

In 1932 the Company produced 1,314 tons of pyrites, of an estimated total value of £1,300. During the six months that the mine was operating they employed a daily average of three persons on underground and 37 persons on surface workings, paying a monthly average of £109 on wages. Underground and open-casting work are done principally on contract, other labour being at daily or monthly rates.

There is no local consumption of pyrites.

Asbestos (*chrysolite*) was produced by the Cyprus Asbestos Company, Ltd., at their quarries at Amiandos on Troödos. The asbestos-bearing rock is quarried, treated in primary and fibre mills, and graded into " standard," " shorts," and " fines " qualities. These are transported by an aerial rope-way of 19 miles to the coast and exported in the unmanufactured state.

During 1932 the Company produced 1,520 tons of finished asbestos and exported 1,600 tons of an estimated value of £30,000. There is no local demand for asbestos.

A daily average of 277 persons was employed, costing a monthly average wage-bill of £1,377. Labour, which is plentiful, is employed in the quarries, as far as possible on contract, artisans being on a daily or monthly wage.

The Company continued to be badly affected by trade conditions and inability to market their asbestos.

Chrome iron ore (*chromite*) was produced by the Cyprus Chrome Company, Limited, on Troödos.

Owing to the small demand for, and low price of, this commodity, the Company concentrated on the accumulation of ore reserves for the various workings, and it is estimated that some 4,000 tons are ready for shipment when conditions improve. There is no local consumption of chromite.

Copper (*metallic*). Taking the average assay value of Cyprus pyrites to be copper 2 per cent and sulphur 50 per cent, it is estimated that 3,600 tons of metallic copper were produced and 3,500 tons exported, of an estimated total value of £65,000.

Copper precipitate. The Cyprus Sulphur and Copper Co., Ltd., at Lymni produced 2 tons of copper precipitate having an assay content of 85–90 per cent metallic copper, giving an estimated total value of £55.

Gypsum is produced by quarrying at many localities in the island. It is exported in its raw state and also as plaster of Paris after being burnt and powdered locally. An amount of 10,821 tons was exported during 1932, with a total estimated value of £11,000.

There is a considerable amount of gypsum quarried for consumption in the island, but it is not possible even to estimate the tonnage, as it is quarried in so many localities and mostly in small quantities. The quarrying of gypsum is done by individuals, who have been doing this kind of work for many years and who in turn sell the gypsum to the factory owners for burning and eventual export.

Terra Umbra is produced by quarrying or shallow underground workings, mostly in the Larnaca district. Part of the terra umbra is exported in its raw state and part as burnt umber after being calcined and graded into the required shades.

During 1932 an amount of 2,477 tons was exported with an estimated total value of £6,212. There is practically no internal consumption.

Terra umbra is produced by individuals who have been employed on this kind of work for years, and who sell their production to the factories at contract prices.

Other Industries.

Small tanneries scattered over the island continued the production of lower-grade leathers for local consumption. A model tannery is maintained by the Agricultural Department.

The manufacture of cigarettes is a thriving local industry; there are six tobacco factories in the Colony, and Cyprus cigarettes are sent all over the world and enjoy an excellent reputation. The tobacco employed has up to the present been imported chiefly from Greece.

The sumach industry continued. Sumach is a shrub used for tanning and grows wild, principally in the hilly parts of the island. 9,184 cwt., valued at £5,919, were exported, mainly to the United Kingdom.

Cotton manufactures of local design form an important minor industry of which the centre is Lefkara in the Larnaca district. Here lace is manufactured, by individual craftsmen, of a design closely related to Venetian point lace and is sold in all parts of the world by itinerant lace-sellers. Silk fabrics are also manufactured locally and enjoy a small export trade.

Soap to the approximate value of £17,290 was manufactured and sold at Nicosia, Limassol, Larnaca, and Famagusta.

Bricks were manufactured and exported to Egypt, Syria, and Turkey. There are a number of local potteries.

VII.—COMMERCE.

The general economic depression and the local drought during 1932 caused a further decline in the Colony's trade; but, as in 1931, the decline was not so serious as might have been expected. With certain important exceptions, referred to below, imports and exports decreased in quantity and value. Prices fell for the most part, but there were gratifying increases in the average f.o.b. prices of a number of staple products, such as carobs, barley, wine (ordinary), raw cotton, beans and peas, mules, cheese, and shelled almonds. The increase of shipping noted in the Report for 1931 continued during 1932.

Imports.

The total value of imports during 1932 was £1,347,288 as against £1,414,101 for the year 1931, a decrease of £66,813 or 4·7 per cent. In considering this decrease, it has to be remembered that there was an abnormal importation of military and Government stores in 1931 in connection with the disturbances and with road and harbour works.

The following table shows the value of imports for each of the last three years under the main heads of classification :—

Class of merchandise.	*1930.*	*1931.*	*1932.*
	£	£	£
Food, drink, and tobacco	334,190	364,918	475,679
Raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured.	107,307	117,441	100,774
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured.	976,986	930,377	770,127
Animals not for food	720	331	200
Bullion	786	1,034	508
Total	£1,419,989	£1,414,101	£1,347,288

Most of the increased imports were in respect of articles of food, owing presumably to shortage caused by the drought ; the greatest advance was in flour, which exceeded the previous year's record figure by 132,753 cwt. There were also increases of 48,460 cwt. in cement and 49,362 cwt. in fertilizers. There were decreases in respect of all clothing materials except cotton manufactures. The exception was mainly caused by the importation of very cheap cotton goods from Japan, which competed successfully with the local product. The biggest decrease was in cotton piece-goods (£23,289).

The following table shows whence the imports were received :—

	1931.	*1932.*	*1931.*	*1932.*
	£	£	*Percentage.*	
United Kingdom and other parts of the British Empire.	610,949	553,680	43·20	41·10
Italy	80,275	94,883	5·68	7·04
Roumania	100,729	87,376	7·12	6·48
Turkey	49,747	87,180	3·52	6·47
Greece	66,607	67,180	4·70	4·99
Germany	85,104	66,582	6·02	4·94
Egypt	62,311	65,170	4·40	4·84
Bulgaria	19,777	64,321	1·40	4·77
France	62,804	45,236	4·45	3·36
Japan	35,133	45,138	2·49	3·35
Czechoslovakia	54,876	24,607	3·88	1·83
Belgium	33,350	23,255	2·36	1·73
United States of America ...	28,660	15,524	2·03	1·15
Holland	16,835	14,257	1·19	1·06
Austria	15,931	11,741	1·13	0·87
Other countries	91,013	81,158	6·43	6·02
Total	£1,414,101	£1,347,288	100·00	100·00

The decrease in value by £57,269, as compared with 1931, of imports from the British Empire was partly due to the increase in importation of Bulgarian and Italian flours at the expense of the dearer Australian flour; and allowance must be made, as explained above, for the abnormal importation in 1931 of British military stores and equipment to the value of £45,000. The same applies to imports from the United Kingdom alone, which apparently decreased by £26,318. Though there were decreases in certain items, e.g., bedsteads (£2,270), beer (£2,110), motor-car tyres (£1,511), and machinery (£3,593), there were satisfactory increases in woollen manufactures (£12,863), bean and coconut oils (£3,735), and sugar, the figures for which in 1931 and 1932 were 28 cwt. (£39) and 27,409 cwt. (£12,575) respectively. As regards other parts of the British Empire, the value of Canadian motor-cars decreased by £12,918, that of Indian cotton yarns and threads by £5,218.

The increase in respect of Italy and Bulgaria was almost entirely in flour; in respect of Turkey mainly in barley, wheat, and bran, owing to the local drought; and in respect of Japan almost entirely in cheap cotton and silk goods.

Imports from Roumania declined by £13,353, chiefly in benzine, petroleum, and timber, and from Czechoslovakia by £30,269, principally in sugar, which was imported instead from the United Kingdom.

Exports.

The total value of exports of merchandise was £922,426 as against £1,101,706, a decrease of £179,280 or 16·27 per cent.

The following table shows the value of exports during the last three years under the main heads of classification :—

Class of merchandise.	*1930.*	*1931.*	*1932.*
	£	£	£
Food, drink, and tobacco	567,169	562,117	520,846
Raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured.	501,266	367,298	266,837
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured	102,677	148,167	92,722
Animals not for food	47,209	24,124	39,275
Bullion	—	—	2,746
Total	£1,218,321	£1,101,706	£922,426

The following table shows the variations in quantities and value of the principal exports :—

		Quantities.				Value.			
		1931.	1932.	Increase.	Decrease.	1931.	1932.	Increase.	Decrease.
						£	£	£	£
Oxen	No.	5,844	4,469	—	1,375	60,172	43,597	—	16,575
Swine	,,	948	160	—	788	4,126	366	—	3,760
Mules	,,	1,062	1,599	537	—	20,687	35,529	14,842	—
Beans and peas	Cwt.	16,424	2,028	—	14,396	6,778	1,759	—	5,019
Carobs, whole	Tons	63,822	55,192	—	8,630	125,105	156,690	31,585	—
,, ground	,,	5,833	7,076	1,243	—	16,784	25,121	8,337	—
Carob seeds	,,	382	270	—	112	2,969	1,311	—	1,658
Cheese	Cwt.	4,132	3,590	—	542	13,719	15,911	2,192	—
Wheat	Kiles	28,527	201	—	28,326	6,085	39	—	6,046
Almonds, shelled	Cwt.	1,173	2,336	1,163	—	5,164	10,418	5,254	—
Grapes	,,	21,330	13,085	—	8,245	6,414	4,063	—	2,351
Oranges	No.	21,638,534	17,381,487	—	4,257,047	43,270	29,446	—	13,824
Pomegranates	Cwt.	67,866	48,443	—	19,423	5,873	3,159	—	2,714
Raisins	,,	53,373	62,354	8,981	—	43,735	33,235	—	10,500
Tobacco, leaf (fumigated) ...	,,	1,912	1,385	—	527	12,711	5,166	—	7,545
Onions and garlic	,,	57,051	31,107	—	25,944	9,353	6,898	—	2,455
Potatoes	,,	261,447	309,586	28,139	—	93,920	86,141	—	7,779
Wine, common	Gals.	2,010,974	1,461,243	—	549,731	75,570	70,733	—	4,837
Cotton, raw	Cwt.	14,357	10,586	—	3,771	33,118	25,118	—	8,000
Cotton seed	,,	21,762	—	—	21,762	4,040	—	—	4,040
Hides and skins, raw ...	,,	2,263	1,963	—	300	12,658	8,919	—	3,739
Asbestos	Tons	3,571	1,600	—	1,971	66,381	27,214	—	29,167
Pyrites	,,	199,786	177,630	—	22,156	194,750	166,552	—	28,198
Silk cocoons	Cwt.	409	—	—	409	4,113	1	—	4,112
Silk, raw	,,	79	77	—	2	9,051	3,641	—	5,410
Cumin seed	,,	8,686	4,888	—	3,798	11,906	5,101	—	6,805
Embroidery		—	—	—	—	12,939	18,255	5,316	—
Gypsum	Tons	9,777	8,116	—	1,661	9,783	6,406	—	3,377

The principal increases of value were in carobs (owing to better prices) and mules. There was an increase in the quantity of raisins and potatoes exported, but a decrease in value, prices having fallen considerably. The principal decreases were in mining products, oxen, swine, fresh fruits (particularly oranges), wine (the decrease in quantity was partly offset by a rise in price), wheat, onions and garlic, beans and peas, and cotton. The decrease in respect of oxen and swine was mainly due to trade restrictions in Greece; in respect of wine, tariff restrictions in Egypt; and in respect of oranges, to both these factors.

The following table shows the direction of exports during the years 1931 and 1932, with percentage distribution :—

Country of final destination.	*1931.*	*1932.*	*1931.*	*1932.*
	£	£	*Percentage.*	
United Kingdom ...	224,692	276,959	20·39	30·03
Egypt	235,121	160,605	21·34	17·41
Italy	135,057	103,861	12·26	11·26
Other parts of the British Empire.	95,685	95,349	8·69	10·34
Greece	139,737	72,479	12·68	7·86
Germany	104,621	56,608	9·50	6·14
France	61,921	47,824	5·62	5·18
Holland	27,777	30,289	2·52	3·28
Roumania	8,256	6,304	0·75	0·68
United States of America	6,017	5,993	0·55	0·65
Spain	1,856	3,130	0·17	0·34
Belgium	4,836	2,268	0·44	0·25
Turkey	2,697	1,309	0·24	0·14
Other countries ...	53,433	59,448	4·85	6·44
Total	£1,101,706	£922,426	100·00	100·00

Exports to the United Kingdom increased by £52,267. Carobs, asbestos, and potatoes showed the greatest expansion, but there was a general increase, due probably to the abandonment of the gold standard and the subsequent excessive tariff and exchange restrictions imposed by various European countries in their efforts to balance trade. These restrictions forced Cypriot exports to find new markets, the United Kingdom being the principal.

The decrease in exports to Egypt continued, owing to tariffs which made it almost impossible to send there such goods as potatoes, wine (ordinary), and cumin seed. The decrease in respect of Italy was mainly in asbestos and raisins; in respect of Greece, mainly in raw cotton, lemons and oranges, potatoes, oxen, and wheat; in respect of Germany, mainly in asbestos, pyrites, and raisins; and in respect of France, mainly in silk cocoons, pyrites, and beans and peas.

Invisible Exports and Imports.

"Invisible" exports, including money brought into the island by visitors and tourists, expenditure from capital by mining companies, remittances from emigrants, and profit on exports by merchants, are estimated to amount to £260,000. Considerable imports, however, took place in respect of the improvement of roads and Famagusta harbour, which were paid for from loan funds, to be repaid gradually in a number of years. Allowance being made for this circumstance and for the money spent on labour, etc., from funds from the same source, invisible exports are estimated to amount to £440,000.

"Invisible" imports are estimated at £155,000 in the form of money remitted from Cyprus for education of children, investment and payment of insurance premiums, money carried by persons leaving the island on holiday, etc., etc.

The total therefore of imports and exports, visible and invisible, during 1932 amounted to :—

	£
Imports	£1,502,288
Exports	£1,362,426

Development.

There is already a demand for several Cyprus products in the United Kingdom and other countries of the Empire. The possibility of development largely depends on standardization of qualities and kinds and proper packing of agricultural products intended for export. Legislation providing for the inspection and grading of such products was considered during the year. In particular, the export of potatoes, oranges, carobs, locally-made cigarettes, and lace to England, and of cattle and broad beans to Malta, would appear to be susceptible of considerable development.

The Trade Development Board formed in 1931 continued its work of finding new outlets for the Colony's products. It also set itself to the task of promoting co-operation between growers and exporters, and was instrumental in the formation of a Hotel-Keepers' Association, established with a view to encouraging the tourist industry.

VIII.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

At present it may be said that there is no "labouring class" in Cyprus in the generally accepted sense of the term, though one is gradually being created by the mines. Many labourers own a little land and may at certain seasons of the year be themselves employers.

Labour is plentiful. The vast majority of the workers are employed either by small agriculturists or by master craftsmen. Factories are very few, and any such institution as the so-called "factory system" is unknown. In short, conditions are oriental rather than occidental.

The largest employers of labour are referred to in Chapter VI of this Report.

The hours of work at the mines are approximately eight hours per day, those for the railway approximately nine hours, and those for the Public Works Department vary from eight to ten hours. Generally speaking, the working hours most commonly recognized in the island are those from sunrise to sunset, though it is to be noted that the precise times of "sunrise" and "sunset" are not very rigorously interpreted or observed, and that generous intervals are permitted for food and rest.

The following table illustrates the position with regard to wages, as compared with 1931 :—

Occupation.		*Average Rates of Wages.*	
		1932.	*1931.*
Railway	Skilled	29½cp. (=14·8 loaves) per diem	34 cp. (=17 loaves) per diem.
	Unskilled	17 cp. (= 8·5 ,,) ,,	17 cp. (= 8·5 ,,) ,,
Public Works	Skilled	27 cp. (=13·5 ,,) ,,	31 cp. (=15·5 ,,) ,,
	Unskilled	10½cp. (= 5·3 ,,) ,,	18 cp. (= 9 ,,) ,,
	Women and children.	6½cp. (= 3·3 ,,) ,,	10 cp. (= 5 ,,) ,,
Mines	Men, underground.	33 cp. (=16·5 ,,) ,,	From 27cp. upwards.*
	Men, surface.	23 cp. (=11·5 ,,) ,,	18 cp. (=9 loaves) per diem.
	Women, surface.	12 cp. (=6 ,,) ,,	13½cp. (=6·8 ,,) ,,

Under the Mines Regulation Amendment Law of 1925, employers are liable, subject to the provisions of the Law, to pay compensation in the case of death or injury to workers in the mines while so employed.

The following list shows the staple articles of food, with average prices for 1931 and 1932, of a family of the labouring

* Comparative figure is not available.

class in Nicosia district. Prices in other districts tend to be smaller :—

Article.	*Average price per oke* ($2\frac{4}{5}$*lb.*) 1931.	1932.
	s. cp.	s. cp.
Bread	0 2	0 2
Native-made cheese	1 8	2 2
Olives	0 4	0 4
Olive oil	1 $3\frac{1}{2}$	1 1
Beans and lentils	0 $2\frac{3}{4}$	0 $4\frac{1}{2}$
Potatoes	0 $1\frac{3}{4}$	0 1
Wild vegetables found in the fields ...	Free.	Free.
Meat (once a week)	1 6	1 5
Dried fish (herrings, sardines), each ...	0 $0\frac{1}{2}$	0 $0\frac{1}{2}$
Bulgur and rice	0 $2\frac{3}{4}$	0 3
Salt	0 $4\frac{1}{2}$	0 $3\frac{1}{2}$
Fruit	0 1	0 1
Onions	0 2	0 1
Other vegetables (average)	0 $1\frac{1}{5}$	0 1

The following table shows the average cost of living of a family of the labouring class (man, wife, and three children) in Nicosia town and the villages of Nicosia district. In other districts the cost of living tends to be cheaper :—

Weekly Food Budget.

Nicosia town.	s. cp.	*Villages.*	s. cp.
$17\frac{1}{2}$ okes of bread at 2 cp.	3 8	$17\frac{1}{2}$ okes of bread at 2cp. ...	3 8
Food	5 0	Food	4 0
	8s. 8cp.		7s. 8cp.
	s. cp.		s. cp.
Tobacco	1 3	Tobacco	0 7
Café expenses	0 7	Café expenses	0 $3\frac{1}{2}$
Alcohol	0 7	Alcohol	0 7
	2s. 8cp.		1s. $8\frac{1}{2}$cp.
	s. cp.		s. cp.
House rent	1 $4\frac{1}{2}$	House rent	0 0
Clothing, etc.	3 $4\frac{1}{2}$	Clothing, etc.	3 0
	5s. 0cp.		3s. 0cp.
	£ s. cp.		£ s. cp.
Total expenses per week	0 16 7	Total expenses per week	0 12 $7\frac{1}{2}$
Total expenses per annum	43 12 4	Total expenses per annum	33 7 3

Wage rate.

	£ s. cp.		£ s. cp.
Men, 300 days at 1s. $4\frac{1}{2}$cp	22 10 0	Men 300 days at 1s. 4cp.	21 13 3
Women, 270 days at 8cp.	12 0 0	Women, 270 days at 8cp.	12 0 0
Total	£34 10 0	Total	£33 13 3

The total figures in respect of 1931 were :—

	Expenses per annum.	*Wage rate.*
Nicosia town	£44 15 5	£45 0 0
Villages	£37 2 4	£37 0 0

A general fall in the wages for agricultural labour took place.

The following information relates to the cost of living for officials.

Cost of living for a single man.—Board and lodging can be obtained in an hotel for £9 to £12 per month. This is an inclusive charge and usually includes everything save personal washing, for which the local charge is about 2s. per dozen articles, large or small. To give some idea of the drink bill, which is entirely a matter of personal habit, the following bazaar prices are inserted :—

	s.	d.	
Whisky	8	0	*per bottle.*
Gin	6	3	„ „
Local wine	3d. to 2s.	6d.	„ „
Good local mineral water ...	8d. per dozen bottles.		

There are no boarding-houses, save in the town of Kyrenia.

Cost of living in a house to a married couple :—

	Per month.
Food	£10 to £13
Two servants	£6 to £8
Rent	£4 to £7
Fuel and Light	£2 to £3
Washing	£1 5s.
Total ...	£23 to £32

To this figure, which represents comfortable but plain living, must be added for children (without an English nurse) £5 for the first and £3 for each additional child. In addition, in order that a married officer can live reasonably as a member of the community, it is considered that he will require a further £20 per month to cover club, games, charity, subscriptions, amusements, furniture, clothes, entertainment, etc.

Housing accommodation is scarce ; rents for unfurnished houses vary from £48 to £84 per annum, usually payable monthly. There is a limited number of Government houses, some of which (15), are earmarked for definite officials, others (23) are available generally. The Government charges 6 per cent. of the official salaries of the occupants.

Good furniture is made locally, and the cost of equipping a small house, exclusive of that for silver, china, and other than cheap rugs, is placed at £150 to £200.

It is usual in English households to employ a cook and a house-servant; these can be of either sex and should be regarded as a minimum. Wages are paid as under:—

Men, £3 10s. to £5 per month, inclusive.
Boys, £2 to £3 10s. per month, inclusive.
Women, £1 5s. to £2 10s. per month.

But servants are usually fed in the house and cost up to 1s. a day for this purpose. The maximum is paid to those able to speak English.

The best hotels are of moderate comfort, clean and provide good plain fare. Terms vary from 8s. to 12s. a day, with the higher price for hotels in the mountain resorts. For prolonged periods the rates vary from £9 to £12 a month for board and lodging. The minimum price at which a married couple can live in an hotel is £18 per month for board and lodging. Adding to this a minimum of £1 for tipping, which is approximately 5 per cent., and 10s. for washing, the bare minimum is £19 10s. per mensem or £234 per annum. This represents living in one small room which must serve, in addition to a bedroom, as a writing room, a room for receiving guests, a dressing-room and perhaps as a bathroom.

Travelling is chiefly performed in motor-cars, which can usually be hired at a cost of 4d. a mile. Government makes an allowance to officials while travelling on duty of 4d. per mile, if using their own cars, and also pays the actual cost of a hired car, provided this does not exceed 4d. a mile. Subsistence allowance, varying from 2s. to 12s. a day, is also granted to officials travelling on duty while away from their head station.

Free medical (excluding dental) treatment is available for officials, but not for their families.

Clothing, amusements, and sport are obtainable at prices considerably below those prevailing in England.

There is no income-tax.

IX.—EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

Primary Education.

Compulsory education is not yet in force in Cyprus, though in response to a growing demand a law providing for its gradual introduction was passed in 1931. The management of the schools is left in the hands of the various religious communities, which have their several governing bodies operating under the supervision of the Education Department. Considerable importance is attached among the people generally to the benefits derived from education. The richer Cypriots contribute generously to educational needs, and many schools continue to be built both in towns and villages by such donations.

Previous to 1930 the appointment of teachers was in the hands of the Boards of Education; before that it rested with village committees. Under existing laws the appointment and control of

teachers for purposes of discipline, transfers, promotion, and salary are vested in the Governor ; the Boards, however, retain important functions in the control of the curriculum and textbooks, the assessment of school taxes, and the approval of loans and grants for school buildings.

Schools in operation during the school year 1931–32 were :—

	Boys.	*Girls.*	*Mixed.*	*Total.*	*Increase.*
Greek-Christian	219	220	308	747	2
Mohammedan	63	62	171	296	2
Other religions	5	2	13	20	— 1
Total	287	284	492	1,063	3

There were 46 separate infant schools and in many large villages separate infant classes in the elementary schools. Further provision in this respect, as well as progress in the direction of separate schools for each village was hampered by lack of funds.

The nominal age for elementary school children is 6 to 12, but although most children attend school for a few years, a very large proportion leave when they begin to be of use to their parents at home or in the fields. Increased opposition has recently been apparent, not only among Mohammedans, to leaving girls at school after the age of 8 or 9, especially where there is no separate girls' school under a mistress. In the absence of exact census figures for the relevant age-groups it is impossible to give the total population of elementary school age. The enrolment in the school-year 1931–32 was 53,010, an increase of 213 over the previous year.

There are small communities of Maronites (four villages and a few in the towns) and Armenians (mostly in Nicosia and Larnaca), whose schools are well looked after by their respective committees and continue to make progress. There are five Latin (Roman Catholic) schools, under the management of various Orders, which to some extent combine elementary and secondary education. The Jews have schools in two small villages.

Salaries of teachers, formerly paid out of education funds, are now paid by Government, as are also the gratuities and benevolent grants for which teachers are eligible when retiring on account of age, ill-health, and, in the case of women, marriage. School maintenance charges are assessed separately on each town or village. The costs of building schools are met by loans to each town or village from education funds or private sources, repayable over periods of five to twenty years by additions to the local assessments. About £9,750 was so raised during the year.

The total cost of elementary education to the island during the year was £144,867.

Thirty-five schools were built, 15 begun, and 157 existing schools were repaired.

Secondary Education.

Not more than about one-third of those who complete the elementary school course proceed to any higher education. Secondary schools are not under Government control, but are managed by local committees. They receive grants-in-aid for the teaching of English, for which purpose they are open to inspection by the Education Department.

The only Mohammedan secondary schools are the Boys' Lycée and the Victoria Girls' School in Nicosia, but there are intermediate (Rushdié) classes nominally attached to all elementary schools and actually flourishing in the towns and larger villages. The Lycée programme is based on the requirements of Stamboul University. A new Headmaster and Headmistress for the two secondary schools have been brought from Turkey. Each school employs an English teacher.

There are Greek-Christian Gymnasia, or classical high schools, in five of the main towns, and high schools with three or four classes in six large villages. There is no great demand for more facilities for this form of secondary education, as it is increasingly difficult for the pupils to find suitable openings in Cyprus. The standard reached is not high, and there is no doubt that the immediate need in this sphere is for improvement rather than extension.

There are Commercial Lyceums at Larnaca and Limassol, and schools on the same lines were opened during the year at Nicosia and Famagusta. The villages of Platres and Pedoulas possess similar schools on a smaller scale.

The standard of English is improving; five English masters are at present employed in Greek-Christian schools.

Private secondary schools include the English School, Nicosia, conducted on the lines of an English grammar school, and the American Academies, attached to the Reformed Presbyterian Mission, for boys at Larnaca, for girls at Larnaca and Nicosia. All these schools have boarding-houses. There is a private commercial school at Lemythou, founded in 1912 by the late Mr. D. Mitsis, a native of the village, a private commercial school in Nicosia, and two private girls' schools at Limassol.

Evening classes in the new Turkish alphabet continue to be held at a great many Mohammedan schools throughout the island; they are popular and well attended.

University Education.

There is no university in Cyprus. Students are prepared for the Universities of Stamboul or Athens at all secondary schools, though relatively few are able to proceed so far. A still smaller number go to French universities, and a few study law and technical subjects in England.

A scheme of Government scholarships for enabling Cypriots to receive higher education in England was started in 1930. One scholarship in chemistry of 4 years' duration was awarded during 1932.

Training of Teachers.

There is great need of an independent teachers' training college. At present, Mohammedan candidates receive some training at the Mohammedan secondary schools, and Greeks at the Pancyprian Training School (attached to the Gymnasium) and Phaneromene Girls' School in Nicosia. These schools receive grants-in-aid for this purpose.

The Priests' Seminary, Larnaca, which nominally trained candidates for the priesthood and was also recognised as a training college for schoolmasters, closed down in June, 1932.

Five Mohammedan students were sent for training as schoolmasters at the Normal School of Smyrna, at the expense of the Turkish Government.

Technical Education.

There are no technical schools proper in the island. Carpentry and bee-keeping are taught in a few elementary schools, and wherever the country is suitable there are school gardens in which the children learn gardening. In girls' schools needlework is widely taught, and sericulture is encouraged by the free issue of silk-worm seed and demonstrations arranged by the Agricultural Department of efficient and hygienic methods.

The agricultural school maintained by the Agricultural Department is referred to in another chapter of this Report. Apprentices are taken by the Public Works Department as well as in some of the mines; and during the last few years an increasing number of carpenters has been instructed by the Forest Department in the best use of the various kinds of wood. Frequently specializing, they make articles for sale from small pieces of wood that would otherwise be burnt. Twelve carpenters, including one apprentice, from various parts of the island, were so employed in 1932. Boot-making, tailoring, and carpet-making are taught in the Central Prison, Nicosia.

Government Examinations.

The Government examinations in English, Turkish, and Greek, and the Civil Service qualifying examination were, as usual, held during the year. A special "English Ordinary" examination for schoolmasters was held in August. 980 candidates presented themselves for the examinations in English, of whom 443 were successful and were awarded certificates. The certificates awarded to the successful candidates are highly valued, not only by Government officials but also by those seeking employment elsewhere.

Welfare, etc.

There is no public system of accident, sickness, or old age insurance. In Nicosia there are two orphanages; one Greek, managed by a Committee of which the Archbishop of Cyprus is chairman, the other Armenian, endowed by the late Mr. Melkonian of Egypt, and managed by a special Committee of the General Union of Armenian Benevolence in Paris. In Nicosia also there is a home for healthy children of lepers, administered by the Government, and a municipal poorhouse. Larnaca and Limassol also have municipal poorhouses, mainly for old people, and Limassol has a day nursery supported by a local society. In each of the district towns there is a society of Greek Cypriot women who organize relief for the poor; and there are organizations for feeding necessitous school-children. During the year a Turkish Ladies Philanthropic Society was formed in Nicosia, which endeavours to give employment to women and girls.

In 1926 a delegation from the British Social Hygiene Council visited Cyprus and submitted a report containing, *inter alia*, suggestions for promoting social welfare on the island. The outcome of this was the formation in 1927 of the Cyprus Social Hygiene Council, the appointment of a venereal disease specialist, a bacteriologist, and a trained social worker. The latter is secretary to the Council and also to the Government Board of Film Censors, established in 1931. The Council, with the Governor as chairman, is formed of the heads of the Health, Education, Law, and Police Departments, the mayors of the leading towns, and representatives of all classes of the community. Its duty is "to make recommendations to the Government for action for social welfare and hygiene, legislative, financial, and administrative."

The protection of young servant girls first engaged the attention of the Council. A law for the protection of female domestic servants was passed in 1928, under which employers must register each servant girl under the age of 18, and report to the Commissioner and the Police when a girl leaves their employment. In the same year a hostel was opened in Nicosia where girls out of service can stay pending their further employment or return home. The hostel receives grants from the Government and some of the municipalities, but otherwise depends on voluntary contributions. Up to the end of 1932, 244 girls have been admitted and have stayed for periods varying from a day or two to several months. In the district towns where the law is also in force, special lodgings have been provided where these girls can stay for a few days; and one or two ladies in each town undertake to make suitable arrangements for them.

Affiliated to the Social Hygiene Council are three infant-welfare centres, at Nicosia, Larnaca, and Famagusta, which are financed by municipal and voluntary contributions, and receive their drugs free

through the Government hospitals. The first two have whole-time superintendents, who also visit the homes of the infants.

The Social Hygiene Council has also arranged short courses of lectures, mainly for teachers and students of the secondary schools in Nicosia and other large centres. The syllabus includes subjects such as malaria, tuberculosis, eye disease, venereal disease, leprosy, care of animals, bacteriology, food values, citizenship, social welfare, etc. In 1932 a course of lectures was held in Nicosia during the summer holidays for Greek teachers and pupils; the lectures were popular and the attendance large. Health films, purchased from the League of Red Cross Societies, have been shown in some of the towns, and formed an important feature of the propaganda organized by the health authorities in a large number of villages all over the island.

A school for blind children was started in 1928; there are now twelve boys and one girl in residence. The superintendent is an English woman who is a trained teacher of the blind, and is assisted by a blind Armenian woman. The children are taught reading and writing in Greek and English braille, arithmetic, rush-mat making, chair caning, basket work, knitting, and violin playing. The school is supported by grants from the Government, the education authority, and the municipalities, and by voluntary contributions.

In the summer of the year under review various holiday camps for delicate children were arranged; at Famagusta, through private enterprise, a small summer camp on the coast was organized; at Limassol and Nicosia steps were taken through the initiative of local bodies, with the co-operation of the municipal and educational authorities, to send children to the hills and the coast respectively. Camps were also held by certain of the Boy Scout troops.

Games are spreading sporadically in the elementary and secondary schools, but progress is hampered by lack of grounds. Association football is especially popular in the island, and matches are played between the various towns; during the year there was also a series of matches against a team that had come over from Palestine. The interdepartmental football league, formed in 1931, had a successful season. Other games are also played, and both the Greek and Turkish communities hold annual sports.

A public library was opened in 1927, attached to which is a small interdepartmental circulating library containing books for the use of officers at out-stations; libraries are gradually spreading in the elementary and secondary schools. A school of music was founded in the same year in Nicosia, and a branch subsequently opened in Limassol. Pupils who so desire are prepared for the examinations for the diplomas of Associate and Licentiate of the Trinity College of Music; an examiner from this college comes yearly to Cyprus to examine the candidates. Music and singing are also taught to a limited extent in the schools. Drama, apart from very occasional representations of local customs, hardly exists; but it is hoped that

interest therein may be stimulated by the considerable success which attended the production in 1932 in Nicosia by an amateur cast of Shakespeare's "Othello."

X.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

Shipping.

Six hundred and sixty-seven steamships and eight hundred and three sailing vessels, engaged in foreign trade, called at Cyprus ports, chiefly at Famagusta, Larnaca, and Limassol, during the year, an increase of 45 and 27, respectively, as compared with the figures for 1931. An increase in steamships and a decrease in sailing vessels are observable in the ships engaged in the coastal trade between the ports and anchorages of the island. The increase in tonnage of the steamers engaged in foreign trade that entered Cyprus ports amounted to 83,785 tons.

The existing harbourage at Limassol and Larnaca consists of jetties, for small craft, and open roadsteads; and any improvements of these ports would probably be restricted to re-arrangement and extension of the jetties, combined with dredging. At Famagusta the presence of natural advantages unrivalled in the Eastern Mediterranean would permit of the expansion of the harbourage to an almost unlimited extent: and the reconstruction and development of this port under a loan scheme have been in progress for about 1½ years. The old harbour was well suited to the time when ships seeking admission rarely exceeded 2,000 tons, but its limited size and other disadvantages made it dangerous for the ships of 4,000 and 5,000 tons which have called for some time past. The loan scheme, work on which during the year is described in Chapter XII, provides for the dredging and enlargement of the harbour so that it will be able to accommodate ships up to 8,000 or 9,000 tons. One quarter of the cost of the scheme up to £50,000 is being contributed from the Colonial Development Fund.

Consideration has also been accorded to an allied proposal, which is supported in many quarters, for the establishment at Famagusta of bonded warehouses with the object of capturing the traffic in transhipment cargo destined for various ports on the Syrian, Anatolian, and neighbouring coasts. Cyprus is undoubtedly well situated for the purpose of furnishing an entrepôt for trade of this nature; and the fact that goods so landed in the island could remain under British control and jurisdiction until reconsigned against cash payments to their destinations presents a unique and solid advantage of which traders in the Levant are not likely to lose sight.

There is a regular subsidized mail service between Cyprus and Egypt; under the five-years' contract made with the Khedivial Mail Steamship and Graving Dock Company, Ltd., as from 1st October, 1931, direct weekly sailings are maintained.

In addition to the Khedivial Steamship Company, the Lloyd Triestino Company maintained two fortnightly services of passenger steamers which visited Famagusta, Larnaca, and Limassol on itineraries including Egypt, Palestine, Syria, Cilicia, Cyprus, Rhodes, Greece, and the Adriatic ports. Steamers of this Company also visited Cyprus at regular fortnightly intervals on an itinerary from Genoa visiting Naples, Syracuse, Egypt, Palestine, Syria, Cyprus, Rhodes, Constantinople, and Piraeus, Brindisi, Venice, and Trieste. Vessels of the Messageries Maritimes called at Larnaca fortnightly. Cargo steamers of the Moss Line called at frequent intervals, and also steamers of the Prince Line plying with cargo between England and Cyprus.

The Lloyd Triestino Company continued a weekly express service, begun at the end of 1930, from Trieste and Brindisi to Larnaca, Jaffa, Haifa, and Beirut. By this route the journey to London is performed in five days.

Foreign Mails.

The time taken in transit by mails from the United Kingdom is five days or one week. During the year, the Post Office received by the subsidized Khedivial mail steamers 5,644 inward mail-bags, a decrease of 939, and despatched 2,851 outward mail-bags, a decrease of 26, compared with the figures for the previous year.

Mails with European capitals generally, Palestine, Syria, Turkey, and Greece were exchanged by vessels of the Lloyd Triestino and Messageries Maritimes (from July onwards the former Company was granted a temporary subsidy in respect of the express Adriatic-Cyprus-Palestine service and was allowed the benefit of transit charges for mails conveyed thereby); 1,339 mails were despatched and 3,111 received, decreases of 646 and 53 respectively, as compared with 1931.

Mails were also carried by the air service mentioned subsequently in this report.

Parcels destined for other countries show a decrease of 424 on the figures for 1931. The estimated value of merchandise exported by parcel post was £17,159, an increase of £3,545 as compared with 1931. The principal articles so exported were, as previously, Lefkara lace and embroidery, cigarettes, and woollen, silk, cotton, and linen piece-goods.

Parcels received from overseas totalled 18,079, or 6,175 less than in 1931, to a value of £55,929 as against £65,492. An increase is to be recorded in the traffic handled under the cash-on-delivery system.

Internal Posts.

Motor mail services are run daily between the various towns of the island, and there are branch post sections to the villages. The estimated number of miles travelled in the conveyance of mails

during the year is 610,000, an increase of 15,000 miles as compared with the previous year.

Fourteen post offices, three branch offices, working during the summer months only, and 564 postal agencies, an increase of 3 on the preceding year, were in operation during the year. Postal-order business was transacted at 22 offices. British postal-orders are cashed and issued.

The series of postage and revenue stamps now consists of 14 denominations ranging from ¼ piastre to £5.

Stamps and stamped stationery sold during the year amounted to £70,492, but of this sum £10,535 represents Customs duty brought to account by means of stamps. Sales to philatelists realized £30, a decrease of £51 on the figure for 1931.

The total number of articles dealt with by the local post office was 3,629,916, a decrease of 320,461 as compared with 1931; 2,711,283 articles were posted in the island, a decrease of 173,369; the remainder were received from abroad. Correspondence for local delivery shows a decrease of 167,706 items, and that posted for abroad, including the United Kingdom, a decrease of 5,663. Parcels posted for delivery in Cyprus show a decrease of 1,317.

Owing to the fact that all receipts from the sale of the combined postage and revenue stamps are credited under one head, it is not possible to give an actual figure of earnings; there is no doubt, however, that the Postal Department is worked at a profit.

Telegraphs.

The Eastern Telegraph Company maintains a telegraph cable between Larnaca and Alexandria and Larnaca and Haifa, and land telegraphs between the six principal towns of the island. During the summer season Platres and Mount Troödos and Pedoulas are connected with the system. The only Government telegraph is a line along the railway.

Two hundred and thirty-two licences to instal and maintain wireless telegraphy receiving-apparatus were issued under the provisions of the Wireless Telegraphy Regulations, 1925. Such licences entitle the holders to instal and maintain apparatus for receiving messages only. The installation or maintenance of apparatus capable of transmitting messages is prohibited.

Telephones.

There are small telephone exchanges connecting the various Government offices and the residencies of certain officials at Nicosia, Famagusta, Larnaca, and, during the summer season, Troödos, all of which are connected by trunk lines. Lines have been added connecting Famagusta with the police stations at Rizokarpaso and three intermediate villages and also with the lighthouse at Cape Greco. The Forest Department maintained telephones in the principal forest areas for reporting outbreaks of fire, and these lines

are connected with the Government system where possible. There is now a complete telephone line from Troödos to the western end of the mountain range, and from Troödos eastwards the line has been extended through Adelphi Forest. There is a small private exchange which offers a telephone service in the town of Limassol, but this is not connected with the other systems in the island.

Negotiations proceeded with Imperial and International Communications, Ltd., for the installation of a public telephone system throughout the island and for the erection of a wireless telegraphy station.

Railways.

The Cyprus Government Railway consists of a line from the port of Famagusta, at the north-eastern end of the island, through Nicosia, the capital, and Morphou at the western end of the Mesaoria plain into the foot-hills at Kalonchorion in the Solea valley. The total length of this line is 71 miles, of which only 36 are now open to rail traffic. In the area previously served by train west of Nicosia, railway road services were substituted during the year, as being more remunerative.

There are two extensions of the Government railway operated as private lines ; one runs from the Phokasa mine in the Solea valley below Evrykhou, the other from the Mavrovouni mine-head along the Xero river-bed ; both branches converge at the new mining township of Xero, where the Cyprus Mines Corporation has erected plant for preparing the ore for shipment off its own pier.

The working expenditure and the gross earnings for the year were £18,807 and £21,157 ; showing decreases of £2,327 and £5,228, respectively, on the figures for 1931.

The following table shows the passenger traffic for the last three years :—

	No. of Passengers.	*Receipts.* £
1930	219,230	8,107
1931	168,017	6,237
1932	128,114	5,321

Motor-bus services connecting with the trains at Nicosia and Famagusta were run by contractors as in the previous year ; railway road services ran 92,323 miles and carried 24,700 tons and 14,103 passengers.

35,124 tons of goods were carried by rail during the year, a decrease of 21,735 tons. Receipts decreased by £4,189.

Roads.

In proportion to its population Cyprus is well supplied with roads. The main and secondary roads alone amount to 2·82 miles per thousand of population. If village roads are included, the proportion is 9·28 miles per thousand.

About 1,000 miles of the roads are traversable by car. Of recent years there has been a great increase in motor traffic, with a corresponding increased wear of the roads. In 1932, despite the depression, there were 1,698 motor-cars and lorries licensed to use the roads, as against 1,616 in 1931. Of the 179 registered during the year, 123 were manufactured in the United Kingdom and 45 in Canada. There were 333 motor-bicycles licensed, only four of which were of other than British manufacture.

A small-scale map of the island has been published by the Land Registration and Survey Department, showing the roads on which motor-cars can be driven.

The reconstruction of roads under a loan scheme, begun in 1930, was continued throughout 1932, and by the end of the year there were about 400 miles of asphalted surface. Expenditure amounted to £74,000, and in addition the sum of £19,000 was spent on the maintenance of roads not under construction. The continuance of the road scheme diminished the unemployment caused by the drought, and relief was afforded to the most distressed areas. In order to distribute the wages paid over as great a number as possible, the labourers were for the most part changed every fortnight.

The main roads are of a minimum width of 16 feet between ditches, of which 9 feet are metalled and asphalted.

The village roads are maintained by the District Administration, chiefly with the aid of free labour supplied by the villages served. The sum of £7,000 was provided to assist in their upkeep from Government funds.

Air.

The Colony for the first time enjoyed a direct air service, being included in the itinerary between England and India operated by flying boats of Imperial Airways Ltd. The service was suspended during the winter season owing to the lack of suitable landing facilities. The provision of a permanent air-port has been under consideration.

XI.—BANKING, CURRENCY, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Banks.

The chief banks in Cyprus are the Ottoman Bank, with branches at Nicosia, Larnaca, Limassol, Famagusta, and Paphos, and, during the summer season, Troödos; the Bank of Athens, with branches at Limassol and Nicosia; the Bank of Cyprus, with its head office at Nicosia and agencies at Larnaca, Limassol, Famagusta, Paphos, Kyrenia, and Morphou; and the Ionian Bank, Limited, with a branch at Nicosia and agencies at Larnaca, Limassol, Famagusta, and Paphos.

There are also six other banks of the nature of savings banks, established under the Companies (Limited Liability) Law, 1922, two at Larnaca, two at Paphos, one at Limassol, and one at Famagusta.

The amount of deposits in banks in the Colony during the year totalled £1,065,176.

The Agricultural Bank, established in June, 1925, under the joint auspices of the Government and the Ottoman Bank, has a total capital of £250,000. It works in close connection with the co-operative societies, and it is hoped that through these institutions, which make available for the farmer the ready money he would otherwise have to obtain from the money-lender, the general indebtedness of the island will in a few years show a considerable improvement.

Currency.

Currency notes.—£5 and £1. The 10s. notes of the 1917 design are being gradually withdrawn from circulation.

Gold Coins.—£1. The Cyprus £1 is equal to the pound sterling. Gold is scarcely seen in active circulation.

Silver Coins.—45-piastre piece (special Jubilee issue in 1928).
18-piastre piece.
9-piastre piece (=1 shilling. There are 20 shillings to the £).
4½-piastre piece.
3-piastre piece.

Copper Coins.—Piastre.
Half-piastre.
Quarter-piastre.

Weights and Measures.

Capacity.

2 pints = 1 quart.
2⅘ quarts = 1 Cyprus litre.
4 quarts = 1 gallon.
8 gallons = 1 kilé.
9 quarts = 1 kouza
16 kouzas = 1 load } liquid measure.

Weight.

400 drams = 1 oke.
1 oke = 2⅘ lb.
1⅘ okes = 1 Cyprus litre.
5 okes = 1 stone.
44 okes = 1 kantar.
180 okes = 1 Aleppo kantar.
800 okes = 1 ton.

Length.

12 inches = 1 foot.
2 feet = 1 pic.
3 feet = 1 yard.
33 pics = 1 chain.
2,640 pics = 1 mile.

Land Measure.

1 donum = 60 pics = 40 yards square ($\frac{40}{1210}$ths of an acre).
1,936 donums = 1 square mile.
3·025 donums = 1 acre.

XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

The work of the Public Works Department includes the construction and repair of all Government roads and buildings throughout the island, the maintenance of harbours and lighthouses, the construction of village water-supplies, the inspection of all steam boilers annually and of all public vehicles quarterly, and the maintenance of public services such as the Government telephone system and the water-supplies to Government buildings and residences.

The Department also undertakes all Royal Engineer services in the Colony and provides engineering services for the Nicosia water administration, the Troödos board of health, and the building committees of the six principal towns.

For departmental purposes the Colony is divided into three engineering divisions, each controlled by a Divisional Engineer, with the necessary staff, workshops, and stores.

The headquarters of the Department are Nicosia, the staff comprising the Director, Assistant Director, Roads Engineer, Mechanical Engineer, and Accountant.

In 1932 the expenditure, including that on road loan works, carried out by direct labour amounted to some £135,846, as compared with £190,674 in 1931.

In addition, £93,944 was spent on loan works, carried out by contract, for the improvement of Famagusta harbour. This scheme, an outline of which appears in Chapter X, was started in May, 1931. Dredging to the extent of 288,000 cubic yards was carried out, and the new quay wall finished except for the coping. The new eastern breakwater and entrance spur were completed, and the greater part of the reclamation for the new wharf.

Owing to the necessity for economy, extraordinary works were practically confined to the harbour works and the reconstruction of roads, and maintenance works were curtailed generally.

The artesian boring programme was carried on during the year on a reduced scale, with continued success, and resulted in additional supplies of water amounting in the aggregate to 307,200 gallons a day, sufficient to irrigate about 70 acres.

Forty-one schemes for the improvement of village water-supplies were completed and 33 schemes investigated. In every case water is conducted to the village in galvanized steel pipes leading from springs or chains of wells. Half the funds for these works are provided by the Government and half by the village or villages interested.

XIII.—JUSTICE AND POLICE.

Justice.

For the administration of justice Cyprus is divided into three judicial districts. The Courts are constituted under Imperial Orders in Council of 1927 and 1931. Provision is made therein for :—

(1) A Supreme Court consisting of five judges, two of whom are Christian and Mohammedan Cypriots, respectively, and having power to hear criminal and civil appeals from the decisions of all other courts, including Assize Courts and Divisional Courts of the Supreme Court.

(2) Three Divisional Courts consisting of one or two judges of the Supreme Court, as may be directed by the Chief Justice, and exercising original jurisdiction to hear and determine (*a*) defended actions of £300 and over and (*b*) election petitions.

(3) Three District Courts consisting of one non-Cypriot Judge (the President) and such number of District Judges as the Governor shall from time to time direct. The total number of District Judges during 1932 was at first ten and later nine. District Courts have appellate civil jurisdiction in appeals from Assistant District Judges and original civil jurisdiction in all actions except those within the exclusive jurisdiction of a Mohammedan Religious Tribunal or triable by a Divisional Court, as stated in 2 (*a*) above. In certain cases, e.g., bankruptcy, probate, etc., their jurisdiction is unlimited. The Governor, if he consider it expedient, may direct that Additional District Courts be held, or may appoint Additional District Judges. He may also, when necessary, direct a non-Cypriot Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court to act as President, in which case the District Court so presided over has unlimited civil jurisdiction.

(4) Three Assistant District Judges' Courts having civil jurisdiction up to £25, and in the cases mentioned below up to £50. The Governor has power to appoint as many Assistant District Judges as he may think necessary. In 1932 there were eight such judges. The President and the District Judges may also sit as Assistant District Judges and when so sitting have the major jurisdiction, which may also be given by the Governor to any Assistant District Judge.

(5) Three Assize Courts having unlimited criminal jurisdiction, and consisting of three or five judges, as the Chief Justice may direct, these being in the former case a non-Cypriot Judge of the Supreme Court and either two District Judges or the President and

one District Judge, and in the latter two non-Cypriot Judges of the Supreme Court and the President and two District Judges.

(6) Magisterial Courts consisting of the President sitting with one or two District Judges of differing religions, or alone, or of one or two such Judges of differing religions, or of an Assistant District Judge, and having, according as they are constituted, summary jurisdiction in cases involving up to three years' imprisonment or £100 fine or both, with or without an order for compensation not exceeding £100.

(7) Three Mohammedan Religious Tribunals consisting of a Sheri Judge, and having jurisdiction restricted to marriage, divorce, maintenance in relation thereto, inheritance and succession, wills and their registration, and the registration of vakfiehs, and concerning persons of the Mohammedan faith only.

There is also a Sheri Tribunal of Appeal consisting of the Mohammedan Judge of the Supreme Court as *ex officio* President and any two Mohammedan District Judges nominated by the Chief Justice, and having jurisdiction to hear appeals from the decisions of Mohammedan Religious Tribunals.

The Courts of Cyprus apply Ottoman Law as from time to time altered or modified by Cyprus Statute Law. In civil matters when the amount or value in dispute is £300 or over an appeal lies from the Supreme Court to His Majesty in Council. The Supreme Court may also in its discretion grant leave to appeal to His Majesty in Council from any other judgment which involves a question of great public importance.

Criminal Returns.

The number of persons tried by the Assize Courts rose from 147 in 1931 to 430 in 1932. The increase is accounted for by the fact that about 300 persons who were committed in the previous year for arson and other offences against property arising out of the disturbances of October, 1931, were actually tried by the Assize Courts in 1932. Ten persons were tried for murder and 16 for manslaughter, as against 11 and 3 in the previous year. There were 8 convictions for murder as against 6 in 1931. There were 6 death sentences in 1932, the figure for 1931 being the same.

The number of persons dealt with in Summary Courts during 1932 was 46,362, of whom 39,784 were convicted, the figures for 1931 being 45,962 and 36,342 respectively. Of the 39,784 convicted, 1,266 were imprisoned, 21,114 fined, 135 committed for trial in the Assize Courts, and the rest bound over or otherwise disposed of.

The statistics show that, apart from a decrease in offences against the State, arson and larceny, which in 1931 were abnormally high owing to the disturbances, serious crime on the whole stood at practically the same figure as in the previous year. As regards

minor offences, there is little to comment on : forest offences show a gratifying decrease of about 20 per cent, whilst, owing to increased vigilance and more strict enforcement of the law, the number of persons dealt with for cruelty to animals, offences against antiquities laws, and municipal offences was more than double that of 1931.

Civil Proceedings.

2,180 actions were brought in the District Courts, an increase of 87 on the figure for 1931. Assistant District Judges' cases rose from 8,635 in 1931 to 9,170 in 1932. The increase, mostly in cases of bonds and other money claims, was largely due to the prevailing adverse economic conditions.

Police.

The Cyprus Military Police Force is constituted under the provisions of Law 2 of 1878, which enacted that it should consist of a Chief Commandant, and of such Local Commandants and other officers as the High Commissioner might appoint, and of a certain number of mounted and foot police.

For police purposes the island is divided into the six administrative districts, which again are themselves divided. Each district is in charge of a Local Commandant, subject to the control of the Chief Commandant and of the Commissioner, with whom he works in close co-operation. At Kyrenia the Commissioner himself performs the duties of Local Commandant. At Nicosia, the headquarters, there is also a Local Commandant in charge of the Criminal Investigation Department, and a Commandant of the depot, which was formed in 1913 for the instruction of recruits and the establishment of a reserve force.

The police are under military organization and discipline, and receive some training in drill, musketry, and the use of Lewis guns ; their duties, however, are essentially civil, including the maintenance of public order, prevention and detection of crime, control of traffic, and provision of orderlies to Courts and Government offices. In addition they provide the fire brigade, telephone operators, passport control officers, and the warders for the central and district prisons.

The police have also been engaged as Group Commanders to the Rural Police Force, which, as established under Law 16 of 1923, was composed of such number of rural constables as the Governor might from time to time determine, who were responsible for the protection of the rural areas under their charge. A law introducing a different organization of rural constables, as described in Chapter XIV, was passed, but did not come into force, during 1932.

The actual strength of the Military Police Force at the end of the year was as follows :—

Officers :—			
British	4		
Cypriot (Mohammedans)	8		
Cypriot (Christians)	10		
	—		22
Non-Commissioned Officers :—			
District Sergeant-Majors—			
Cypriot (Mohammedans)	7		
Cypriot (Christians)	7		
	—	14	
Sergeants—			
Cypriot (Mohammedans)...	10		
Cypriot (Christians)	10		
	—	20	
Corporals—			
Cypriot (Mohammedans)...	10		
Cypriot (Christians)	23		
	—	33	
		—	67
Troopers and Privates :—			
Cypriot (Mohammedans)...	287		
Cypriot (Christians)	367		
	——		654
Total strength of the Force			743

Discipline during the year was very satisfactory.

The actual strength of the rural police on 31st December, 1932, was 741. All of these could read and write one or more languages. There were 16 enlistments during the year.

The discipline and efficiency of the rural constables were satisfactory. They afforded valuable assistance to the police in the prevention and detection of crime, to the Commissioners in reporting offences against the forest laws, and to the veterinary service in reporting outbreaks of disease. They also carried out the sheep, goat, and pig counting under the supervision of the military police.

Prisons.

The central prison in Nicosia is a modern building containing separate cells for 390 male and 18 female prisoners. With this accommodation the separate system can normally be maintained throughout, the workshops alone being in association. The prisons in the other districts are smaller and are used for the custody of short-sentence prisoners only.

Time is allowed for the payment of fines in suitable cases.

The treatment of prisoners is directed as far as possible to reform rather than punishment. They are employed on various kinds of industrial labour, including tailoring, bootmaking, carpentering, weaving, masonry, carpet-making, as well as on agricultural and re-afforestation work. Educational advantages are afforded to them, and priests of all denominations allowed to visit them. In cases of good behaviour, remission of imprisonment is granted where the sentence is for not less than two years. After release, they have every encouragement to lead honest lives.

There is a reformatory for juvenile offenders at Athalassa farm, close to Nicosia, the inmates of which are employed and instructed in farm-work and other kinds of work calculated to suit them for useful trades.

The probation system is not followed in Cyprus, local conditions rendering it inapplicable.

During the year under review discipline was well maintained. The daily average number of persons detained in all the prisons was 791·05, as compared with 585·20 in 1931; the increase in imprisonments is due partly to the disturbances which took place towards the end of 1931, partly to the effects of the economic crisis. The sanitary condition of the prisons was satisfactory and the health of the prisoners good, the daily average number on the sick list being 10·44. In 1931 it was 7·59.

At the Athalassa reformatory the daily average population was 43·69, as compared with 49·04 in 1931. About seventy per cent. of offenders are found to lead honest lives on their release from the reformatory.

XIV.—LEGISLATION.

The following laws were enacted :—

1.—To make certain provisions as to Trade Unions.

2.—To amend the Law relating to Customs, Excise and Revenue.

3.—To provide for the exercise of certain Powers or Rights and the performance of certain Duties.

4.—To appropriate a sum not exceeding £674,537 to the service of the twelve months ending the 31st day of December, 1932.

5.—To make further provision for the construction of Laws.

6.—To amend the Law relating to Motor Omnibuses.

7.—To amend the Law relating to Customs, Excise and Revenue.

8.—To amend the Construction of Buildings, Streets and Wells on Arazi Miri Law, 1927.

9.—To make provision for the control of the landing of persons in the Colony and of communication with vessels.

10.—To continue in operation the Ecclesiastical Properties Law, 1893.

11.—To amend the Municipal Corporations Law, 1930.

12.—To provide for the appointment of Special Constables and for the better preservation of the peace.

13.—To amend the Special Constables Law, 1932.

14.—To regulate the practice of Midwifery.

15.—To regulate the employment of women during the night.

16.—To amend and consolidate the Law with respect to the employment of children and young persons in industrial undertakings and otherwise.

17.—To regulate the imposition of quarantine and to make other provision for preventing the introduction into and spread in the Colony of Cyprus, and the transmission from the Colony of Cyprus, of dangerous infectious disease.

18.—To provide for the payment of an Immovable Property Tax and to abolish Verghi Kimat.

19.—To make further provision for the twelve months ended on the 31st day of December, 1931.

20.—To amend the Telephone (Agreement) Laws, 1930 and 1931.

21.—Further to amend the Law relating to the establishment and management of Elementary Schools in Cyprus.

22.—To amend the Customs, Excise and Revenue Law, 1899.

23.—To amend the Cyprus Pensions Order in Council, 1929.

24.—To implement certain terms of a contract for the extension of Famagusta Harbour.

25.—To amend the Loan Law, 1930.

26.—To amend the Registration of United Kingdom Designs Law, 1928.

27.—To amend the Patents Law, 1924.

28.—To amend the Law for the Recovery of Compensation for Injury to Property.

29.—To amend the Law relating to Charities.

30.—To amend the Law relating to Customs, Excise and Revenue.

31.—To amend the Lepers Law, 1891.

32.—To amend the Newspaper, Books and Printing Presses Law, 1930.

33.—To amend the Employment of Women (during the Night) Law, 1932.

34.—Further to amend the Criminal Code.

35.—To define and amend the Law of Civil Wrongs.

36.—To amend the Motor Car Law, 1921.

37.—To regulate and improve the supply and distribution of water to certain villages for drinking and other domestic purposes.

38.—To amend the Kythrea Water Supply Improvement Law, 1928.

39.—Further to amend the Loan Law, 1930.

40.—To amend and consolidate the Law with regard to the cultivation, manufacture and sale of tobacco.

41.—To amend the Flags (Prohibition) Law, 1931.

42.—To amend the Law relating to Customs, Excise and Revenue.

43.—Further to amend the Law relating to Customs, Excise and Revenue.

44.—To repeal the Branch Roads Construction Law, 1892.

45.—To amend the Lepers Laws, 1891 and 1932.

46.—To allow Hugh Kaye Ryan to exercise the option of receiving a gratuity and reduced pension in lieu of the full pension from the Public Funds of the Colony of Cyprus on his ultimate retirement from the Public Service.

47.—Further to amend the Motor Car Law, 1921.

48.—Further to amend the Public Loans Law, 1897.

49.—Conferring certain powers for the purpose of relieving a water shortage at Nicosia and for the prevention from contamination of drinking water supply.

50.—Further to amend the Construction of Buildings, Streets and Wells on Arazi Mirié Law, 1927.

51.—Further to amend the Law relating to Customs, Excise and Revenue.

52.—To amend the Dentists Registration Law, 1926.

53.—Further to amend the Law relating to Dangerous Drugs.

54.—To regulate the holding of assemblies, meetings and processions.

55.—To continue in operation the Municipal Corporations (Motor Omnibuses) Law, 1930.

56.—To amend the Police Laws, 1878 to 1929.

57.—To amend the Patents Law, 1924.

58.—To repeal the Branch Roads Law, 1899.

59.—To amend the Elementary Education Laws, 1929 to 1932.

60.—To amend the Interpretation Laws, 1901 to 1928.

61.—To amend the Nicosia Water Supply (Special Powers) Law, 1932.

62.—To make better provision for the appointment of Rural Constables and to regulate their duties and powers.

63.—To impose a Temporary Levy upon the salaries of certain persons employed by the Government of Cyprus.

64.—To amend the Law relating to Co-operative Credit Societies.

65.—To amend the Foreign Tribunal Citation Law, 1912.

66.—Further to amend the Police Law, 1878.

67.—To amend the Shipping Dues Law, 1917.

68.—To amend the Seditious Publications Law, 1921.

69.—To levy an Imports Municipal Toll on certain goods in lieu of Municipal Fees, Storage Fees and Tolls now leviable thereon.

70.—To amend the Law relating to and to make better provision for the collection of Taxes or Duties.

71.—To confer indemnity in respect of acts done or committed in connection with the restoration of order in Cyprus between the 21st October, 1931, and the 31st December, 1932.

72.—To provide for the protection against actions of persons acting in the execution of public duties.

Of the above, the most important are the following :—

Law No. 1 defines the expression " Trade Union " and provides for the registration and regulation of such bodies.

Law No. 3 provides that any powers, rights or duties of the Legislative Council shall vest in, and be exercised or performed by, the Governor.

Law No. 7 gives power to the Governor-in-Council to make regulations with respect to drawbacks of Customs duties on goods imported into the island and subsequently exported therefrom after modification by local industry.

Law No. 9 provides for the better control of persons landing from any vessel and of communication between vessels and the shore or any other vessel.

Law No. 11 temporarily suspends the procedure laid down in the Municipal Corporations Law, 1930, regarding by-elections, and provides that, in the event of any vacancy occurring in a Municipal Council during 1932, the Councillors holding office shall elect or in their default the Governor shall appoint a duly qualified person to fill the vacancy.

Law No. 12 provides for the appointment of Special Constables and the better preservation of the peace.

Law No. 14 restricts the practice of midwifery to persons registered or specially licensed under the law or entitled to practise midwifery under the Medical Registration Law, 1917.

Law No. 15 prohibits the employment of women during the night in any industrial undertaking, other than an undertaking in which only members of the same family are employed, except in certain cases of emergency.

Law No. 16 amends and consolidates previous legislation with respect to the employment of children and young persons ; prohibits the employment of children in any industrial undertaking, other than an undertaking in which only members of the same family are employed, and in certain other cases, e.g., where injury to health may be caused ; prohibits the employment of young persons at night in any industrial undertaking, other than an undertaking in which only members of the same family are employed, except in certain cases of emergency.

Law No. 17 brings previous legislation relating to quarantine into line with modern requirements.

Law No. 32 gives power *inter alia* to the Governor-in-Council to prohibit the introduction or circulation in Cyprus of any newspaper published elsewhere which appears to be contrary to religion, morality, order or good government.

Law No. 34 defines the expression " seditious intention," appearing in the Criminal Code, in such manner as to make clear that any agitation having for its object the union of Cyprus with a foreign State is illegal; makes provision for dealing with the offence of infanticide on the lines of the Infanticide Act, 1922.

Law No. 35 provides a code of Civil Wrongs based upon the Common Law of England as modified by Statute.

Law No. 40 amends and consolidates previous legislation dealing with the cultivation, manufacture and sale of tobacco, many of the provisions of which had been found to be impracticable and difficult to apply.

Law No. 42 restricts to goods of Empire origin the exemption from duty allowed to Municipalities under the Customs Laws.

Law No. 51 increases the Imperial preference rates upon butter, cheese, timber, and tinned fish in accordance with the recommendations of the Imperial Economic Conference at Ottawa.

Law No. 53 makes provision for the application to the Colony of the International Convention for limiting the manufacture and regulating the distribution of Narcotic Drugs, signed at Geneva on the 13th July, 1931, as soon as that Convention is ratified; brings the laws relating to dangerous drugs in force in the Colony into line with the Imperial Acts on the subject.

Law No. 54 prohibits meetings and processions (other than circumcision, marriage, or funeral processions) save under permit, and gives power to prohibit assemblies in certain circumstances or generally.

Law No. 62 gives power to village commissions to appoint and dismiss, subject to the approval of the Commissioner of the District, rural constables for their villages; effects a saving in public expenditure by transferring the greater part of the cost of rural constables from public funds to the villages; gives to village commissions jurisdiction to hear and determine claims, and award damages, in respect of trespass or damage by animals when the amount of the claim does not exceed two pounds; repeals previous legislation under which the power to appoint rural constables was in the hands of the Chief Commandant of Police, and the salaries of rural constables were a charge on the public revenue of the Colony.

Law No. 68 rectifies several omissions in the Principal Law which caused that Law to be of little practical value in preventing the spread of sedition.

Law No. 70 does away with certain unnecessary and cumbersome provisions in previous legislation, and generally simplifies the process of tax collection.

Law No. 71 confers indemnity in respect of acts done or committed in connection with the restoration of order in Cyprus between the 21st October, 1931, and the 31st December, 1932.

Law No. 72 provides for the protection against actions of persons acting in the execution of public duties, by way of limitation of the time within which such actions can be brought.

Subsidiary Legislation issued during the year 1932.

Administration of Justice.—

Bankruptcy Rules, 1932.
Mental Patients Proceedings (Rules of Court), 1932.
Mental Patients Proceedings (Rules of Court, No. 2) 1932.
Infants' Estate Administration Rules, 1932.
Costs of Prosecutions (Rules of Court), 1932.
Rules of Court, 1932.

Agriculture.—

Order in Council prescribing the special due for each cantar of carobs shipped at any port of Cyprus.

Order in Council amending the Order in Council regulating the importation of certain fruits.

Two Orders reserving tree planting areas for certain villages.

Animals.—

Importation of Animals (Turkey and Syria) Order, 1932.

Criminal Law and Procedure.—

Five Proclamations prohibiting the importation of certain communistic books.

Customs.—

Three Customs Drawback (Sugar) Regulations, 1932.

Eight Orders in Council allowing the importation of certain goods free of duty.

Order in Council prohibiting the importation of machinery and appliances for the manufacture of tobacco and cigarettes except by manufacturers of tobacco.

Two Orders in Council prohibiting the importation of certain goods.

Order in Council regulating the importation of cinematograph films.

Quarantine Regulations, 1932.
Tobacco Warehouses Regulations, 1932.
Wharfage Dues (Exemption No. 2) Order, 1932.

District Administration.—

Two Proclamations constituting certain areas as quarters.

Disturbances.—

The Defence of Cyprus (Consolidation and Amendment) Regulations, 1932.

The Defence of Cyprus (Consolidation and Amendment, No. 2) Regulations, 1932.

The Defence of Cyprus (Consolidation and Amendment, No. 3) Regulations, 1932.

Education.—

Order increasing the taxes payable by the Maronite taxpayers of certain villages.

Regulations for the classification and promotion of teachers.

Immovable Property.—

The Construction of Buildings, Streets and Wells on Arazi Mirié (Amendment) Regulations, 1932.

Municipalities.—

Municipal Corporation Gratuities By-laws for two Municipal Corporations.

Municipal By-laws for eight Municipal Corporations.

Posts, Telegraphs and Wireless.—

Post Office (Air Mail Rate of Postage, No. 3) Order, 1932.

Parcel Post (Rates of Postage) Order, 1932.

Wireless Telegraphy (Amendment) Regulations, 1932.

Wireless Telegraphy (Experimenters) Amendment Regulations, 1932.

Wireless Telegraphy (Air Navigational and Meteorological Messages) Order, 1932.

Wireless Telegraphy (Air Navigational and Meteorological Messages) Regulations, 1932.

Merchant Shipping (Wireless Telegraphy) Amendment Order, 1932.

Professions, Businesses and Trades.—

Trade Union (Fees) Regulations, 1932.

Fisheries Regulations, 1932.

Sponge Fishery (Amendment) Rules, 1932.

Seven Orders in Council prohibiting the importation and circulation of certain newspapers.

Order in Council applying Part III of the Dangerous Drugs Law, 1925, to Acetyldehydrocodeinone.

Hotels and Public Buildings (Nicosia) By-laws, 1931.

Public Health.—

Nine Orders in Council applying the Public Health (Villages) Law, 1892, to certain villages.

Mental Patients Regulations, 1932.

Mental Patients (No. 2) Regulations, 1932.
Leper Farm Regulations, 1932.
Troödos Public Health (Amendment) Regulations, 1932.

Public Service.—

The Cyprus Pensions (Amendment) Regulations, 1932.
The Cyprus Pensions (Amendment, No. 2) Regulations, 1932.
The Cyprus Pensions (Amendment, No. 3) Regulations, 1932.
The Cyprus Pensions (Amendment, No. 4) Regulations, 1932.
Amending Regulations for the grant of gratuities to certain Government employees.
Order in Council imposing a temporary levy at the rate of 5 per cent on the salaries of Government servants and teachers.

Social Welfare.—

The Employment of Children and Young Persons Rules, 1932.
Order in Council extending the period of employment to eight hours in the Cyprus Silk Filature.

Water.—

Irrigation Rules for 26 Irrigation Divisions.

Ways and Communications.—

Railway (Amendment) Regulations, 1932.
Railway (Amendment, No. 2) Regulations, 1932.
Motor Car (Amendment) Regulations, 1932.
The following enactments deal, to some extent, with employment in factories :—

The Hours of Employment Law, 1927.
The Employment of Women (during the night) Law, 1932.
The Employment of Children and Young Persons Law, 1932.

The only enactment which deals with compensation for accidents is the Mines Regulations (Amendment) Law, 1925.
There is no legislative provision for health insurance, old age pensions, etc., in the Colony.

XV.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

Finance.

The totals of revenue and expenditure for the last five years are :—

Year.	*Revenue.*	*Grant-in-Aid.*	*Total.*	*Expenditure.*	*Share of Cyprus of Turkish Debt Charge.*	*Total.*
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1928	713,753	92,800	806,553	679,980	92,800	772,780
1929	757,117	92,800	849,917	715,342	92,800	808,142
1930	725,077	92,800	817,877	800,207	92,800	893,007
1931	769,996	92,800	862,796	784,676	92,800	877,476
1932	793,760	92,800	886,560	779,943	92,800	872,743

The revenue, which was the highest on record, was £23,764 more than that for the previous year, but grants of £41,600 in 1931 and £38,061 in 1932 from the Colonial Development Fund towards loan expenditure are included under revenue. The budget was framed to show a deficit on the year of £14,046, but a surplus of £13,817 has resulted, largely as the result of appreciation in the value of investments. The total surplus of the Colony is £37,018, and in addition there is a reserve fund of £90,000.

The increase in revenue is attributable to import duties, £17,867, due to tariff changes; harbour and wharfage dues, £4,882, due to an increase in the rates; verghi kimat, £3,162, due to the removal of the limit placed on the proceeds of this tax; temporary levy on the salaries of Government officials, £12,815, due to the operation of this levy for a full year; appreciation of reserve fund investments, £27,470, due to a change in the system of dealing with appreciation.

There were decreases under tobacco duties, £8,267, due to decreased consumption; salt, £14,224, due to financial depression, theft of salt and failure of the olive crop; railway receipts, £6,155, due to trade depression, drought, and road competition; royalties, £2,859, due to a further reduction in the export of minerals and decreased mining activity.

Expenditure decreased by £4,733, but as the disbursements from the Colonial Development Fund grants were £4,262 less than in 1931, the actual decrease on expenditure met from Colonial revenues was only £471. Public Works votes showed a decrease of £17,435, and there was a decrease of £11,253 in expenditure on the Agricultural Department. These economies enabled £25,915 to be spent in defraying liabilities arising out of the disturbances in 1931.

Currency notes of £5, £1, and 10s. under the authority of the Cyprus Currency Notes Order in Council, 1928, were in circulation throughout the year.

The exchange of the superseded issue was proceeded with during the year, and at 31st December 1932 of a total of £446,160 nominally in circulation, only £4,094 was of the 1917 design.

The maximum value of notes actually in circulation at any one time during 1932 was £456,160, from 29th September to 17th December.

The amount of the public debt is £615,000, for which a loan at 4 per cent was floated in London on 27th June at an issue price of 95. The net proceeds of the issue were £571,710, of which £435,206 was utilized up to 31st December in defraying expenditure on roads, the extension of Famagusta harbour, and preliminary work in connection with the Central Experimental Farm and Agricultural College, and in repaying to the Imperial Treasury the outstanding balance on advances for previous capital expenditure.

Taxation.

The main heads of taxation are as follows :—

	Yield for 1932.
(1) Customs, import dues	£288,610
(2) Direct Taxes.—	
(*a*) On property, known as the Immovable Property Tax, based on the rate of 2 per 1,000 on the capital value of lands, houses, and other immovable property (*b*) Land registry fees, known as defter hakani.	£80,227
(3) Animal Taxes.—	
(*a*) On sheep and goats, at the rate of 3¾cp. per head yearly on every sheep and 5cp. per head yearly on every goat one year old and upwards. (*b*) On pigs, at the rate of 4½cp. per head yearly on every pig over three months' old. (*c*) An additional tax of 3cp. per head yearly on sheep, goats, and pigs.	£22,516
(4) Excise.—	
Tobacco duties	£94,197
(5) Licences (for wine-selling, tobacco-selling, game, motor vehicles and drivers, firearms, etc.)	£19,765
(6) Stamp duties (including sale of stamps for both postal and revenue purposes) ...	£40,625
(7) Royalties	£5,717

Customs Tariff.

An Imperial Order in Council was passed in 1931 substituting for the most part specific for *ad valorem* duties, and providing for certain increases, of which the most important was that on petrol and benzine, from 1s. to 2s. the four gallons. In 1932 there were further increases, the duty on petrol and benzine being raised to 3s. 4½cp. Specific duties include those on flour, wheat, sugar, barley, coffee, rice, spirits, timber, petrol, benzine, kerosene, and tobacco manufactured and unmanufactured ; *ad valorem* duties on cotton yarns and threads, cotton piece-goods, motor cars, motor-cycles, and parts, silk goods, woollen manufactures, confectionery and other food-stuffs.

The following figures show the relative import duties charged on values of goods imported :—

	Value of Imports. £
Specific duties	643,758
15 per cent. *ad valorem*	41,262
20 per cent. *ad valorem*	324,889
25 per cent. *ad valorem*	81,703
30 per cent. *ad valorem*	78,844
Free of import duty	176,832
Total	£1,347,288

Excise and Stamp Duties.

Excise duty is payable as under :—

Manufactured tobacco, in addition to the import duty ... ... 11s. per oke

Matches manufactured and sold in Cyprus :—

For every gross of boxes of matches not exceeding 10,000 matches ... ... 2s. 6cp.

For every gross of boxes of matches exceeding 10,000 matches ... ... 2s. 6cp. for every 10,000 matches.

At present there is no local manufacture of matches.

The total amount paid on tobacco during the year was £94,197.

Licences and fees under this head may be summarized as follows:—

(1) *Tobacco*, to sell by retail :—

Tumbeki	£3 per annum.
Manufactured tobacco	£1 ,, ,,
Hawkers...	£1 10s.

(2) *Intoxicating liquors*, to sell by retail :—

In the case of hotels, clubs, etc., an annual percentage on the rental or yearly value of the premises after the rate of 50 per cent, but with certain minimum and maximum rates laid down.

In the case of tents, booths, etc., 2s. per diem.

In the case of any approved buildings, 10s. per diem.

(3) *Others*, e.g., sponge and boat licences, fees in respect of animals examined by the veterinary authorities prior to shipment, etc., of insufficient revenue importance to justify separate mention.

The sum of £5,132 was paid during the year for licences for wine-selling, and £2,216 for tobacco-selling.

Stamp Duties.—In addition to stamp duties on cheques, agreements, receipts, etc., fees in respect of the undermentioned services are collected in stamps :—

Advocates' examination and enrolment.
Companies' registration.
Court fees.
Delivery orders to Customs.
Examinations.
Issue of passports and certificates of British nationality.
Marriage fees.
Partnerships registration.
Patents registration.
Permits under the Newspaper, Books and Printing Presses Law, 1930.
Postal charges.
Registration of chemists and druggists.
Registration of Cyprus ships.
Registration of dentists.
Registration of medical diplomas.
Searching fees for births and deaths.
Ships' reports.
Ships' export manifests.
Specification for goods exported.
Trade marks.

The sum of £40,625 was paid in stamp duties during the year ; the bulk of this sum is made up of postal charges and court fees.

Hut Tax or Poll Tax.

There is no hut or poll tax in Cyprus.

XVI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Appointments.

Sir Ronald Storrs, K.C.M.G., C.B.E., left Cyprus on the 9th June on the termination of his period of office as Governor and Commander-in-Chief, and His Excellency Sir Reginald Edward Stubbs, G.C.M.G., assumed office as Governor and Commander-in-Chief on the 4th of December, the government being administered during the interval by the Colonial Secretary, Mr. Herbert Henniker-Heaton, C.M.G.

Lands and Survey.

The tenure of land in Cyprus is governed by the Ottoman Land Law. Agricultural land in general (arazi mirié) is held by a title deed (qochan), which is issued by the Land Registry Office, the real ownership remaining with the State. It can be alienated by sale, in which case a new title deed is issued and the transaction registered by the Land Registry Office. It is transmissible by inheritance within certain specified degrees of relationship, but cannot be transmitted by will. If it becomes vacant by failure of heirs, it escheats

to the State (mahlul). Land left uncultivated for certain periods without any of the excuses provided for in the law can be confiscated and offered to the previous owner on payment of its equivalent value.

Buildings, trees, gardens, vineyards, and wild grafted trees are known as mulk (arazi memluke), and included in this category are building sites within or near a town or village. Immovable property held under this tenure belongs in full to the owner, is alienated, inherited, and transmitted by will like movable property, and the provisions of the land code do not apply to it.

The law in land is most complicated and land is divided into numerous classes. There are different laws governing the tenure and the transmission of each class, the laws of inheritance being different for Christians and Moslems. The amendment and simplification of the land laws has been under consideration.

Unowned or waste land is known as hali (arazi mevat). This may, with the permission of the Government, and on payment of certain fees representing its equivalent value, be taken up and cultivated, the ownership as in the case of arazi mirié, remaining with the State.

The charges on land and other immovable property are :—(i) land tax, based on the assessed value of the property. The valuation of the immovable property in the Colony is approximately £15,833,640 and the land tax amounts to £2 per thousand of the assessed value ; (ii) an education tax, which in towns is double the land tax and, in villages, two-thirds of the land tax ; (iii) a fee on mortgage and transfer by sale or on transmission.

Prices of land vary according to its adaptation to certain crops, its means of irrigation, and its position in relation to towns and villages. They vary, therefore, from a few shillings to £30 or £40 a donum (one-third of an acre), while land in the vicinity of towns, suitable for building sites, may fetch over £200 a donum. The average size of a cultivated plot of land is two acres, and of the average holding 7½ acres. An intending settler would, however, have difficulty in obtaining at a reasonable rate any considerable area of suitable land for development.

During the year a free grant of two acres of vacant land was made by the Government and 161 acres were sold for £190, the full estimated value being equivalent to an average price of £1 3s. per acre, an increase of 35 per cent on that for 1931. Eighty-six acres of waste land were sold by auction realizing an average price of £4 4s. per acre, an increase of 140 per cent. This increase is due to the sale of some valuable plots at Famagusta.

Owing presumably to arrangements between debtors and creditors towards settlement of unsecured debts, there has been an increase in the number of voluntary sales. The price of land in such sales was very slightly lower than in 1931.

As regards forced sales consequent on the foreclosure of mortgages and for satisfaction of judgment debts, suspension was ordered where it appeared that a debtor's embarrassments were of a temporary nature and such as could be materially relieved by postponement. The number was therefore less by 645 than in the previous year. The prices realized were 85 per cent of the registered value as against 73 per cent realized in 1931.

There has been a decrease in the transactions carried out by the Land Registry Office except in the attachments and local enquiries branches. There was an increase in the number of mortgages effected, 8,625 as against 7,685 in 1931, but the increase in the amount secured was £552 only. There has been a considerable increase in mortgages effected in favour of private individuals and a decrease in those in favour of co-operative credit societies, the figures for the former being 6,588 securing £489,838, as against 5,298 securing £449,174 during 1931, and, for the latter, 2,037 securing £59,318 as against 2,277 securing £86,177. It is computed that on 31st December, 1932, the total indebtedness of the Colony amounted to £2,117,912 as against £2,005,051 on 31st December 1931 and the total value of immovable property to £15,833,640 or £44·38 per head of the population.

Co-operative Societies.

At the end of the year there were 334 co-operative credit societies, with a membership of 16,448. There were fourteen co-operative societies.

Chamber of Commerce.

The Cyprus Chamber of Commerce was legally registered under the Companies (Limited Liability) Law of 1922 on 29th April, 1927. It was founded with the view of fostering the trade of the Colony by promoting a spirit of co-operative enterprise amongst the local merchants, and by facilitating commercial relationships with abroad. The Chamber is working in close connexion with the London Chamber of Commerce, the Federation of British Industries, and the Federation of Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire.

Loan Commissioners.

The Loan Commissioners continued the issue of loans to public bodies, and sums amounting to £8,861 were lent to municipal corporations and village communities for the improvement of water-supplies and other works of public utility. In order to relieve the conditions caused by the lack of rain, the sum of £10,000 was advanced to the Director of Agriculture for the issue of seed corn (£8,000) and fodder (£2,000) to farmers.

APPENDIX.

PUBLICATIONS OF GENERAL INTEREST OBTAINABLE FROM THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE, NICOSIA.

Title.	*Price.*	
	s.	cp.
*Annual Report (Governor's)—1929	1	6
* „ „ „ —1930	1	6
* „ „ „ —1931	2	6
Bankruptcy Law, 1930	4	3
*Bibliography of Cyprus, by G. Jeffrey—1929	2	4½
Blue Book (Annual) to 1931	4	0
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* „ „ (with abstracts)	7	0
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Companies Rules, 1922 (Table A)	1	0
Contract Law, 1930	3	0
*Criminal Code Order in Council	5	0
Cyprus Agricultural Journal (quarterly) ... ... per copy	0	3
*Cyprus Courts of Justice Order, 1927	4	0
*Cyprus Gazette (weekly) ... ... per copy	0	6
Annual subscription	15	0
"Cyprus" (a pamphlet) by the Trade Commissioner for Cyprus in London	0	2
*Disturbances in Cyprus in 1931	1	0
*Forests of Cyprus, by Dr. A. H. Unwin—1927	2	4½
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*Historic Monuments of Cyprus, by G. Jeffrey, 1918	7	4½
Historical and Architectural Buildings in Cyprus, by G. Jeffrey—1931 ...	0	4½
Historical and Architectural Buildings in Cyprus, by G. Jeffrey—1932 ...	1	0
*Laws, Statute, 1878–1923, Vol. I	50	0
* „ „ 1878–1923, Vol. II	50	0
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Motor Car Regulations, 1930	0	3
*Rural Life Survey, Cyprus, 1930 (with maps)	5	0
„ „ „ „ 1930 (without maps)	2	6
Trade Commissioner's Report (quarterly)	0	3

MAPS.

(Obtainable from the Director of Land Registration and Surveys, Nicosia.)

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Cyprus—5½ miles to an inch—uncoloured—1931	0	4
Cyprus—4 miles to an inch—Administration Map	1	0
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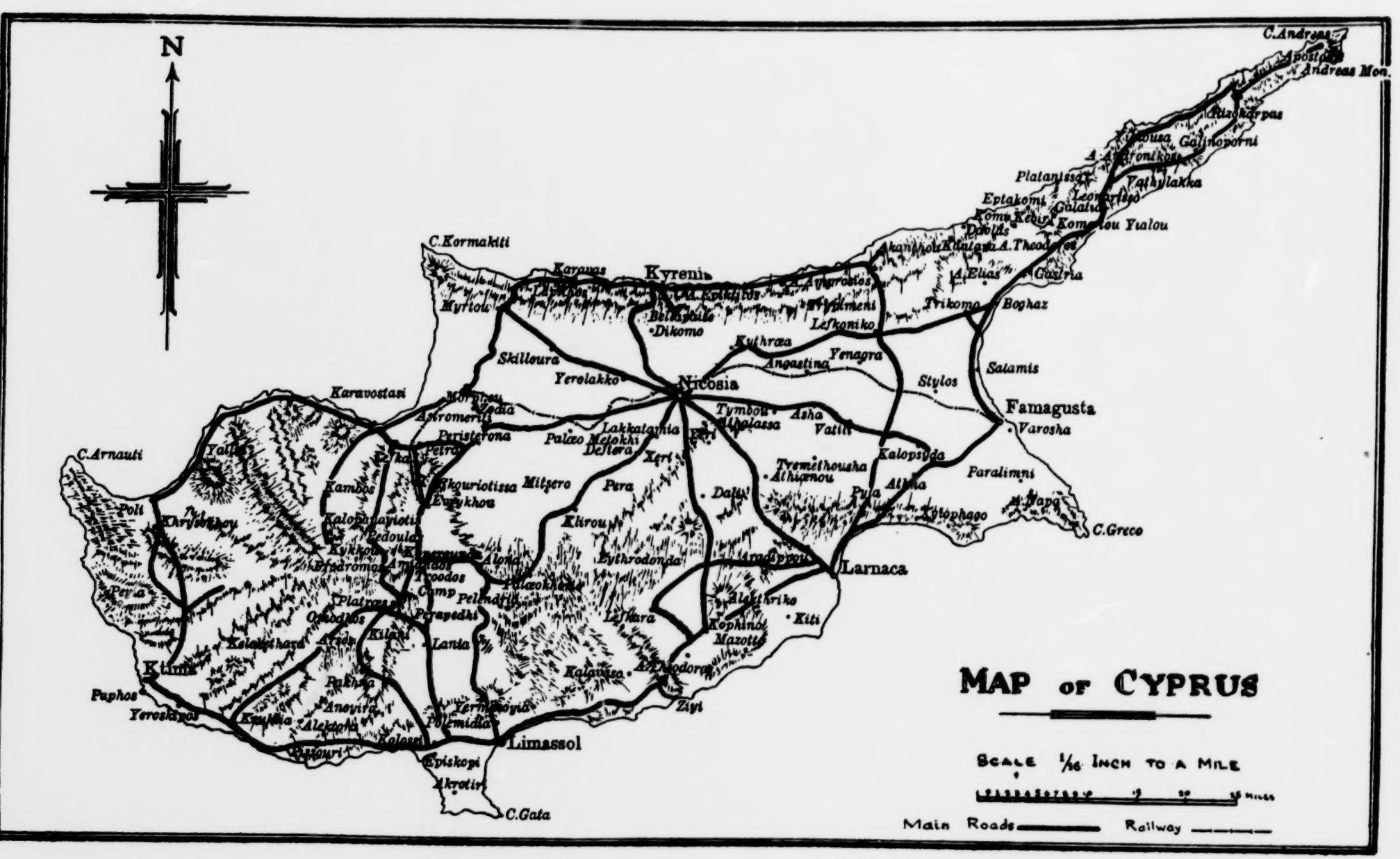
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ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF CYPRUS FOR 1933

I.—GEOGRAPHY, INCLUDING CLIMATE AND HISTORY.

Geography.

The island of Cyprus, situated in the eastern Mediterranean between 34° 33′ and 35° 41′ N. latitude, and between 32° 20′ and 34° 35′ E. longitude, is about 140 miles in greatest length from east to west and about 40 miles in greatest breadth from north to south. A narrow range of limestone mountains, with an average height of 2,000 feet, extends along the northern coast, and an extensive group of mountains, culminating in Mount Troödos, 6,406 feet above the sea, fills the south-western part of the island. Between these ranges lies the fertile Mesaoria plain.

Mails from the United Kingdom reach Cyprus via Brindisi or Port Said, from which it is distant at the nearest point 249 miles. The crossing from Larnaca or Famagusta on the south-east coast to Beirut or Haifa is accomplished in a night, and the strait between the north coast and the southern shores of Asia Minor is at Kyrenia 45 miles wide. Cyprus is connected by regular services with Egypt, Syria, Palestine, Turkey, Greece, Italy, and France.

Climate.

The climate of Cyprus is, generally speaking, temperate and healthy, though the excessive heat of the plains during the summer is trying to Europeans. The heat is, however, dry, except on the coast, and the winters are cold and invigorating. There are numerous resorts in the hills at altitudes varying from 6,000 to 2,000 feet, such as Mount Troödos or Kantara, where the summer season, lasting from June to the end of September, can be passed in eminently healthy surroundings and without discomfort or inconvenience. The rainfall is slight and almost confined to the winter months.

History.

Cyprus was a centre of Aegean civilization 2,000 years before the Christian era, and Phoenician and Greek colonies were established there at a very early date. It would appear, indeed, to have been colonized in the Mycenaean age, and probably was used as a base for those assaults by the Achaeans on the power of Egypt and of the Hittites, which took place in the century before the Trojan war. In the sixth century B.C. the island was conquered by Egypt, and later absorbed into the Persian Empire. Evagoras, a native-born king, succeeded in the fifth century B.C. in raising Cyprus

to a position of independence, but on his death it again fell to the power of Persia, and in due course to Alexander the Great. At the division of Alexander's empire, Cyprus passed to Egypt, until in 58 B.C. it became a Roman province, falling, on the division of the Roman Empire, under the rule of the Byzantine emperor.

In A.D. 1184 the Governor of Cyprus, Isaac Comnenus, revolted and maintained his independence until 1191, when Richard Coeur de Lion of England, on his way to the Crusades, landed, and in a sharp campaign of a few weeks conquered the island. Richard sold it to Guy de Lusignan, the King of Jerusalem, and the Lusignan dynasty ruled the island until 1489, although from 1378 to 1464 the Genoese Republic exercised a suzerainty over a part of the Kingdom. In 1489 Cyprus fell to the Republic of Venice, who held it until it was wrested from them by the Turks in 1571, in the sultanate of Selim II.

In 1878 the island passed under the administration of Great Britain, and, on the outbreak of war with Turkey in 1914, was annexed to the British Crown by Order in Council of 5th November, 1914. The annexation has been formally recognized by Turkey under the Treaty of Lausanne, which was ratified on 6th August, 1924.

In 1925, Letters Patent formally elevating Cyprus to the status of a Colony and constituting the office of Governor of the Colony in place of that of High Commissioner were passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom, dated 10th March.

In October, 1931, the agitation spread by the protagonists of the " Union with Greece " movement culminated in riots, as a result of which certain constitutional changes were made as described in the following chapter. Order was restored before the end of the year.

Historical Remains.

Cyprus is rich in archaeological and antiquarian interest and has remains from the pre-classical, classical, Lusignan and Venetian eras.

Finds during 1933 included a head from a votive statue, belonging to the fourth century B.C., of remarkable execution and preservation, and a hoard of 277 ancient Cypriot silver coins.

Languages.

The chief language of the country is a local dialect of modern Greek, often very corrupt but retaining a number of archaisms and showing traces of the island's history in the large proportion of words borrowed from French, Italian, and Turkish sources. Osmanli Turkish, somewhat archaic and (in the villages) free from Persian and Arabic forms, is spoken by the Mohammedans, who, however, as a general rule are familiar with Greek. The new Turkish

alphabet is rapidly coming into use and became obligatory for all official purposes in 1932. The knowledge of English is rapidly becoming more widely diffused, and, save in the most remote villages, there is usually to be found someone who can speak and even read and write it. In a less degree, French is spoken by the more educated classes.

II.—GOVERNMENT.

Previous to November, 1931, the Government of the Colony was regulated by Letters Patent bearing date 10th March, 1925, which provided for administration by a Governor aided by an Executive and a Legislative Council. The Executive Council consisted of four official and three unofficial members. The Legislative Council consisted of the Governor (who normally presided), nine official members, and fifteen elected members, three chosen by the Mohammedan and twelve by the non-Mohammedan voters. The Council could be prorogued or dissolved by the Governor, if he thought fit, and had in any event to be dissolved at the end of five years.

In consequence of the riots which broke out in the Colony towards the end of 1931, the Legislative Council was abolished by Letters Patent bearing date 12th November, 1931, and power to legislate was granted to the Governor.

In October of the year under review an Advisory Council was established in order that there might be a channel through which to obtain the views of the community on questions of legislation and other matters of importance affecting the relations of the Government and the people. The Council consists of members of the Executive Council together with other members to be annually selected from the unofficial community. Five persons were so selected in 1933.

For administrative purposes the Colony is divided into six districts, namely, Nicosia, Larnaca, Limassol, Famagusta, Kyrenia, and Paphos. In each the Government is represented by a Commissioner.

A description of the judicial organization appears under Chapter XIII.

Fifteen municipal corporations are established under the provisions of the Municipal Corporations Law of 1930. Their Councils are responsible, generally speaking, for conservancy and the preservation of public health and safety within the municipal limits. They contribute towards the cost of maintenance of public hospitals, and of infant-welfare centres established with the authority of the Social Hygiene Council within municipal limits. Their powers include borrowing money or compulsorily acquiring land for purposes of public utility, making by-laws, granting gratuities and

pensions to municipal employees, undertaking or assisting charitable or educational schemes, and establishing markets and parks or other places of recreation.

The more important of the powers of municipal councils are exercised subject to the approval of the Governor or of the Governor-in-Council.

III.—POPULATION.

The population of Cyprus, as shown in the return of the census taken in 1931, was 347,959; at the end of 1933 it was estimated at 357,934, an increase of 9,975 or 2·9 per cent.

Nationality in the Near East is somewhat difficult of definition and is inseparably linked up with religion. Cyprus is a land of many creeds, and in differentiating sociologically between the various elements of the population it is easiest to follow these natural lines. The bulk of the inhabitants of the island are of the Orthodox Greek-Christian faith and belong to the Autocephalous Church of Cyprus; somewhat over one-fifth are Mohammedans. A certain number of villages are exclusively either Mohammedan or Greek-Christian, but the majority are inhabited by members of both communities. There is also an Armenian community, which tends steadily to increase, and a distinct, though not numerous, Latin colony.

The following are the more important vital statistics:—

	1933.	*Per* 1,000 *of population as estimated at 30th June*, 1933.	1932.	*Per* 1,000 *of population as estimated at 30th June*, 1932.
Births ...	9,765	27·4	10,117	28·7
Deaths ...	4,918	13·8	5,745	16·3
Marriages	2,463	6·88	1,747	5·0
Infantile Mortality (deaths under one year) ...	1,296	132·7*	1,575	155·6*

The numbers of persons who entered and left Cyprus during the year were 8,497 and 8,678 respectively, but it is not possible to say what proportion were emigrants and immigrants proper. A certain number of Cypriots found employment in the Belgian Congo and other parts of Central Africa, and emigration to Greece and other neighbouring countries proceeded as usual. Cyprus does not afford a field for immigration to any large extent.

As in previous years, the summer resorts of Troödos, Platres, Prodhromos, and Pedhoulas attracted many visitors from Egypt, Syria, and Palestine.

* Rate per 1,000 births.

IV.—HEALTH.

General.

Except for the endemic prevalence of malarial fever the climate is healthy and with proper precautions there should be no difficulty in enjoying complete immunity from this disease. Cyprus is free from plague, typhus, and other virulent diseases common in the Near East. Generally speaking, conditions of health and sanitation are satisfactory and are improving. The Department of Health exercises a general control, with a staff including 55 medical practitioners, 55 nurses and attendants, 28 compounders, 2 Government midwives, and 7 clerks; it also undertakes the training of midwives, probationer nurses, and sanitary inspectors.

The amount spent by the Department in 1933 was £48,863, of which £4,230 was spent on the prevention of disease.

Prevalent Diseases.

The most prevalent diseases are noted below. Statistics for the mortality arising therefrom are not available, and it is not practicable to differentiate diseases in relation to occupations, inasmuch as no disease in Cyprus can be attributed to any particular occupation.

Malaria is met with in all its forms throughout the island; the intensity of the general infection varies directly with the rainfall. There was a marked fall in the incidence of this disease during the year owing to the two consecutive years of drought. The numbers of malarial cases seen at out-patient dispensaries for each month in 1933 were as follows:—

January	572	July	1,133
February ...	631	August	1,205
March	655	September ...	1,260
April	381	October	1,303
May	771	November ...	843
June	761	December ...	398

Venereal diseases are common, but syphilis appears to be decreasing.

A campaign against trachoma has been in existence for the past few years. It is carried out by six ophthalmic surgeons, who treated over 25,000 cases during 1933.

275 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis were notified in 1933.

Enteric fever occurs in small outbreaks each autumn; 528 cases were notified in 1933. This unusually large number was due to the drought and low water supplies.

The type of dysentery due to *B. shiga* occurs sporadically, usually slightly earlier in the year than the enteric group. 312 cases were notified in 1933.

Leprosy can be said to be gradually decreasing. There were 81 lepers remaining in the Leper Farm on 31st December, 1933; 26 non-infectious cases are allowed to stay at their houses on parole and are examined every three months.

Twenty-seven cases of anthrax were treated in 1933. It is a common disease of sheep in this Colony, and a campaign is being conducted against it by the Veterinary Department.

Provision for treatment, etc.

Hospitals.—There are five Government hospitals, the expenses of which are paid wholly from Government funds, namely, the Nicosia General Hospital, the Limassol General Hospital, the Mental Hospital, the Sanatorium (for the treatment of cases of pulmonary tuberculosis), and the Leper Farm Hospital. Besides these there are four state-aided hospitals, at Kyrenia, Famagusta, Larnaca, and Paphos, controlled by local committees. There are also two small private hospitals run by two mining companies, one at Amiandos and one at Pendayia.

During the year a village hospital was established at Evrykhou to serve as a first-aid centre and isolation quarters in case of epidemics. The establishment of four others is contemplated.

The following table shows the accommodation available and volume of work in each institution :—

Hospital.	*Number of beds.*	*Number of admissions.*	*Average number of day-patients.*
Nicosia General ...	82	1,670	58·2
Limassol General ...	51	798	37·3
Sanatorium	30	74	21·8
Mental Hospital ...	174	51	166·7
Leper Farm	14	107	3·7
Kyrenia	27	448	16·7
Famagusta	38	733	23·5
Larnaca	40	826	24·6
Paphos	22	403	15·7

The staff of the Government hospitals includes one surgical specialist, two consulting surgeons, one consulting physician, two dental surgeons, and two ophthalmic surgeons.

A well-equipped laboratory is available at Nicosia for bacteriological and analytical work under a bacteriologist and an analytical chemist.

X-rays are available at Nicosia and Limassol, and radium therapy is provided for at Nicosia.

Clinics, dispensaries, etc.—Venereal diseases clinics under the charge of specialist medical officers exist at Nicosia, Famagusta, Larnaca, Limassol, and Paphos. Free treatment is given. There are also prophylactic centres in the principal towns.

Twenty-seven rural dispensaries are scattered throughout the country, each under the charge of a medical officer.

Three full-time travelling oculists are engaged in combating trachoma and other common eye diseases.

There are three honorary dentists at Nicosia, Larnaca and Limassol, and one school medical officer in the Paphos district.

Patients treated.—The number of out-patients and in-patients seen in 1933 was 132,147.

Disease Prevention.

Malaria.—The sanitary staff deal with river-beds near villages drains, and streams, and the making of new drains: they cover, fill, or oil wells, and in suitable cases stock tanks with fish. In some areas paris green dust is sprayed. Free quinine is issued to all schools, the poor, and Government officials.

Propaganda in the form of lectures, pamphlets, and cinema shows is employed.

Enteric.—Anti-typhoid inoculation is offered wherever the disease breaks out, and a small temporary hospital established.

Smallpox.—9,603 persons were vaccinated during the year.

Bilharzia.—A campaign with a view to preventing the spread of this disease was undertaken.

The adulteration of food-stuffs is controlled by the Analytical Chemist.

Quarantine duties are undertaken by Government health officers; there is one large quarantine station near Larnaca, and a smaller one in Larnaca.

Health Promotion.

Infant-welfare centres exist at Nicosia, Larnaca, Limassol, and Famagusta, and a nursery for somewhat older children at Limassol.

Rural medical officers inspect schools at intervals and supply drugs, particularly for eye diseases. School dental clinics have been started in three districts and free treatment is given to poor children.

V.—HOUSING.

(a) *In villages.*—The construction of the villages is a reminder of ancient times when men crowded together on account of fear. The houses are built close together, the streets are narrow, and only in front of the church or mosque is there any open space. The houses in the hills are built of stone, and in the plains of mud-brick on a stone plinth. The roofs are of beaten clay or, where they are available, of tiles, whilst the floors are of beaten earth or paving-stones. A courtyard entered by a double door surrounds each

house, which usually consists of one long, low room with one or two small openings as for windows closed by wooden shutters. In almost every village, however, are to be found a certain number of two-storied houses owned by the more prosperous people. Drain-pipe openings high up in the wall allow the smoke of a fire to drift out. In the hill villages there are rough fire-places with old petroleum tins acting as chimney-pots.

There are glass windows in 10 to 15 per cent. of the houses mostly of recent construction and belonging to the more well-to-do peasants in the large villages. As a general rule it may be stated that the whole family lives, eats, and sleeps in the same room except in the case of well-off Mohammedans and a certain number of the richer Greek-Christians. Among the latter it is a custom of long standing and does not wholly depend on financial circumstances.

Oxen are to be found on the average in 50 per cent. of the rooms. This is partly due to necessity owing to lack of funds for stabling, partly also to convenience, since during working times oxen are fed through the night; they also give warmth during the cold weather.

The houses are warm in winter and cool in summer. Damp-proof courses are not used, and sanitary arrangements are practically non-existent.

The houses are in almost all cases owned by the peasants who live in them.

(b) *In towns.*—There has recently been considerable activity in house-building in the towns, and the acute shortage of better class houses which existed some years ago has almost disappeared. The new houses are of an improved type, and stone is replacing mud-brick in many cases. The older houses have much the same defects as those in the villages. No damp-proof course is noticeable. There is a tendency to build cellars for washing rooms, which are generally insanitary, and to put in small unventilated rooms where no sunlight can penetrate. Water-closets are being increasingly installed, but with little uniformity of type or means of disposal of the effluent.

In recent years by-laws were made by the various municipal corporations under the Municipal Corporations Law of 1930 and received the approval of the Governor. These by-laws, in the case of the larger municipalities, make obligatory the provision of proper sanitary conveniences in all premises within the municipal limits, and prescribe certain uniform requirements in connexion therewith. Power is given to the sanitary authorities to enter and inspect any premises in order to ascertain whether the relevant regulations have been complied with. The by-laws also contain certain provisions as to buildings and streets, and control the undesirable blocking of streets by the construction of balconies and kiosks.

Under Law 25 of 1927, building committees were appointed and given effective control over building operations and road construction on State land. The provisions of this law have helped to prevent the haphazard erection of buildings and overcrowding.

Under the provisions of various laws the old narrow streets, typical of Eastern countries, in the towns are being adequately widened as opportunity arises.

The houses in the towns are often owned by those who live in them.

General.

Improvement in housing accommodation must spread from the towns outwards; progress in the villages, long familiar and not discontented with old-established conditions, and slow to appreciate the findings of modern science, must inevitably be slow.

VI.—PRODUCTION.

Agriculture.

Cyprus is essentially an agricultural country, and the majority of the population consists of peasant proprietors or tenants farming their own lands or on their own account. Farms, known locally as chiftliks, on a larger scale exist, but it is on the peasant proprietor or smallholder that the agricultural prosperity of the island has hitherto mainly depended.

Little rain fell during the year before December, and the cumulative effects of the prolonged drought caused a scarcity of grazing, a poor crop production, and a serious depletion of underground water supplies. Viticulturists and growers of both deciduous and citrus fruit nevertheless experienced a satisfactory season.

As in 1932, issues of seed corn and fodder on loan were made by the Government, and facilities granted for grazing in the State forests, in order to relieve the distress of farmers and livestock owners.

Owing to drought conditions the power threshers purchased with the help of a grant from the Colonial Development Committee were not fully employed. They aroused considerable interest, however, and it is thought that the enhanced prices paid for machine threshed grain will cause a greater demand for the use of these threshers in the future. There was a good demand for the tractors which were purchased at the same time as the threshing machines.

During the year the Department suffered from two fires, one in the Veterinary Offices, the other in the Head Office. The greater part of both buildings was destroyed and valuable apparatus, records and books were lost.

Wheat.—Production was under average but the quality of grain good. The total production amounted to 1,585,385 bushels valued at £317,077. 4,244 bushels valued at £900 were exported to Greece and other countries for seed purposes.

Barley.—Production was better than that of wheat. The area sown shows an increase of 11 per cent. over the previous year. The total production was 1,583,621 bushels valued at £123,170; there was no export.

Vetches.—Owing to the continued drought the production of this and other leguminous field crops suitable for maintaining and improving livestock was much under average.

Flax.—Irrigated flax in the Zodia area was a complete failure for fibre production, but was satisfactory in the Paphos area, though the fibre was generally short. The Spinning and Weaving School at Zodia continued to work, but is now run by private enterprise. The scutching mill at Yeroskipos was leased by the Department from December onwards and scutching was carried out at a fixed charge of 2 cp. per oke.

Tobacco.—Unfavourable conditions prevented many of the areas from being planted. The production was nevertheless an improvement on previous years, quality was better and prices not unsatisfactory. 163,438 okes (of which 28,907 okes were yellow leaf and 134,531 okes fumigated tobacco) of the nominal value of £9,080 were produced. Most Cyprus-grown tobacco is exported. Large numbers of applications for licences for the coming season were received at the end of the year. A successful experiment in the growth and curing of Virginian tobacco was carried out by private enterprise.

Cotton.—The area sown was reduced on account of lack of water for irrigation. Dry cotton also suffered from lack of rain. The production was very poor, viz.: 10,872 cwt. valued at £9,664. Exports of ginned cotton amounted to 453 cwt. valued at £229.

Potatoes.—Owing to the reduction of underground water supplies, the planting of potatoes for both winter and summer crops was curtailed, but the yield per donum showed an improvement over previous years. The production was 303,192 cwt. valued at £67,154. Exports amounted to 226,236 cwt. of a value of £46,607. The majority of potatoes were exported to Greece and Palestine.

Onions.—The area under this crop was very limited on account of the continued drought and the production was poor, but good in quality. The total production was 13,504 cwt. valued at £3,915. 33,988 cwt. were exported valued at £4,069.

Carobs.—The production was very poor owing to the drought. It amounted to 22,834 tons of a value of £67,500. Prices improved towards the end of the year. 33,069 tons were exported of a value of £122,288. There was a satisfactory export of crushed carobs by the two factories at Limassol.

Cumin.—On account of the drought the area under this crop and under aniseed, broad beans, haricot beans, cow peas, and sesame was limited and the production very poor.

Olives and olive oil.—The production was very poor and the yield of oil very low. The estimated production of olives and olive oil was 1,280,697 okes and 150,957 okes of a value of £32,017 and £15,095 respectively. Olives are entirely consumed locally.

Citrus fruit.—Great extension of citrus plantations was made in all districts at suitable localities. The production of oranges was affected in some places by frost. There was a satisfactory export of oranges to the United Kingdom and Central Europe, and very good prices were realized; the improvement in this connexion is the result of the legislation regulating the export of agricultural produce, which was brought into operation at the beginning of the season. The production of oranges was 23,260,000, of lemons 9,386,000 and of other citrus fruits 4,500,000, with an estimated total value of £50,000. The exports during the year were: oranges 20,266,424, lemons 3,112,715, valued at £34,498 and £2,554 respectively.

Vineyards and wine.—This industry is well established, especially in the Limassol and Paphos districts. Several varieties of ordinary red and white table wines are produced, and, in addition, a wine called *commandaria* made from half-dried grapes and possessing a distinctive flavour. Besides local consumption, there is a considerable export.

The production was poor in quantity but good in quality; the planting of new vineyards was further reduced. Production and export were as follows:—

	Approximate.			
	Production.	*Value.* £	*Export.*	*Value.* £
Grapes ...	35,580,000 okes	180,000	13,174 cwt.	4,315
Raisins ...	3,500 tons	41,600	99,374 ,,	58,999
Wine ...	2,761,808 gall.	65,000	1,127,786 gall.	48,574
Commandaria ...	39,661 ,,	1,700	8,450 ,,	799

The export of wine to the British Empire is regulated by a law of 1928 which aims at preventing the export of wines of an inferior quality which might prejudicially affect the trade. There has been a further increased demand for Cyprus wine in the United Kingdom, some 236,444 gallons having been exported in 1933 as compared with 187,752 gallons in 1932 and 156,745 gallons in 1931.

Figs, apples, pears, quinces, melons, and mosfila (a local variety of hawthorn from which an excellent jelly is prepared) were also grown, chiefly for local consumption. Cherries, plums, peaches, apricots, and kaishas (a variety of white apricot peculiar to Cyprus)

were grown and exported in small quantities. Kaishas are dried, but the consumption is mainly local; bottling and canning are still in their infancy. Other fruits of commercial importance are hazel-nuts and walnuts.

During the year two agricultural shows were held; the Department of Agriculture assisted in the organization and judging.

Agricultural pests.

The usual annual campaign was carried out against locusts (*Dociostaurus maroccanus*), the system of purchasing locusts collected in hand-nets being continued. The occurrence of locusts was again considerably rarer than usual, and it was not found necessary to use poisoned bran bait as before. A poisoning campaign was carried out against hornets' nests as well as the usual purchase of queen hornets in the early part of the year, and numerous other campaigns were undertaken.

Trial methods of combating various pests including Aphids and the Potato Tuber Moth were explored, and experiments were made with a view to protecting seed corn.

To facilitate the fumigation of citrus trees against scale insects the Department hired out its fumigation tents to growers; spraying machines were also lent and advice given regarding the method of spraying.

The Department's collection of insects was partly destroyed by the fire at the Head Office.

The system of payment of rewards for rats destroyed was continued as in 1932. One Rat Destruction Supervisor was employed throughout the year, who gave advice to the villagers regarding anti-rat measures, particularly the use of poisons.

Owing to the drought, the incidence of plant diseases diminished, and there was no record of the downy mildew of the vine (*Plasmopara viticola*), of which there had been a severe epidemic in 1931; barley, oats, wheat, and potatoes however were seriously affected by various diseases. The Order of 1932 regulating the importation of plants, fruit, etc., was of value in securing a greater measure of control. The mycological survey of the island, begun in 1931, was continued, and a considerable amount of information obtained as to the incidence of various fungus diseases.

Irrigation.

Five irrigation reservoirs are situated in the eastern Mesaoria and are under the supervision of an irrigation superintendent.

It is now generally considered that Cyprus is by natural configuration unsuited for the construction of irrigation works on a large scale, and that the best method of conserving the water-supply of the country is by afforestation. Encouragement is also afforded to the extension of irrigation by the sinking of chains of

wells, and by the use of mechanical means to raise to the surface subterranean water, of which a sufficient quantity is available in most parts of the island. The gardens and orchards at Famagusta, from which port there is a considerable export trade in oranges and fruit and vegetables in general, are an instructive example of the results that can be attained by the employment of air motors; but oil engines are steadily increasing in popularity.

Borings for artesian supplies were carried on with success in the Nicosia and Morphou areas, but for financial reasons the programme of work was considerably curtailed as compared with previous years.

Agricultural Experiments and Education.

The greater part of the Department's experimental work has been transferred to the Central Experiment Farm at Morphou, which was opened during the year. Trials were hindered by unfavourable weather conditions, and the records thereof were lost in the fire at the Head Office. Trials were also carried out elsewhere in connexion with flax, various sorts of fruits, and other plants. Analyses of soil and fertilizers were carried out as usual, and further samples of pomegranate juice were prepared and preserved for despatch to England for commercial examination.

The Agricultural College continued its work though there were fewer pupils than previously. In addition to the usual instruction, short courses in viticulture, tobacco and orange growing and packing were given, and several visits were paid to the Central Experiment Farm at Morphou.

The number of school gardens was 275 as against 260 in 1932. They are chiefly used for training the rural youth and constitute the main centre of activity for the dissemination of agricultural knowledge by the District Officers.

Regular publication of the *Cyprus Agricultural Journal* in quarterly issues was continued, in Greek and Turkish as well as in English, and bulletins were issued dealing with the control of fungus diseases and the picking, grading, and packing of citrus fruits.

Veterinary Services.

All classes of live-stock suffered severely owing to the lack of pasture and dry fodder. The percentage of mortality in sheep and goats was heavy and the production of meat, milk, and wool was very much below normal. The flocks were so debilitated as a result of two years of drought that they became a ready prey to infectious diseases and to parasites, external and internal, which even in normal years are the cause of extensive losses. There was an increased demand for veterinary advice and for practical assistance in the vaccination of flocks, the free issue of drugs, and

demonstrations in the treatment of parasitic affections. Three hundred and twenty-four reports of disease were dealt with by the field staff as compared with 241 in 1932.

Additional hardship to flock-owners, especially in the Famagusta district, was caused by the recurrence of sheep pox, which had not been observed in the Colony for several years. The disease, which spread to over a hundred village areas, was fatal in approximately 10 per cent. of the affected animals on the average, and in some areas the mortality was over 30 per cent.

Only 49 suspected outbreaks of anthrax were reported as compared with 73 outbreaks in 1932. The annual vaccination of stock is proving of considerable benefit and is now eagerly requested. In 1933 the number of animals treated with anthrax vaccine free of charge by the Veterinary Service was 475,564 as compared with 444,812 in the previous year. All of the vaccine used for cattle, sheep and goats was prepared in the Veterinary Laboratory, Nicosia.

The Laboratory staff dealt with 504 specimens for routine diagnosis and also engaged in useful lines of research.

The meat inspection services of Nicosia, Limassol, and Famagusta have been brought under the control of the Veterinary Service with beneficial results.

The registration and inspection of dairies and cow-sheds in the principal towns and villages, under the Milk and Dairies Order, 1926, have resulted in a considerable improvement in the hygienic production and marketing of milk and milk-products.

Live-stock.

At Athalassa, four miles from Nicosia, the Government possesses a large stock-farm, which is under the supervision of a resident manager. At this farm, stock is raised for sale throughout the country, and in addition thoroughbred stallions, donkeys, bulls, and boars stand for service at nominal fees.

During the year the following services were effected by the stud animals :—

Mares	363	Cows	813
Donkeys	397	Sows	815

Stud stables are maintained at Nicosia, Limassol, Larnaca, Paphos, Polis, Ayios Theodhoros, Vatili, Lefkoniko, Yialousa, Famagusta and Rizokarpaso.

The total number of horses, mules, donkeys, camels, oxen, goats, sheep, and swine was estimated at 641,176, of which 505,487 were sheep and goats, as against 668,888 the previous year. Sheep and goats under one year old and pigs under three months old are not counted for taxation purposes.

The proportion of sheep, goats, horses, camels, and swine exported is very small; but oxen, donkeys, and mules (the two latter are especially prized in the Near East on account of their powers of endurance and freedom from disease) are an important item of Cyprus exports. In 1933, 2,675 oxen, 1,394 donkeys, and 1,643 mules were exported at a value of £26,743, £4,491, and £30,684 respectively.

The Export of Animals Regulations of 1930 require the veterinary examination of all animals intended for export. Animals are detained for at least twenty-four hours before issue of a health certificate. These regulations have enabled special facilities to be obtained for the entry of Cyprus live-stock into other countries.

Under the Horse Breeding Law, 1930, which should have a pronounced effect in improving the quality of horses and jennets bred in the Colony, the number of stallions licensed by the Chief Veterinary Officer was 129 at the end of the year.

Sericulture.

The rearing of silk-worms, done mostly by women, has for years been an important local industry which received an additional impetus from the establishment in 1925 of the Cyprus Silk Filature at Yeroskipos near Paphos.

The year under review was, like 1932, a discouraging one. Prices for cocoons remained at an unprecedentedly low level, and production is declining. In some cases mulberry trees were destroyed to make room for more profitable cultivations The filature, owing to the deficient supply of cocoons, was unable to work for more than 9 months in the year. The production of cocoons was 118,312 okes, i.e. 9,864 okes less than in 1932. 204 cwt. of raw silk were exported at a value of £9,732.

Forestry.

At one time Cyprus was famous for its forests. During the Turkish administration, when their value was not appreciated and the science of silviculture not understood, they gradually declined, and visitors to the island in the seventies were horrified by the spectacle of desolation which they presented. Since the British occupation in 1878 there has, however, been a considerable improvement and artificial reafforestation has been carried out, some 9,800 acres being planted or sown. During the late war the forests of Cyprus were of great service to the Allied armies in Egypt and Palestine, which they supplied with a large proportion of their needs in the way of timber and fuel, 100,000 tons in all being sold.

The total area of the delimited State forests, comprising practically all the forests and woodlands, is now estimated at 405,088 acres, or nearly 18 per cent. of the island. The growing stock is estimated to amount to some 114,000,000 cubic feet of timber. No further progress was made with the topographical survey.

The main forests of Troödos, Paphos, and Adelphi are confined to the highest mountain ranges in the south-western portion of the island. The forests of the northern range are less in extent and, generally, smaller trees are found in them.

The principal species of trees which grow naturally are the Corsican and Aleppo pine, juniper, plane, dwarf oak, alder, and cedar, and set out in the plantations are acacia, eucalyptus, cypress, Persian lilac, and exotic pines. The forests supply the local needs for fuel and, in part, for timber, and during the year a small quantity of timber was exported to Malta; but as yet there is no surplus available for regular export. Apart from their commercial possibilities the forests are of the utmost value in the regulation of the water-supply and improvement of the climate, especially in mitigating the high temperature of the summer and the cold winds of the winter.

During the year, owing to lack of funds, only 42 acres of bare forest land were sown after being ploughed with a tractor and harrowed. The reafforestation of the drainage banks of the fresh-water lake at Famagusta proceeded, and irrigation continued in Salamis and Varosha plantations. In addition, the Department sold surplus forest tree seedlings to private individuals for forming plantations.

There were 89 fires, one of which assumed serious proportions, and it is estimated that the fires burnt an area of over 856 acres, destroying or damaging 62,796 trees and bushes of different kinds. The fire hazard in Cyprus is always very high, so that means of rapid communication and protection are essential. Forest roads cover a distance of 146 miles, bridle and foot paths 515 miles, and fire-traces 281 miles. The Department's telephone system was further extended in the Adelphi forest and now reaches a length of 255½ miles.

For reasons of economy no fresh students were sent to the Forest Apprentices' School in the Forest of Dean. The Cypriot student who was sent to England in 1929 has taken his B.Sc. degree in forestry, and is now going through the post-graduate course at the Imperial Forestry Institute at Government expense, with a view to becoming an Assistant Conservator of Forests.

The Departmental revenue amounted to £12,005 as compared with £9,778 in 1932. In addition there are permitted usages in the forests estimated to be worth over £30,000 per year. The expenditure was £28,461 as compared with £33,622 in 1932.

Of the 213,312 goats roaming in the island, 36,535 were permitted to graze in the forests. The principle of issuing permits on payment has been adopted in recent years; from time to time grants of land or trees are made on condition of a permit being rescinded and the goats sold to persons far away from the forests. Owing to the drought, 405 emergency permits, mostly free, had

to be issued, allowing several thousands of goats, sheep, and other animals to graze in the forests and plantations; considerable damage was done.

The tethered goats of superior breed, referred to in previous reports, now amount to over 9,000.

Some £200 of relief funds were used to provide work on the construction of various roads in the Adelphi and Paphos forests.

Sponge Fishing.

The sponge fisheries in the territorial waters of Cyprus are supervised by the Comptroller of Customs and Inland Revenue, who is also the Government Inspector of Fisheries.

The sponges obtained locally are of good quality, but the Cypriot does not take kindly to the industry and the fishing is mostly done by fishers from the Greek islands, more particularly from Symi and Calymnos. Each sponge-boat fishing with the harpoon or by naked diving pays a licence fee of 10s. and gives up to the Government, as duty in kind, 20 per cent. of the catch. Machine-boats pay a licence fee of £1 and 25 per cent. of the catch. All the sponges retained by the sponge fishers are exported. The Government share is sold by tender and also exported, a few sponges, scarcely 2 per cent. of the total, being kept for local sale.

As in 1932, eight licences were issued for harpoon-boats; in addition a licence to fish with machine diving apparatus was granted.

Approximately 1,209 okes of a value of £1,100 were taken as against 1,336 okes valued at £1,900 in 1932. In 1927 the catch was approximately 5,957 okes valued at £11,924. The report of an expert who visited the island in 1929 made it clear that the sponge beds had been seriously depleted by the constant use of machine-boats and, in accordance with his recommendation, not more than one machine-boat may now be licensed.

Mining.

A gradual improvement of mining conditions and a tendency to greater stability in the mineral and metal market were apparent during the year. Interest in prospecting remained somewhat stagnant, only two new permits being issued, but the number of enquiries for Cyprus minerals received towards the end of 1933 from abroad was larger than for the past three years. The Government is indebted to the Mining Companies for their co-operation in creating special relief works in order to alleviate unemployment.

Pyrites (cupriferous) was produced by the Cyprus Mines Corporation at their two operating mines at Skouriotissa and Mavrovouni, from which the ore is railed to the coast, graded into sizes, and exported in its raw state.

During 1933 the Cyprus Mines Corporation produced 211,494 tons of pyrites, of which 11,370 came from Mavrovouni, and exported 205,232 tons of an estimated total value of £191,360.

The Corporation employed an average of 1,564 persons per day on all operations. Of this number, 645 persons worked underground and 919 on the surface. The Corporation paid an average monthly wage-bill of £5,850 to their Cypriot employees.

Labour is easily obtainable and comes largely from the villages adjacent to the mines, with a certain proportion of men from further afield. The Corporation have their own houses for Cypriot workers on both mines, these " villages " being under the control of the Corporation authorities. As far as possible all underground work is on contract and surface workers are paid monthly or daily.

The Corporation took advantage of improved conditions to embark on the construction of a large and comprehensive metallurgical plant.

The Cyprus Sulphur and Copper Company, Limited, also produce pyrites (cupriferous) at their mine at Lymni, Paphos District, but as the group which controls this Company continued to experience difficulties with its other pyrite companies in Spain, no work was done during the year.

There is no local consumption of pyrites.

Asbestos (chrysolite) was produced by the Cyprus Asbestos Company, Limited, at their quarries at Amiandos on Troödos. The asbestos-bearing rock is quarried, treated in primary and fibre mills, and graded into " standard ", " shorts ", and " fines " qualities. These are transported by an aerial rope-way of 19 miles to the coast and exported in the unmanufactured state.

During 1933 the Company produced 3,494 tons of finished asbestos and exported 4,567 tons of an estimated value of £44,088. There is no local demand for asbestos.

A daily average of 728 persons was employed, costing a monthly average wage-bill of £2,122. Labour, which is plentiful, is employed in the quarries, as far as possible on contract, artisans being on a daily or monthly wage.

A very marked increase in the Company's activities was rendered possible by the Government's granting a temporary reduction of royalty rates on asbestos exported.

Chrome iron ore (chromite) is produced by the Cyprus Chrome Company, Limited, on Troödos, but operations during the year were confined to exploring the extent of the ore deposits. The

Company also carried on prospecting operations over their Permit areas on Troödos, the results of which were very encouraging both as to the extent and quality of the new chrome ore discovered. There is no local consumption of chromite.

Copper (metallic).—Taking the average assay value of Cyprus pyrites to be copper 2 per cent. and sulphur 50 per cent., it is estimated that 4,230 tons of metallic copper were produced and 4,200 tons exported, of an estimated total value of £126,000.

Copper precipitate.—The Cyprus Sulphur and Copper Company, Limited, at Lymni produced eight tons of copper precipitate having an assay content of 85-90 per cent. metallic copper, giving an estimated total value of £250.

Gypsum is produced by quarrying at many localities in the island. It is exported in its raw state and also as plaster of Paris after being burnt and powdered locally. An amount of 12,678 tons was exported during 1933, with a total estimated value of £7,050.

There is a considerable amount of gypsum quarried for consumption in the island, but it is not possible even to estimate the tonnage, as it is quarried in so many localities and mostly in small quantities. The quarrying of gypsum is done by individuals, who have been doing this kind of work for many years and who in turn sell the gypsum to the factory owners for burning and eventual export.

Terra Umbra is produced by quarrying or shallow underground workings, mostly in the Larnaca district. Part of the terra umbra is exported in its raw state and part as burnt umber after being calcined and graded into the required shades.

During 1933 an amount of 4,167 tons was exported with an estimated total value of £11,136. There is practically no internal consumption.

Terra umbra is produced by individuals who have been employed on this kind of work for years and sell their production to the factories at contract prices.

Other Industries.

Small tanneries scattered over the island continued the production of lower-grade leathers for local consumption. The model tannery previously maintained by the Agricultural Department has been leased to a private individual.

The manufacture of cigarettes is a thriving local industry; there are six tobacco factories in the Colony, and Cyprus cigarettes are sent all over the world and enjoy an excellent reputation. The tobacco employed has up to the present been imported chiefly from Greece, but the London market is well supplied with Cyprus grown tobacco for cigarette manufacture.

The sumach industry experienced an increased demand from abroad. Sumach is a shrub used for tanning and grows wild, principally in the hilly parts of the island. 12,005 cwt., valued at £7,412, were exported, mainly to the United Kingdom.

Cotton manufactures of local design form an important minor industry of which the centre is Lefkara in the Larnaca district. Here lace is manufactured, by individual craftsmen, of a design closely related to Venetian point lace and is sold in all parts of the world by itinerant lace-sellers. Silk fabrics are also manufactured locally and enjoy a small export trade.

Soap to the approximate value of £21,248 was manufactured and sold at Nicosia, Limassol, Larnaca and Famagusta.

Bricks were manufactured and exported to Egypt, Syria, and Palestine. There are a number of local potteries.

VII.—COMMERCE.

The general economic depression and the effects of the prolonged local drought caused a further decline in the Colony's trade; but, as in 1932, the decline was not so serious as might have been expected. The total value of imports and exports decreased, but there were in the case of exports certain satisfactory increases, mentioned below, in both quantity and value. Moreover the average f.o.b. prices of the majority of commodities showed a marked upward trend.

Imports.

The total value of imports during 1933 was £1,257,256 as against £1,347,288 for the year 1932, a decrease of £90,032 or 6·61 per cent.

The following table shows the value of imports for each of the last three years under the main heads of classification :—

Class of merchandise.	1931.	1932.	1933.
	£	£	£
Food, drink, and tobacco ...	364,918	475,679	409,492
Raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured ...	117,441	100,774	90,722
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured	930,377	770,127	756,513
Animals not for food	331	200	5
Bullion	1,034	508	524
Total	£1,414,101	£1,347,288	£1,257,256

The principal increases of value were in bean oil, unmanufactured tobacco, mining machinery, oil engines, and motor-cars. As in 1932 there was a large increase in the quantity of flour (wheaten) imported, and also in cotton piece goods, owing in the one case to the prolonged drought and the abnormal cheapness of French and Italian flours, and in the other to competition from the Far East. This increase in quantity was accompanied by a noticeable decrease in value as also happened, through the effect on prices of the world depression, in the case of rice, timber, petrol and benzine and cement.

The following table shows whence the imports were received :—

	1932.	1933.	1932.	1933.
	£	£	*Percentage.*	
United Kingdom and other parts of the British Empire ...	553,680	499,003	41·10	39·69
Italy	94,883	114,331	7·04	9·09
France	45,236	82,422	3·36	6·56
Roumania	87,376	81,071	6·48	6·45
Germany	66,582	75,030	4·94	5·97
Greece	67,180	65,692	4·99	5·23
Japan	45,138	64,628	3·35	5·14
Egypt	65,170	63,961	4·84	5·09
Belgium	23,255	25,171	1·73	2·00
Turkey	87,180	23,067	6·47	1·83
Czechoslovakia	24,607	19,069	1·83	1·52
Austria	11,741	14,635	0·87	1·16
Holland	14,257	13,754	1·06	1·09
Bulgaria	64,321	13,548	4·77	1·08
United States of America	15,524	11,697	1·15	0·92
Other countries ...	81,158	90,267	6·02	7·18
Total	£1,347,288	£1,257,256	100·00	100·00

Though the value of imports from the British Empire decreased by £54,677 as compared with 1932, the total for the United Kingdom alone increased by £13,956, principally in machinery, motor-cars and

chassis, sugar and bean oil. The only item of importance which showed a falling off was cotton manufactures, owing to the flood of cheap goods from the Far East. There was a decrease in the imports from Australia of £62,428, mainly in flour, which was imported instead from Italy and France; a decrease of £4,853 in respect of Canada, mainly in motor-cars and chassis and tyres and tubes for motor-cars and cycles; and an increase of £2,575 in respect of British India, mainly in yarns and empty sacks.

Imports from Italy and France increased by £19,448 and £37,186 respectively, the increase being in both cases due entirely to flour; cheap cotton and silk manufactures mainly account for the increase of £19,490 in Japanese imports.

The decrease of £64,113 in respect of Turkey was mainly in agricultural products; that of £50,773 in respect of Bulgaria, mainly in flour; and in respect of Czechoslovakia almost entirely in sugar, which, as in 1932, was increasingly imported from the United Kingdom.

Exports.

The total value of exports of merchandise was £889,515 as against £922,426, a decrease of £32,911 or 3·57 per cent.

The following table shows the value of exports during the last three years under the main heads of classification :—

Class of merchandise.	1931.	1932.	1933.
	£	£	£
Food, drink, and tobacco	562,117	520,846	417,958
Raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured	367,298	266,837	331,254
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured	148,167	92,722	90,433
Animals not for food ...	24,124	39,275	36,543
Bullion	—	2,746	13,327
Total	£1,101,706	£922,426	£889,515

The following table shows the variation in quantities and value of the principal exports :—

Commodity.	Unit.	1932.		1933.		Quantity.		Value.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
			£		£			£	£
Animals:—									
Donkeys	No.	736	2,359	1,394	4,491	658	—	2,132	—
Mules	,,	1,599	35,529	1,643	30,684	44	—	—	4,845
Oxen	,,	4,469	43,597	2,675	26,743	—	1,794	—	16,854
Beans and peas	Cwt.	2,028	1,759	4,035	3,408	2,007	—	1,649	—
Carobs, whole	Tons	55,192	156,690	26,507	89,268	—	28,685	—	67,422
,, ground	,,	7,076	25,121	6,721	28,661	—	355	3,540	—
Fruit:—									
Lemons	No.	2,101,985	1,724	3,115,265	2,558	1,013,280	—	834	—
Oranges	,,	17,381,487	29,446	20,296,744	34,628	2,915,257	—	5,182	—
Raisins	Cwt.	62,354	33,235	99,374	58,999	37,020	—	25,764	—
Tobacco (fumigated) ...	,,	1,385	5,166	2,514	9,863	1,129	—	4,697	—
Potatoes	,,	309,586	86,141	227,571	46,978	—	82,015	—	39,163
Vinegar	Gals.	168,794	4,335	146,012	3,297	—	22,782	—	1,038
Wine, common	,,	1,461,243	70,733	1,128,094	48,594	—	333,149	—	22,139
Cotton, raw	Cwt.	10,586	25,118	4,378	11,724	—	6,208	—	13,394
Hides and skins, raw ...	,,	1,963	8,919	3,815	14,826	1,852	—	5,907	—
Asbestos	Tons	1,600	27,214	4,567	44,088	2,967	—	16,874	—
Terra Umbra	,,	2,477	6,212	4,168	11,136	1,691	—	4,924	—
Pyrites	,,	177,630	166,552	209,970	195,779	32,340	—	29,227	—
Silk, raw	Cwt.	77	3,641	204	9,741	127	—	6,100	—
Cumin seed	,,	4,888	5,101	5,877	8,341	989	—	3,240	—
Linseed	,,	9,123	4,073	8,024	4,810	—	1,099	737	—
Sumac	,,	9,184	5,919	12,005	7,412	2,821	—	1,493	—
Wool	,,	3,816	6,616	8,318	16,581	4,502	—	9,965	—

As was only to be expected many items showed decreases, especially oxen, carobs, potatoes, wine and raw cotton. On the other hand the increases in citrus fruit, asbestos and pyrites are a matter for satisfaction.

The following table shows the direction of exports during the years 1932 and 1933 with percentage distribution :—

Country of final destination.	1932. £	1933. £	1932. *Percentage.*	1933.
United Kingdom ...	276,959	227,577	30·03	25·59
Egypt	160,605	132,736	17·41	14·92
Italy	103,861	125,709	11·26	14·13
Germany	56,608	89,543	6·14	10·07
Other parts of the British Empire ...	95,349	88,082	10·34	9·90
France	47,824	43,048	5·18	4·84
Holland	30,289	42,188	3·28	4·74
Greece	72,479	39,540	7·86	4·45
United States of America	5,993	29,827	0·65	3·35
Roumania	6,304	5,445	0·68	0·61
Belgium	2,268	4,546	0·25	0·51
Spain	3,130	3,133	0·34	0·35
Turkey	1,309	647	0·14	0·07
Other countries ...	59,448	57,494	6·44	6·47
Total	£922,426	£889,515	100·00	100·00

Exports to the United Kingdom decreased by £49,382, principally in carobs, whole and ground; there were however satisfactory increases in oranges, raw silk and wine (common).

The decrease in exports to Egypt continued, owing to tariff barriers, mainly in wine (common) and potatoes. Exports to Greece declined by £32,939, mainly in potatoes, lemons and oranges, and raw cotton; exchange restrictions hindered trade. The increase in respect of Germany was mainly in pyrites, carobs (whole), oranges and raisins; in respect of Holland mainly in pyrites and carobs (ground); and in respect of the United States of America mainly in asbestos and wool.

Invisible Exports and Imports.

" Invisible " exports, including money brought into the island by visitors and tourists, expenditure from capital by mining companies, remittances from emigrants, and profit on exports by merchants, are estimated to amount to £346,000. Considerable imports, however, took place in respect of the improvement of roads and Famagusta harbour, which were paid for from loan funds, to be repaid gradually in a number of years. Allowance being made for this circumstance and for the money spent on labour, etc., from funds from the same source, invisible exports are estimated to amount to £446,000.

" Invisible " imports are estimated at £135,000 in the form of money remitted from Cyprus for education of children, investment and payment of insurance premiums, money carried by persons leaving the island on holiday, etc.

The total, therefore, of imports and exports, visible and invisible, during 1933, amounted to :—

	£
Imports	1,392,256
Exports	1,335,515

Development.

There is already a demand for several Cyprus products in the United Kingdom and other countries of the Empire. The possibility of development largely depends on standardization of qualities and kinds and proper packing of agricultural products intended for export. Legislation providing for the inspection and grading of such products was enacted during the year. In particular, the export of potatoes, oranges, locally-made cigarettes, and lace to England, and of cattle, broad beans and wine to Malta, would appear to be susceptible of considerable development.

The Trade Development Board formed in 1931 continued its work of finding new outlets for the Colony's products. It was also instrumental in inducing orange exporters to co-operate and in concerting arrangements whereby fortnightly direct shipments of oranges to the United Kingdom were secured.

The tourist industry was actively promoted, and assumed record proportions. For the first time Cyprus participated in the International Tourist Congress held in Cairo in February, 1933, being represented by the Secretary to the Trade Development Board.

VIII.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

At present it may be said that there is no " labouring class " in Cyprus in the generally accepted sense of the term, though one is gradually being created by the mines. Many labourers own a little land and may at certain seasons of the year be themselves employers.

Labour is plentiful. The vast majority of the workers are employed either by small agriculturists or by master craftsmen. Factories are very few, and any such institution as the so-called " factory system " is unknown. In short, conditions are oriental rather than occidental.

The largest employers of labour are referred to in Chapter VI of this Report.

The hours of work at the mines are approximately eight hours per day, those for the railway approximately nine hours, and those for the Public Works Department vary from eight to ten hours. Generally speaking, the working hours most commonly recognized in the island are those from sunrise to sunset, though it is to be noted that the precise times of " sunrise " and " sunset " are not very rigorously interpreted or observed, and that generous intervals are permitted for food and rest.

The following table illustrates the position with regard to wages, as compared with 1932 :—

Occupation.		*Average Rates of Wages.*	
		1933.	*1932.*
Railway	Skilled	30 cp. (=17·1 loaves) per diem	29½cp. (=14·8 loaves) per diem.
	Unskilled	15 cp. (= 8·6 „) „	17 cp. (= 8·5 „) „
Public Works	Skilled	26 cp. (=14·9 „) „	27 cp. (=13·5 „) „
	Unskilled	9 cp. (= 5·1 „) „	10½cp. (= 5·3 „) „
	Women and children.	6 cp. (= 3·4 „) „	6½cp. (= 3·3 „) „
Mines	Men, underground.	31 cp. (=17·7 „) „	33 cp. (=16·5 „) „
	Men, surface.	22 cp. (=12·6 „) „	23 cp. (=11·5 „) „
	Women, surface.	12 cp. (=6·9 „) „	12 cp. (=6 „) „

Under the Mines Regulation Amendment Law of 1925, employers are liable, subject to the provisions of the Law, to pay compensation in the case of death or injury to workers in the mines while so employed.

The following list shows the staple articles of food, with average prices for 1932 and 1933, of a family of the labouring class in Nicosia district. Prices in other districts tend to be smaller :—

Article.	*Average price per oke* ($2\frac{4}{5}$ *lb.*)	
	1932.	1933.
	s. cp.	s. cp.
Bread	0 2	0 $1\frac{3}{4}$
Native-made cheese	2 2	2 2
Olives	0 4	0 4
Olive oil	1 1	1 1
Beans and lentils	0 $4\frac{1}{2}$	0 5
Potatoes	0 1	0 $1\frac{1}{2}$
Wild vegetables found in the fields ...	Free	Free
Meat (once a week)	1 5	1 7
Dried fish (herrings, sardines), each ...	0 $0\frac{1}{2}$	0 $0\frac{1}{2}$
Bulgur and rice	0 3	0 $3\frac{1}{2}$
Salt	0 $3\frac{1}{2}$	0 $3\frac{1}{2}$
Fruit	0 1	0 1
Onions	0 1	0 1
Other vegetables (average)	0 1	0 $0\frac{7}{8}$

The average cost of living in 1933 of a family of the labouring class (man, wife, and three children) was approximately £42 a year in Nicosia town and £32 a year in the villages of Nicosia district. In other districts the cost of living tends to be cheaper. The average wages earned by husband and wife together in the year amounted approximately to £35 in Nicosia town and £34 in the villages.

The approximate figures in respect of 1932 were :—

	Expenses per annum.	*Wage rate.*
Nicosia town	£44 0 0	£35 0 0
Villages	£33 0 0	£34 0 0

The following information relates to the cost of living for officials.

Cost of living for a single man.—Board and lodging can be obtained in an hotel for £9 to £12 per month. This is an inclusive charge and usually includes everything save personal washing, for which the local charge is about 2s. per dozen articles, large or small. To give some idea of the drink bill, which is entirely a matter of personal habit, the following bazaar prices are inserted :—

	s.	d.	
Whisky	8	6	per bottle.
Gin	6	3	,,
Local wine	3d. to 2	6	,,
Good local mineral water	0	8	per dozen bottles.

There are no boarding-houses, save in the town of Kyrenia.

Cost of living in a house to a married couple:—

	Per month.
Food	£10 to £13
Two servants	£5 to £8
Rent	£3 to £7
Fuel and light	£2 to £4
Washing	£1 5s.
Total	£21 to £33

To this figure, which represents comfortable but plain living, must be added for children (without an English nurse) £5 for the first and £3 for each additional child. In addition, it is estimated that a married officer will normally spend a further £20 per month on club, games, charity, subscriptions, amusements, furniture, clothes, provision for holiday, drinks, etc.

Housing accommodation has lately become less scarce; rents for unfurnished houses vary from £36 to £84 per annum, usually payable monthly. There is a limited number of Government houses, some of which (15) are earmarked for definite officials, others (23) are available generally; the Government charges 6 per cent. of the official salaries of the occupants. In Nicosia the unearmarked houses are seldom available for newly arrived officers.

Good furniture is made locally, and the cost of equipping a small house, exclusive of that for silver, china, and other than cheap rugs, is placed at £100 to £200.

It is usual in English households to employ a cook and a house-servant; these can be of either sex and should be regarded as a minimum. Wages are paid as under:—

Men, £3 10s. to £5 per month, inclusive.
Boys, £2 10s. to £3 10s. per month, inclusive.
Women, £2 to £4 per month, inclusive.

The maximum is paid to those able to speak English.

The best hotels are of moderate comfort, clean and provide good plain fare. Terms vary from 8s. to 12s. a day, with the higher price for hotels in the mountain resorts. For prolonged periods the rates vary from £9 to £12 a month for board and lodging. The minimum price at which a married couple can live in an hotel is £18 per month for board and lodging. Adding to this a minimum of £1 for tipping, which is approximately 5 per cent., and 10s. for washing, the bare minimum is £19 10s. *per*

mensem or £234 per annum. This represents living in one small room which must serve, in addition to a bedroom, as a writing room, a room for receiving guests, a dressing-room and perhaps as a bathroom.

Travelling is chiefly performed in motor-cars, which can usually be hired at a cost of 4d. a mile. Government makes an allowance to officials while travelling on duty of 4d. per mile, if using their own cars, and also pays the actual cost of a hired car, provided this does not exceed 4d. a mile. Subsistence allowance, varying from 2s. to 12s. a day, is also granted to officials travelling on duty while away from their head station.

Free medical (excluding dental) treatment is available for officials, but not for their families.

Clothing, amusements, and sport are obtainable at prices considerably below those prevailing in England.

There is no income-tax.

IX.—EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

Primary Education.

Compulsory education is not yet in force in Cyprus, though in response to a growing demand a law providing for its gradual introduction was passed in 1931. The management of the schools is left in the hands of the various religious communities, which have their several governing bodies operating under the supervision of the Education Department. Considerable importance is attached among the people generally to the benefits derived from education. The richer Cypriots contribute generously to educational needs, and many schools continue to be built both in towns and villages by such donations.

Previous to 1929 the appointment of teachers was in the hands of the Boards of Education; before that it rested with village committees. Under the law of 1929 the appointment and control of teachers for purposes of discipline, transfers, promotion, and salary were vested in the Governor; the Boards, however, retained important functions in the control of the curriculum and text-books, the assessment of school taxes, and the approval of loans and grants for school buildings. By the Elementary Education Law of 1933 the process of centralization has been completed. The Governor is made the central authority for all matters relating to elementary education. The principal functions included in this general transference of authority are the prescription of books and curriculum, the appointment of members of Boards of Education and Town Committees, and the ultimate financial control of Education Funds. The Boards of Education are retained as advisory bodies.

Schools in operation during the school year 1932-33 were :—

	Boys.	*Girls.*	*Mixed.*	*Total.*	*Decrease.*
Greek-Christian ...	210	215	295	720	27
Mohammedan ...	54	57	172	283	13
Other religions ...	5	2	13	20	—
Total	269	274	480	1,023	40

In June, 1933, as the financial situation demanded drastic economies, 14 girls' schools were closed and in 23 cases two neighbouring villages were grouped with a joint school.

The nominal age for elementary school children is six to twelve, but although most children attend school for a few years, a very large proportion leave when they begin to be of use to their parents at home or in the fields. Increased opposition has recently been apparent, not only among Mohammedans, to leaving girls at school after the age of eight or nine, especially where there is no separate girls' school under a mistress. In the absence of exact census figures for the relevant age-groups it is impossible to give the total population of elementary school age. The enrolment in the school-year 1932-33 was 56,667, an increase of 3,657 over the previous year. This increase in enrolment in spite of the reduction in the number of schools, was mainly due to the assessment on the villages through the local rates of the amount required for the provision of compulsory school books. Many parents to whom the cost of books had previously been a deterrent were enabled to send their children to school.

There are small communities of Maronites (four villages and a few in the towns) and Armenians (mostly in Nicosia and Larnaca), whose schools are well looked after by their respective committees and continue to make progress. There are five Latin (Roman Catholic) schools, under the management of various Orders, which to some extent combine elementary and secondary education. The Jews have schools in two small villages.

Salaries of teachers, formerly paid out of education funds, are now paid by Government, as are also the gratuities and benevolent grants for which teachers are eligible when retiring on account of age, ill-health, and, in the case of women, marriage. School maintenance charges are assessed separately on each town or village. The costs of building schools are met by loans to each town or village from education funds or private sources, repayable over periods of five to twenty years by additions to the local assessments. About £4,205 was so raised during the year.

The total cost of elementary education to the island during the year was £144,445.

Twenty-three schools were built, 14 begun, and 103 existing schools were repaired.

Secondary Education.

Not more than about one-third of those who complete the elementary school course proceed to any higher education. Secondary schools are not under Government control, but are managed by local committees. They receive grants-in-aid for the teaching of English, for which purpose they are open to inspection by the Education Department.

The only Mohammedan secondary schools are the Boys' Lycée and the Victoria Girls' School in Nicosia, but there are intermediate (Rushdié) classes nominally attached to all elementary schools and actually flourishing in the towns and larger villages. The Lycée programme is based on the requirements of Stamboul University. A Headmaster and Headmistress for the two secondary schools have been brought from Turkey. Each school employs an English teacher.

There are Greek-Christian Gymnasia, or classical high schools, in five of the main towns, and high schools with three or four classes in five large villages. There is no great demand for more facilities for this form of secondary education, as it is increasingly difficult for the pupils to find suitable openings in Cyprus. The standard reached is not high, and there is no doubt that the immediate need in this sphere is for improvement rather than extension.

There are Commercial Lyceums at Larnaca, Limassol, Nicosia and Famagusta. The villages of Platres and Pedoulas possess similar schools on a smaller scale.

The standard of English is improving; five English masters are at present employed in Greek-Christian schools.

Private secondary schools include the English School, Nicosia, conducted on the lines of an English grammar school, and the American Academies, attached to the Reformed Presbyterian Mission, for boys at Larnaca, for girls at Larnaca and Nicosia. All these schools have boarding-houses. There is a private commercial school at Lemythou, founded in 1912 by the late Mr. D. Mitsis, a native of the village, a private commercial school at Nicosia, and two private girls' schools at Limassol.

Evening classes in the new Turkish alphabet continue to be held at a great many Mohammedan schools throughout the island; they are popular and well attended.

University Education.

There is no university in Cyprus. Students are prepared for the Universities of Stamboul or Athens at all secondary schools, though relatively few are able to proceed so far. A still smaller number go to French universities, and a few study law and technical subjects in England.

A scheme of Government scholarships for enabling Cypriots to receive higher education in England was started in 1930.

Training of Teachers.

There is great need of an independent teachers' training college. At present, Mohammedan candidates receive some training at the Mohammedan secondary schools, and Greeks at the Pancyprian Training School (attached to the Gymnasium) and Phaneromene Girls' School in Nicosia. These schools receive grants-in-aid for this purpose.

Technical Education.

There are no technical schools proper in the island. Carpentry and bee-keeping are taught in a few elementary schools, and wherever the country is suitable there are school gardens in which the children learn gardening. In girls' schools needlework is widely taught, and sericulture is encouraged by the free issue of silk-worm seed and demonstrations arranged by the Agricultural Department of efficient and hygienic methods.

The agricultural school maintained by the Agricultural Department is referred to in another chapter of this Report. Apprentices are taken by the Public Works Department as well as in some of the mines; and during the last few years an increasing number of carpenters has been instructed by the Forest Department in the best use of the various kinds of wood. Frequently specializing, they make articles for sale from small pieces of wood that would otherwise be burnt. Boot-making, tailoring, and carpet-making are taught in the Central Prison, Nicosia.

Government Examinations.

The Government examinations in English, Turkish, and Greek, and the Civil Service qualifying examination were, as usual, held during the year. A special "English Ordinary" examination for schoolmasters was held in August. 1,540 candidates presented themselves for the examinations in English, of whom 527 were successful and were awarded certificates. The certificates awarded to the successful candidates are highly valued, not only by Government officials but also by those seeking employment elsewhere.

Welfare, etc.

There is no public system of accident, sickness, or old age insurance. In Nicosia there are two orphanages; one Greek, managed by a Committee of which the Archbishop of Cyprus is chairman, the other Armenian, endowed by the late Mr. Melkonian of Egypt, and managed by a special Committee of the General Union of Armenian Benevolence in Paris. In Nicosia also there is a home for healthy children of lepers, administered by the Government, and a municipal poorhouse. Larnaca and Limassol also have municipal poorhouses, mainly for old people, and Limassol has a day nursery supported by a local society. In each of the district towns there is a society of Greek Cypriot women who organize relief for the poor; in Nicosia there is a Turkish Ladies Philanthropic Society, which endeavours to give employment to women and girls; and there are organizations for feeding necessitous school-children. During the year the "Cyprus Self-Help Society" was founded by Lady Stubbs, C.B.E., with a view to relieving the distress that existed among the local handicraft workers. The Society aims at providing a wider market for the articles made and improving the standard of work. A shop was opened in the centre of Nicosia, and part of an ancient Chapter House leased for use as headquarters. The work of running the Society and selling the goods is done with the voluntary help of English, Greek, and Turkish ladies.

In 1926 a delegation from the British Social Hygiene Council visited Cyprus and submitted a report containing, *inter alia*, suggestions for promoting social welfare on the island. The outcome of this was the formation in 1927 of the Cyprus Social Hygiene Council, the appointment of a venereal disease specialist, a bacteriologist, and a trained social worker. The duties of the social worker, whose appointment terminated during the year, have been voluntarily taken over by various ladies. The Council, with the Governor as chairman, is formed of the heads of the Health, Education, Law, and Police Departments, the mayors of the leading towns, and representatives of all classes of the community. Its duty is "to make recommendations to the Government for action for social welfare and hygiene, legislative, financial, and administrative."

The protection of young servant girls first engaged the attention of the Council. A law for the protection of female domestic servants was passed in 1928, under which employers must register each servant girl under the age of 18, and report to the Commissioner and the Police when a girl leaves their employment. In the same year a hostel was opened in Nicosia where girls out of service could stay pending their further employment or return home. The hostel was closed down during the year as it was found that the objects aimed at could be more satisfactorily attained by other arrangements.

There are four infant-welfare centres, at Nicosia, Larnaca, Limassol, and Famagusta, which are financed by municipal and voluntary contributions, and receive their drugs free through the Government hospitals.

A school for blind children was started in 1928; there are now fourteen boys in residence. The children were moved during the year from the old building, which had proved too small, to temporary premises, pending the construction of a new school. The superintendent is an English woman who is a trained teacher of the blind. All the children are taught a trade, and in addition they receive instruction in reading and writing in Greek and English braille, arithmetic, rush-mat making, chair caning, basket work, knitting, and violin playing. The school is supported by grants from the Government, the education authority, and the municipalities, and by voluntary contributions.

As in previous years, various holiday camps for delicate children were arranged, and camps were held by certain of the Boy Scout troops.

Games are spreading rapidly in the elementary and secondary schools, but progress is hampered by lack of grounds. Association football is especially popular in the island, and matches are played between the various towns. The interdepartmental football league, formed in 1931, had a successful season. Other games are also played, and both the Greek and Turkish communities hold annual sports.

A public library was opened in 1927, attached to which is a small interdepartmental circulating library containing books for the use of officers at out-stations; libraries are gradually spreading in the elementary and secondary schools. A school of music was founded in the same year in Nicosia, and a branch subsequently opened in Limassol. Pupils who so desire are prepared for the examinations for the diplomas of Associate and Licentiate of the Trinity College of Music; an examiner from this college comes yearly to Cyprus to examine the candidates. Music and singing are also taught to a limited extent in the schools. The "Philharmonic Society," organized during the year, now has a membership of 250. Drama, apart from very occasional representations of local customs, hardly exists.

X.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

Shipping.

Six hundred and forty-eight steamships and six hundred and fifty-seven sailing vessels, engaged in foreign trade, called at Cyprus ports, chiefly at Famagusta, Larnaca, and Limassol, during the year, a decrease of 19 and 146, respectively, as compared with the figures for 1932. A decrease is observable in steamships and sailing vessels engaged in the coastal trade between the ports and anchorages of the island.

The existing harbourage at Limassol and Larnaca consists of jetties, for small craft, and open roadsteads; and any improvements of these ports would probably be restricted to re-arrangement and extension of the jetties, combined with dredging. At Famagusta the presence of natural advantages unrivalled in the Eastern Mediterranean would permit of the expansion of the harbourage to an almost unlimited extent: and the reconstruction and development of this port under a loan scheme which has been in progress for about 2½ years approached completion at the end of 1933. The old harbour was well suited to the time when ships seeking admission rarely exceeded 2,000 tons, but its limited size and other disadvantages made it dangerous for the ships of 4,000 and 5,000 tons which have called for some time past. The loan scheme, work on which during the year is described in Chapter XII, provides for the dredging and enlargement of the harbour so that it will be able to accommodate ships up to 8,000 or 9,000 tons. One-quarter of the cost of the scheme up to £50,000 is being contributed from the Colonial Development Fund.

Consideration has also been accorded to an allied proposal, which is supported in many quarters, for the establishment at Famagusta of bonded warehouses with the object of capturing the traffic in transhipment cargo destined for various ports on the Syrian, Anatolian, and neighbouring coasts. Cyprus is undoubtedly well situated for the purpose of furnishing an entrepôt for trade of this nature; and the fact that goods so landed in the island could remain under British control and jurisdiction until reconsigned against cash payments to their destinations presents a unique and solid advantage of which traders in the Levant are not likely to lose sight.

There is a regular subsidized mail service between Cyprus and Egypt; under the five-years' contract made with the Khedivial Mail Steamship and Graving Dock Company, Ltd., as from 1st October, 1931, direct weekly sailings are maintained. This Company also runs a weekly service which calls at ports in Egypt, Palestine, Syria and Cyprus.

The Lloyd Triestino Company maintained two fortnightly services of passenger steamers which visited Famagusta, Larnaca, and Limassol on itineraries including Egypt, Palestine, Syria, Cilicia, Cyprus, Rhodes, Greece, and the Adriatic ports. Steamers of this Company also visited Cyprus at regular fortnightly intervals on an itinerary from Genoa visiting Naples, Syracuse, Egypt, Palestine, Syria, Cyprus, Rhodes, Constantinople, and Piraeus, Brindisi, Venice, and Trieste. Vessels of the Messageries Maritimes called at Larnaca fortnightly, and vessels of the Hellenic Coast Line at the three chief ports weekly. Cargo steamers of the Moss Line called at frequent intervals, and also steamers of the Prince Line plying with cargo between England and Cyprus.

The Lloyd Triestino Company continued a weekly express service, begun at the end of 1930, from Trieste and Brindisi to Larnaca, Jaffa, Haifa, and Beirut. By this route the journey to London is performed in five days.

Foreign Mails.

The time taken in transit by mails from the United Kingdom is from five days to a week. During the year, the Post Office received by the subsidized Khedivial mail steamers 5,476 inward mail-bags, a decrease of 168, and despatched 2,543 outward mail-bags, a decrease of 308, compared with the figures for the previous year.

Mails with European capitals generally, Palestine, Syria, Turkey, and Greece were exchanged by vessels of the Lloyd Triestino, Messageries Maritimes and the Hellenic Coast Line. 1,825 mails were despatched and 3,860 received, increases of 486 and 749 respectively, as compared with 1932. The Lloyd Triestino Company was again granted a subsidy in respect of the express Adriatic-Cyprus-Palestine service and was allowed the benefit of transit charges for mails conveyed thereby.

Parcels destined for other countries show a decrease of 32 on the figures for 1932. The estimated value of merchandise exported by parcel post was £15,572, a decrease of £1,587 as compared with 1932. The principal articles so exported were, as previously, Lefkara lace and embroidery, cigarettes, and woollen, silk, cotton, and linen piece-goods.

Parcels received from overseas totalled 17,607, or 472 less than in 1932, to a value of £51,462 as against £55,929. A decrease is to be recorded in the traffic handled under the cash-on-delivery system.

Internal Posts.

Motor mail services are run daily between the various towns of the island, and there are branch post sections to the villages. The estimated number of miles travelled in the conveyance of mails during the year is 615,000, an increase of 5,000 miles as compared with the previous year.

Twelve post offices, three branch offices, working during the summer months only, and 571 postal agencies were in operation during the year. Postal-order business was transacted at 24 offices. British postal-orders are cashed and issued.

The series of postage and revenue stamps now consists of 14 denominations ranging from ¼ piastre to £5.

Stamps and stamped stationery sold during the year amounted to £66,471, but of this sum £10,200 represents Customs duty brought to account by means of stamps. Sales to philatelists realized £26, a decrease of £4 on the figure for 1932.

The total number of articles dealt with by the local post office was 3,722,915, an increase of £92,999 as compared with 1932; 2,739,811 articles were posted in the island, an increase of 28,528; the remainder were received from abroad. Correspondence for local delivery shows an increase of 65,017 items, and that posted for abroad, including the United Kingdom, a decrease of 36,489. Parcels posted for delivery in Cyprus show an increase of 886.

Owing to the fact that all receipts from the sale of the combined postage and revenue stamps are credited under one head, it is not possible to give an actual figure of earnings; there is no doubt, however, that the Postal Department is worked at a profit.

Telegraphs, Telephones and Wireless.

Imperial and International Communications, Limited, maintain a telegraph cable between Larnaca and Alexandria and Larnaca and Haifa, and land telegraphs between the six principal towns of the island. During the summer season Platres, Mount Troödos, Prodhromos and Pedoulas are connected with the system. The only Government telegraph is a line along the railway.

Three hundred and ten licences to instal and maintain wireless telegraphy receiving-apparatus were issued under the provisions of the Wireless Telegraphy Regulations, 1925. Such licences entitle the holders to instal and maintain apparatus for receiving messages only. The installation or maintenance of apparatus capable of transmitting messages is prohibited.

There are small telephone exchanges connecting the various Government offices and the residences of certain officials at Nicosia, Famagusta, Larnaca, and, during the summer season, Troödos, all of which are connected by trunk lines. Lines have been added connecting Famagusta with the police stations at Rizokarpaso and three intermediate villages and also with the lighthouse at Cape Greco. The Forest Department maintained telephones in the principal forest areas for reporting outbreaks of fire, and these lines are connected with the Government system where possible. There is now a complete telephone line from Troödos to the western end of the mountain range, and the line from Troödos eastwards into Adelphi Forest has been extended. There is a small private exchange which offers a telephone service in the town of Limassol, but this is not connected with the other systems in the island.

Negotiations were completed with Imperial and International Communications, Limited, for the installation of a public telephone system throughout the island and for the erection of a wireless telegraphy station. The wireless station was erected and opened for public business during the year.

Railways.

The Cyprus Government Railway consists of a line from the port of Famagusta, at the north-eastern end of the island, through Nicosia, the capital, and Morphou at the western end of the Mesaoria plain into the foot-hills at Kalonchorion in the Solea valley. The total length of this line is 71 miles, of which only 36 are now open to passenger rail traffic. In the area previously served by train west of Nicosia, road services were substituted in 1932, as being more remunerative.

There are two extensions of the Government railway operated as private lines; one runs from the Phokasa mine in the Solea valley below Evrykhou, the other from the Mavrovouni mine-head along the Xero river-bed; both branches converge at the new mining township of Xero, where the Cyprus Mines Corporation has erected plant for preparing the ore for shipment off its own pier.

The working expenditure and the gross earnings for the year were £17,856 and £21,166, showing a decrease of £951 and an increase of £9, respectively, on the figures for 1932.

The following table shows the passenger traffic for the last three years:—

	No. of Passengers.	*Receipts.* £
1931	168,017	6,237
1932	128,114	5,321
1933	103,940	4,528

Motor-bus services connecting with the trains at Nicosia were run by a contractor as in the previous year; railway road services ran 205,003 miles and carried 34,488 tons and 32,882 passengers.

41,855 tons of goods were carried by road and rail during the year, an increase of 6,731 tons. Receipts increased by £1.

Roads.

In proportion to its population Cyprus is well supplied with roads. The main and secondary roads alone amount to 2·82 miles per thousand of population. If village roads are included, the proportion is 9·28 miles per thousand.

About 1,000 miles of the roads are traversable by car. Of recent years there has been a great increase in motor traffic, with a corresponding increased wear of the roads. In 1933, despite the depression, there were 1,748 motor-cars and lorries licensed to use the roads, as against 1,698 in 1932. Of the 205 registered during the year, 179 were manufactured in the United Kingdom and 24 in Canada. There were 329 motor-bicycles licensed, only five of which were of other than British manufacture.

A small-scale map of the island has been published by the Land Registration and Survey Department, showing the roads on which motor-cars can be driven.

The reconstruction of roads under a loan scheme, begun in 1930, was continued throughout 1933, and by the end of the year there were about 600 miles of asphalted surface. Expenditure amounted approximately to £50,000, and in addition the sum of £18,000 was spent on the maintenance of roads not under construction. The continuance of the road scheme diminished the unemployment caused by the drought, and relief was afforded to the most distressed areas. In order to distribute the wages paid over as great a number as possible, the labourers were for the most part changed every fortnight.

The main roads are of a minimum width of 16 feet between ditches, of which 9 feet are metalled and asphalted.

The village roads are maintained by the District Administration, chiefly with the aid of free labour supplied by the villages served. The sum of £5,000 was provided to assist in their upkeep from Government funds; in addition special issues totalling about £3,000 were made with a view to alleviating unemployment by enabling work on village roads to be done in distressed areas.

XI.—BANKING, CURRENCY, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Banks.

The chief banks in Cyprus are the Ottoman Bank, with branches at Nicosia, Larnaca, Limassol, Famagusta, and Paphos, and, during the summer season, Troodos; the Bank of Athens, with branches at Limassol and Nicosia; the Bank of Cyprus, with its head office at Nicosia and agencies at Larnaca, Limassol, Famagusta, Paphos, Kyrenia, and Morphou; and the Ionian Bank, Limited, with a branch at Nicosia and agencies at Larnaca, Limassol, Famagusta, and Paphos.

There are also six other banks of the nature of savings banks, established under the Companies (Limited Liability) Law, 1922, two at Larnaca, two at Paphos, one at Limassol, and one at Famagusta.

The amount of deposits in banks in the Colony during the year totalled £959,513.

The Agricultural Bank, established in June, 1925, under the joint auspices of the Government and the Ottoman Bank, has a total capital of £250,000. It works in close connexion with the co-operative societies.

Currency.

Currency notes.—£5, £1 and 10s. The 10s. notes, of the 1930 design, were placed in circulation in November, 1933.

Gold coins.—£1. The Cyprus £1 is equal to the pound sterling. Gold is scarcely seen in active circulation.

Silver coins.—

45-piastre piece (special Jubilee issue in 1928).
18-piastre piece.
9-piastre piece (= 1 shilling. There are 20 shillings to the £).
4½-piastre piece.
3-piastre piece.

Copper coins.—

Piastre.
Half-piastre.
Quarter-piastre.

Weights and Measures.

Capacity.

2 pints = 1 quart.
2⅘ quarts = 1 Cyprus litre
4 quarts = 1 gallon.
8 gallons = 1 kilé.
9 quarts = 1 kouza } liquid measure.
16 kouzas = 1 load }

Weight.

400 drams = 1 oke.
1 oke = 2⅘ lb.
1⅘ okes = 1 Cyprus litre.
5 okes = 1 stone.
44 okes = 1 kantar.
180 okes = 1 Aleppo kantar.
800 okes = 1 ton.

Length.

12 inches = 1 foot
2 feet = 1 pic.
3 feet = 1 yard.
33 pics = 1 chain.
2,640 pics = 1 mile.

Land Measure.

1 donum = 60 pics = 40 yards square (40/121sts of an acre).
1,936 donums = 1 square mile.
3,025 donums = 1 acre.

XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

The work of the Public Works Department includes the construction and repair of all Government roads and buildings throughout the island, the maintenance of harbours and lighthouses, the construction of village water-supplies, the inspection of all steam boilers annually and of all public vehicles quarterly, and the maintenance of public services such as the Government telephone system and the water-supplies to Government buildings and residences.

The Department also undertakes all Royal Engineer services in the Colony and provides engineering services for the Nicosia water administration, the Troodos board of health, and the building committees of the six principal towns.

For departmental purposes the Colony is divided into three engineering divisions, each controlled by a Divisional Engineer, with the necessary staff, workshops, and stores.

The headquarters of the Department are Nicosia, the staff comprising the Director, Assistant Director, Roads Engineer, Mechanical Engineer, and Accountant.

In 1933 the expenditure, including that on road loan works, carried out by direct labour amounted to some £103,177, as compared with £135,846 in 1932.

In addition, £55,018 was spent on loan works, carried out by contract, for the improvement of Famagusta harbour. This scheme, an outline of which appears in Chapter X, was started in May, 1931, and all work under the contract was completed in March, 1933. Subsidiary works such as approach roads, fencing, and customs sheds are being carried out by direct labour and were still in progress at the end of the year.

Owing to the necessity for economy, extraordinary works were practically confined to the harbour works and the reconstruction of roads, and maintenance works were curtailed generally.

The artesian boring programme was carried on during the year on a reduced scale, with continued success, and resulted in additional supplies of water amounting in the aggregate to 1,142,640 gallons a day, sufficient to irrigate about 250 acres.

Six schemes for the improvement of village water-supplies were completed and 26 schemes investigated. In every case water is conducted to the village in galvanized steel pipes leading from springs or chains of wells. Half the funds for these works are provided by the Government and half by the village or villages interested.

XIII.—JUSTICE AND POLICE.

Justice.

For the administration of justice Cyprus is divided into three judicial districts. The Courts are constituted under Imperial Orders in Council of 1927 and 1931. Provision is made therein for :—

(1) A Supreme Court consisting of five judges, two of whom are Christian and Mohammedan Cypriots, respectively, and having power to hear criminal and civil appeals from the decisions of all other courts, including Assize Courts and Divisional Courts of the Supreme Court.

(2) Three Divisional Courts consisting of one or two judges of the Supreme Court, as may be directed by the Chief Justice, and exercising original jurisdiction to hear and determine (*a*) defended actions of £300 and over and (*b*) election petitions.

(3) Three District Courts consisting of one non-Cypriot Judge (the President) and such number of District Judges as the Governor shall from time to time direct. The total number of District Judges during 1933 was nine. District Courts have appellate civil jurisdiction in appeals from Assistant District Judges and original civil jurisdiction in all actions except those within the exclusive jurisdiction of a Mohammedan Religious Tribunal or triable by a Divisional Court, as stated in 2 (*a*) above. In certain cases, e.g., bankruptcy, probate, etc., their jurisdiction is unlimited. The Governor, if he considers it expedient, may direct that Additional District Courts be held, or may appoint Additional District Judges. He may also, when necessary, direct a non-Cypriot Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court to act as President, in which case the District Court so presided over has unlimited civil jurisdiction.

(4) Three Assistant District Judges' Courts having civil jurisdiction up to £25, and in the cases mentioned below up to £50. The Governor has power to appoint as many Assistant District Judges as he may think necessary. In 1933 there were eight such judges. The President and the District Judges may also sit as Assistant District Judges and when so sitting have the major jurisdiction, which may also be given by the Governor to any Assistant District Judge.

(5) Three Assize Courts having unlimited criminal jurisdiction, and consisting of three or five judges, as the Chief Justice may direct, these being in the former case a non-Cypriot Judge of the Supreme Court and either two District Judges or the President and one District Judge, and in the latter two non-Cypriot Judges of the Supreme Court and the President and two District Judges.

(6) Magisterial Courts consisting of the President sitting with one or two District Judges of differing religions, or

alone, or of one or two such Judges of differing religions, or of an Assistant District Judge, and having, according as they are constituted, summary jurisdiction in cases involving up to three years' imprisonment or £100 fine or both, with or without an order for compensation not exceeding £100.

(7) Three Mohammedan Religious Tribunals consisting of a Sheri Judge, and having jurisdiction restricted to marriage, divorce, maintenance in relation thereto, inheritance and succession, wills and their registration, and the registration of vakfiehs, and concerning persons of the Mohammedan faith only.

There is also a Sheri Tribunal of Appeal consisting of the Mohammedan Judge of the Supreme Court as *ex officio* President and any two Mohammedan District Judges nominated by the Chief Justice, and having jurisdiction to hear appeals from the decisions of Mohammedan Religious Tribunals.

The Courts of Cyprus apply Ottoman Law as from time to time altered or modified by Cyprus Statute Law. In civil matters when the amount or value in dispute is £300 or over an appeal lies from the Supreme Court to His Majesty in Council. The Supreme Court may also in its discretion grant leave to appeal to His Majesty in Council from any other judgment which involves a question of great public importance.

Criminal Returns.

The number of persons tried by the Assize Courts during 1933 was 167 as compared with 430 in 1932; the latter figure was abnormally high owing to the disturbances of October, 1931. Thirteen persons were tried for murder, 16 for manslaughter and 11 for attempted murder, as against 10, 16 and 2 respectively in the previous year. There were 7 death sentences as against 6 in 1932.

The number of persons dealt with in Summary Courts fell from 46,362 in 1932 to 34,811. This marked decrease is mainly due to the fact that, in consequence of the enactment of the Rural Constables Law, No. 62 of 1932, only 956 persons were dealt with in 1933 for cases of trespass and damage by animals as against 14,811 in 1932. Of the total number of 34,811, 30,068 were convicted or committed for trial in the Assize Courts as shown in the subjoined comparative statement:—

	1932.	1933.
Imprisoned	1,266	2,024
Fined	21,114	21,985
Committed to Assizes	135	209
Bound over or otherwise disposed of	17,269	5,850
Total	39,784	30,068

The statistics show that during the year under review there was a marked increase in cases of serious crime, both against the person and against property; the increase in the latter category is mainly due to the economic distress. Forty-seven persons were committed during 1933 for trial in the Assize Courts for murder, manslaughter or attempted murder, as against a total of 24 persons in 1932, whilst the number of persons committed for burglary, housebreaking, or robbery and extortion was 75 as against 46. Cases of larceny and petty thefts, in which juvenile offenders were often involved, also showed a considerable increase. The number of persons dealt with during 1933 for offences against antiquities laws (most for unlawful excavations) was 393, as compared with 187 in 1932 and 80 in 1931. This striking increase testified to the care taken to prevent, as far as possible, every attempt at despoiling the country of its antiquarian treasures. Forest offences stood at practically the same figure as in 1932.

Civil Proceedings.

1,910 actions were brought in the District Courts, a decrease of 270 on the figure for 1932. Assistant District Judges' cases fell from 9,170 in 1932 to 8,068 in 1933.

Police.

The Cyprus Military Police Force is constituted under the provisions of Law 2 of 1878, which enacted that it should consist of a Chief Commandant, and of such Local Commandants and other officers as the High Commissioner might appoint, and of a certain number of mounted and foot police.

For police purposes the island is divided into the six administrative districts, which again are themselves divided. Each district is in charge of a Local Commandant, subject to the control of the Chief Commandant and of the Commissioner, with whom he works in close co-operation. At Kyrenia the Commissioner himself performs the duties of Local Commandant. At Nicosia, the headquarters, there is also a Local Commandant in charge of the Criminal Investigation Department, and a Commandant of the depot, which was formed in 1913 for the instruction of recruits and the establishment of a reserve force. The Criminal Investigation Department was reorganized during the year on up-to-date lines.

The police are under military organization and discipline, and receive some training in drill, musketry, and the use of Lewis guns; their duties, however, are essentially civil, including the maintenance of public order, prevention and detection of crime, control of traffic, and provision of orderlies to Courts and Government offices. In addition they provide the fire brigade, telephone operators, passport control officers, and the warders for the central and district prisons.

The system of training recruits was remodelled towards the end of the year. No recruit is now enlisted unless he has a good knowledge of English.

Under Law 3 of 1933 any private may be discharged at any time during the currency of his engagement if the Chief Commandant considers that he is unlikely to become efficient.

In addition to the police, there exists a body of rural constables, reconstituted under Law 62 of 1932. These constables are appointed by the village commissions, subject to the approval of the Commissioner of the District, and their cost is borne mainly by the villages. They are responsible for the protection of the rural areas under their charge, and co-operate with the police in the prevention and detection of crime and other matters.

The actual strength of the Military Police Force at the end of the year was as follows :—

Officers :—			
British	5		
Cypriot (Mohammedans)	8		
Cypriot (Christians)	10		
	—		23
Non-Commissioned Officers :—			
District Sergeant-Majors—			
Cypriot (Mohammedans)	8		
Cypriot (Christians)	6		
	—	14	
Sergeants—			
Cypriot (Mohammedans)	8		
Cypriot (Christians)	12		
	—	20	
Corporals—			
Cypriot (Mohammedans)	10		
Cypriot (Christians)	23		
	—	33	
		—	67
Troopers and Privates :—			
Cypriot (Mohammedans)	271		
Cypriot (Christians)	365		
	—		636
			—
Total strength of the Force ...			726
			—

Discipline during the year was satisfactory.

Prisons.

The central prison in Nicosia is a modern building containing separate cells for 390 male and 18 female prisoners. With this accommodation the separate system can normally be maintained throughout, the workshops alone being in association. The prisons in the other districts are smaller and are used for the custody of short-sentence prisoners only.

During the year the farm attached to the central prison was extended by the lease of a new tract of land, with a view to the raising of a sufficient quantity of vegetables, etc., for the feeding of prisoners.

Time is allowed for the payment of fines in suitable cases.

The treatment of prisoners is directed as far as possible to reform rather than punishment. They are employed on various kinds of industrial labour, including tailoring, bootmaking, carpentering, weaving, masonry, carpet-making, as well as on agricultural and re-afforestation work. Educational advantages are afforded to them, and priests of all denominations allowed to visit them. In cases of good behaviour, remission of imprisonment is granted. After release, they have every encouragement to lead honest lives.

There is a reformatory for juvenile offenders at Athalassa farm, close to Nicosia, the inmates of which are employed and instructed in farm-work and other kinds of work calculated to suit them for useful trades.

The probation system is not followed in Cyprus, local conditions rendering it inapplicable.

During the year under review discipline was well maintained. The daily average number of persons detained in all the prisons was 667·57, as compared with 791·05 in 1932; the total number of imprisonments was still abnormally high, owing mainly to the effects of the economic distress. The sanitary condition of the prisons was satisfactory and the health of the prisoners good, the daily average number on the sick list being 8·58. In 1932 it was 10·44.

At the Athalassa reformatory the daily average population was 40·12, as compared with 43·69 in 1932.

XIV.—LEGISLATION.

Forty-six laws were enacted during the year. Some of them are referred to in other parts of this Report; of the remainder, special mention may be made of the following:—

The Newspaper, Books and Printing Presses (Amendment) Law provides for certain points not covered in the Principal Law, and in particular amplifies the provisions of Section 27 thereof so

as to enable a permit to be cancelled where the holder has been convicted of sedition or publishing false news with intention to cause fear or alarm to the public; it also assimilates the procedure for obtaining a permit for a printing press to that relating to a permit for printing or publishing a newspaper.

The Muncipal Corporations Law temporarily suspends the procedure laid down in the Municipal Corporations Law, 1930, regarding by-elections, and provides that, in the event of any vacancy occurring in a Municipal Council during 1933, the Councillors holding office shall elect or in their default the Government shall appoint a duly qualified person to fill the vacancy.

The Registration of Clubs (Amendment) Law widens the definition of " club " in the Principal Law, and is generally designed to give more effective control over clubs.

The Boy Scouts Association Law prevents the irregular formation of Boy Scout groups and protects the legitimate development of the movement; provides that no group of foreign Scouts shall be formed in Cyprus without a permit from the Governor, and that no such group shall admit to membership any British subject.

The Elementary Education Law consolidates and amends previous legislation, and introduces State control of elementary education into Cyprus. The Governor is made the Central Authority for all matters relating to elementary education and is charged with the performance and control of all powers and duties connected therewith, with provision, however, for the delegation to local bodies of such powers as he may from time to time think fit. The power hitherto enjoyed by these bodies of formulating school estimates and assessing the amount required for general maintenance has been retained.

The Recovery of Compensation for Injury to Property (Amendment) Law continues in operation for a further two years the Recovery of Compensation for Injury to Property Laws, 1930 and 1932, and amends the definition of property, which had proved to be somewhat too wide. The definition as redrafted only embraces such forms of agricultural property as, in the conditions obtaining in Cyprus, an owner cannot at all times adequately protect against the malevolence of ill-disposed persons.

The Public Loans (Amendment) Law makes the Director of Public Works a Loan Commissioner, and provides for the addition to the Board of Commissioners of non-officials, not exceeding three in number, to be appointed by the Governor.

The Firearms Law consolidates and amends previous legislation, repairing several deficiencies which experience had brought to light therein, and giving the Government more control over the possession of firearms.

The importation of rifles, and of air-rifles, air-guns and air-pistols of a dangerous type is absolutely prohibited as is that of revolvers and pistols except under a special permit from the Governor.

No person is allowed to keep a gun unless he obtains, in addition to a certificate of registration, a yearly licence at a cost of £1. This licence entitles the holder to a game licence free of any charge.

In order to ensure that undesirable persons do not possess firearms, a discretion is given to the Local Commandant of Police in each district to refuse to issue a certificate of registration in any case he thinks fit, and he may also cancel any certificate already issued. The person affected has, however, a right of appeal to the Governor in Council.

Power is given to the Governor to prohibit the carrying or use of firearms within any specified area by all or any persons, whether licensed or not.

The Game and Wild Birds Protection (Amendment) Law provides that a game licence will only be granted to persons in possession of a firearms licence, but that no fee or charge will be made for the issue of such licence. This amendment is complementary to the Firearms Law.

The Village Roads (Amendment) Law empowers the Governor to grant relief and postpone the execution of Court warrants, when in his judgment the circumstances render such action desirable, in the case of persons who have failed to pay the sums due by them under the provisions of the Village Roads Laws.

The Cyprus (Customs, Excise and Revenue) Order in Council, 1931, Amendment Law introduces a sliding scale of import duty upon flour in order to protect the local producers of wheat, and at the same time increases the preference rate for Empire flour from one-sixth to one-third.

The Cyprus Criminal Code (Amendment) Law is designed mainly to enable the Government to deal effectively with the menace of Communism and with any other unlawful associations. The penalties for certain offences are increased; the possession of any kind of document which advocates the doctrines or practices of any unlawful association is made an offence punishable with imprisonment for two years. Additional powers of search, seizure and arrest without warrant are given to the Police in connexion with unlawful gatherings and the possession of unlawful documents; the Governor in Council is empowered to declare any organization unlawful which has among its aims the promotion of a general strike, or disorder or sedition, and to prohibit its existence in the Colony.

The Criminal Evidence and Procedure (Amendment) Law gives additional powers to the Police in connexion with the investigation of offences, with a view to assisting them in the detection of crime; makes good certain defects in the law relating to the detention of arrested persons; and amplifies the powers of the Supreme Court in dealing with appeals from convictions by Magisterial Courts, with the object mainly of discouraging frivolous appeals.

The Cyprus Criminal Code Amendment (No. 2) Law contains two provisions supplementary to those in the Cyprus Criminal Code (Amendment) Law regarding unlawful associations, and deals also with miscellaneous matters, including the disclosure of official secrets, publications insulting religion, and the frequenting of brothels by children or young persons.

Subsidiary Legislation issued during the year 1933.

The following were the more important measures :—

1. Agricultural Produce (Citrus Fruit and Pomegranates) Export Regulations.
2. Companies (Winding up) Rules.
3. Midwifery Regulations.
4. Railway Regulations.
5. Wills and Succession Rules of Court.

The following enactments deal, to some extent, with employment in factories :—

The Hours of Employment Law, 1927.

The Employment of Women (during the night) Law, 1932.

The Employment of Children and Young Persons Law, 1932.

The only enactment which deals with compensation for accidents is the Mines Regulations (Amendment) Law, 1925.

There is no legislative provision for health insurance, old age pensions, etc., in the Colony.

XV.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

Finance.

The totals of revenue and expenditure for the last five years are :—

Year.	*Revenue.*	*Grant-in-Aid.*	*Total.*	*Expenditure.*	*Share of Cyprus of Turkish Debt Charge.*	*Total.*
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1929	757,117	92,800	849,917	715,342	92,800	808,142
1930	725,077	92,800	817,877	800,207	92,800	893,007
1931	769,996	92,800	862,796	784,676	92,800	877,476
1932	793,760	92,800	886,560	779,943	92,800	872,743
1933	761,745	92,800	854,545	711,093	92,800	803,893

The revenue was £32,015 less than in 1932, the expenditure was £68,850 less. There was a surplus on the year's working of £50,652; the total surplus is thus increased to £87,670 on 31st December, 1933, in addition to which there is a reserve fund of £90,000.

The decrease in revenue occurred under two extraordinary items: appreciation of Investments, £25,527; and Colonial Development Fund, £23,875. The normal revenue is therefore greater than that in 1932 by some £17,000 owing mainly to increased Customs Import Duties as a result of increased imports.

As in the case of revenue, the decrease in expenditure mainly occurred under two extraordinary items: Extraordinary charges on account of the Disturbances, 1931 (there having been no expenditure on this service in 1933) £25,915; and Colonial Development Fund, £23,168. An economy of approximately £12,000 was effected as a result of the change in the organization of rural constables, whose salaries in 1933 were paid by the village communities with the assistance of Government grants, instead of being paid wholly from Government funds as in 1932. Considerable economies in staff have been effected, some ninety officers having been retrenched as from 1st January, 1933. The annual saving in salaries amounts to over £15,000, but there was no financial benefit in 1933 owing to payments of gratuities to the retrenched staff, which caused an increased expenditure of approximately £18,000 under Pensions and Gratuities. There was also a large increase of £12,257 under Public Debt, owing to payment of a whole year's interest on the £615,000 4 per cent. stock issued in June, 1932, but this is more than covered by various economies effected under departmental votes.

Currency notes of £5, £1, and 10s. under the authority of the Cyprus Currency Notes Order in Council, 1928, were in circulation throughout the year.

The exchange of the superseded issue was proceeded with during the year, and at 31st December, 1933, of a total of £396,162 nominally in circulation, only £3,429 was of the 1917 design.

The maximum value of notes actually in circulation at any one time during 1933 was £446,313, from 1st January to 8th April.

The amount of the public debt is £615,000, for which a loan at 4 per cent. was floated in London on 27th June, 1932, at an issue price of 95. The net proceeds of the issue were £571,710, of which £526,976 was utilized up to 31st December, 1933, in defraying expenditure on roads, the extension of Famagusta Harbour, and preliminary work in connexion with the Central Experimental Farm and Agricultural College, and in repaying to the Imperial Treasury the outstanding balance on advances for previous capital expenditure.

Taxation.

The main heads of taxation are as follows :—

	Yield for 1933. £
(1) Customs, import dues	309,385
(2) Direct Taxes :—	
(*a*) On property, known as the Immovable Property Tax, based on the rate of 2 per 1,000 on the capital value of lands, houses, and other immovable property;	81,912
(*b*) Land registry fees, known as defter hakani.	
(3) Animal Taxes :—	
(*a*) On sheep and goats, at the rate of $3\frac{3}{4}$cp. per head yearly on every sheep and 5cp. per head yearly on every goat one year old and upwards;	21,376
(*b*) On pigs, at the rate of $4\frac{1}{2}$cp. per head yearly on every pig over three months' old;	
(*c*) An additional tax of 3cp. per head yearly on sheep, goats, and pigs.	
(4) Excise :—	
Tobacco duties	91,541
(5) Licences (for wine-selling, tobacco-selling, game, motor vehicles and drivers, fire-arms, etc.)	22,995
(6) Stamp duties (including sale of stamps for both postal and revenue purposes) ...	40,578
(7) Royalties	5,585

Customs Tariff.

Specific duties were for the most part substituted for *ad valorem* duties by an Imperial Order in Council of 1931, on which, as from time to time amended, the Customs tariff is based. Specific duties include those on flour (a sliding scale was introduced during the year), wheat, sugar, barley, coffee, rice, spirits, timber, petrol, benzine, kerosene and tobacco manufactured and unmanufactured; *ad valorem* duties on cotton yarns and threads, cotton piece-goods, motor-cars, motor-cycles, and parts, silk goods, woollen manufactures, confectionery and other food-stuffs.

The following figures show the relative import duties charged on values of goods imported :—

	Value of Imports. £
Specific duties	557,837
15 per cent. *ad valorem*	40,100
20 per cent. *ad valorem*	318,975
25 per cent. *ad valorem*	75,861
30 per cent. *ad valorem*	85,686
Free of import duty	178,797
Total	£1,257,256

Excise and Stamp Duties.

Excise duty is payable as under :—

Manufactured tobacco, in addition to the import duty ... ... 11s. per oke.

The total amount paid on tobacco during the year was £91,544.

Matches manufactured and sold in Cyprus :—

For every gross of boxes of matches not exceeding 10,000 matches—2s. 6cp.

For every gross of boxes of matches exceeding 10,000 matches—2s. 6cp. for every 10,000 matches.

At present there is no local manufacture of matches.

Playing Cards manufactured and used in Cyprus :—

Two-thirds of the rate of import duty payable on playing cards of British Empire origin imported into Cyprus.

Licences and fees under this head may be summarized as follows :—

(1) *Tobacco*, to sell by retail :—

Tumbeki	...£3 per annum.
Manufactured tobacco ...	...£1 per annum.
Hawkers	...£1 10s.

(2) *Intoxicating liquors*, to sell by retail :—

In the case of hotels, clubs, etc., an annual percentage on the rental or yearly value of the premises after the rate of 50 per cent., but with certain minimum and maximum rates laid down.

In the case of tents, booths, etc., 2s. *per diem*.

In the case of any approved buildings, 10s. *per diem*.

(3) *Others*, e.g., sponge and boat licences, fees in respect of animals examined by the veterinary authorities prior to shipment, etc., of insufficient revenue importance to justify separate mention.

The sum of £5,330 was paid during the year for licences for wine-selling, and £2,243 for tobacco-selling.

Stamp Duties.—In addition to stamp duties on cheques, agreements, receipts, etc., fees in respect of the under-mentioned services are collected in stamps :—

Advocates' examination and enrolment.
Companies' registration.
Court fees.
Delivery orders to Customs.
Examinations.
Issue of passports and certificates of British Nationality.
Marriage fees.
Partnerships registration.
Patents registration.
Permits under the Newspaper, Books and Printing Presses Law, 1930.
Postal charges.
Registration of chemists and druggists.
Registration of Cyprus ships.
Registration of dentists.
Registration of medical diplomas.
Searching fees for births and deaths.
Ships' reports.
Ships' export manifests.
Specification for goods exported.
Trade marks.

The sum of £40,578 was paid in stamp duties during the year; the bulk of this sum is made up of postal charges and court fees.

Hut Tax or Poll Tax.

There is no hut or poll tax in Cyprus.

XVI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Appointments.

Sir Reginald Edward Stubbs, G.C.M.G., left Cyprus on the 9th of December on transfer to Ceylon, and His Excellency Sir Herbert Richmond Palmer, K.C.M.G., C.B.E., assumed office as Governor and Commander-in-Chief on the 21st of December, the government being administered during the interval by the Colonial Secretary, Mr. Herbert Henniker-Heaton, C.M.G.

Land and Survey.

The tenure of land in Cyprus is governed by the Ottoman Land Law. Agricultural land in general (arazi mirié) is held by a title deed (qochan), which is issued by the Land Registry Office, the real ownership remaining with the State. It can be alienated by sale, in which case a new title deed is issued and the transaction registered by the Land Registry Office. It is transmissible by inheritance within certain specified degrees of relationship, but cannot be transmitted by will. If it becomes vacant by failure of heirs, it escheats to the State (mahlul). Land left uncultivated for certain periods without any of the excuses provided for in the law can be confiscated and offered to the previous owner on payment of its equivalent value.

Buildings, trees, gardens, vineyards, and wild grafted trees are known as mulk (arazi memluke), and included in this category are building sites within or near a town or village. Immovable property held under this tenure belongs in full to the owner, is alienated, inherited, and transmitted by will like movable property, and the provisions of the land code do not apply to it.

The law on land is most complicated and land is divided into numerous classes. There are different laws governing the tenure and the transmission of each class, the laws of inheritance being different for Christians and Moslems. The amendment and simplification of the land laws has been under consideration.

Unowned or waste land is known as hali (arazi mevat). This may, with the permission of the Government, and on payment of certain fees representing its equivalent value, be taken up and cultivated, the ownership as in the case of arazi mirié, remaining with the State.

The charges on land and other immovable property are :—(i) land tax, based on the assessed value of the property. The valuation of the immovable property in the Colony is approximately £16,113,528 and the land tax amounts to £2 per thousand of the assessed value; (ii) an education tax, which in towns is double the land tax and, in villages, two-thirds of the land tax; (iii) a fee on mortgage and transfer by sale or on transmission.

Prices of land vary according to its adaptation to certain crops, its means of irrigation, and its position in relation to towns and villages. They vary, therefore, from a few shillings to £30 or £40 a donum (one-third of an acre), while land in the vicinity of towns, suitable for building sites, may fetch over £200 a donum. The average size of a cultivated plot of land is two acres, and of the average holding 7½ acres. An intending settler would, however, have difficulty in obtaining at a reasonable rate any considerable area of suitable land for development.

During the year a free grant of one acre of vacant land was made by the Government and 178 acres were sold for £161, the full estimated value being equivalent to an average price of 18s. per acre, a decrease of 21 per cent. on that for 1932. Fifty-two acres of waste land were sold by auction, realizing an average price of £2 14s. per acre, a decrease of 35 per cent. The higher prices realized during the previous year were due to the sale of some valuable plots at Famagusta.

There has been a slight increase in the number of voluntary sales, owing to purchase of land by Jews. Prices were well maintained, the average price of land, including trees, gardens and vineyards, being, as in 1932, 125 per cent. of the registered value.

As regards forced sales consequent on the foreclosure of mortgages and for satisfaction of judgment debts, suspension was ordered where it appeared that a debtor's embarrassments were of a temporary nature and such as could be materially relieved by postponement. As the period of drought and consequent agricultural depression continued, it was obvious that indefinite postponement was not justified and in order to prevent the debtor losing his land at a sacrificial price owing to the absence of bidders, sales were fixed, but with a reserve price for each plot. The result was that the prices obtained were 114 per cent. of the registered value as against 85 per cent. in 1932 and debtors were in many cases able to retain part of their holdings. This policy has since been the subject of a special Law.

There has been an increase in the transactions carried out by the Land Registry Office except in the branches of mortgages, Agricultural Bank securities and registration of debtors' properties for distraining purposes. There was a decrease in the number of mortgages effected, 8,361 as against 8,625 in 1932, as also in the amount of debts secured thereby, £514,693 as against £549,156. There was an increase in the number of mortgages effected in favour of private individuals, 6,640 as against 6,588 in 1932. The amount of debt, however, secured thereby was less, £469,881 as against £489,838 in 1932. As regards mortgages in favour of co-operative credit societies, the number fell off from 2,037 in 1932 to 1,721 in 1933, and the amount of debt secured thereby from £59,318 to £44,813. It is computed that on 31st December, 1933, the total indebtedness of the Colony amounted to £2,212,548 as against £2,117,912 on 31st December, 1932, and the total value of immovable property to £16,113,528 or £45 5s. per head of the population.

Co-operative Societies.

At the end of the year there were 326 co-operative credit societies with a membership of 16,633. There were 14 co-operative societies

Chamber of Commerce.

The Cyprus Chamber of Commerce was legally registered under the Companies (Limited Liability) Law of 1922 on the 29th of April, 1927. It was funded with the view of fostering the trade of the Colony by promoting a spirit of co-operative enterprise amongst the local merchants, and by faciltating commercial relationships with abroad. The Chamber is working in close connexion with the London Chamber of Commerce, the Federation of British Industries, and the Federation of Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire.

Loan Commissioners.

The Loan Commissioners continued the issue of loans to public bodies, and sums amounting to £1,760 were lent to municipal corporations and village communities for the improvement of water supplies and other works of public utility. The continued drought necessitated further advances for the purchase of seed corn, and the Loan Commissioners placed the sum of £5,200 at the disposal of the Director of Agriculture for this purpose.

APPENDIX.

PUBLICATIONS OF GENERAL INTEREST OBTAINABLE FROM THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE, NICOSIA, AND ELSEWHERE.

Title.	Price. s. cp.
*Annual Report (Governor's)—1930	1 6
*Annual Report (Governor's)—1931	2 6
*Annual Report (Governor's)—1932	2 6
*Bibliography of Cyprus, by G. Jeffrey—1929	2 4½
Blue Book (Annual) to 1932	4 0
*Census Report, 1931 (without abstracts)	2 0
*Census Report, 1931 (with abstracts)	7 0
*Chronology of Cyprus, by Sir R. Storrs—1930	2 0
†Cyprus Agricultural Journal (quarterly) per copy	0 3
"Cyprus" (a pamphlet) by the Trade Commissioner for Cyprus in London	0 2
*Disturbances in Cyprus in 1931	1 0
Famagusta: A short guide to—by R. Gunnis	0 4½
*Forests of Cyprus, by Dr. A. H. Unwin—1927	2 4½
*Handbook of Cyprus, 1930, by Sir R. Storrs and B. J. O'Brien	7 4½
*Historic Monuments of Cyprus, by G. Jeffrey—1918	7 4½
Historical and Architectural Buildings in Cyprus, by G. Jeffrey—1932	1 0
Historical and Architectural Buildings in Cyprus, by G. Jeffrey—1933	1 0
*Rural Life Survey, Cyprus, 1930 (with maps)	5 0
*Rural Life Survey, Cyprus, 1930 (without maps)	2 6
Statistics of Imports, Exports and Shipping, year ended 31-12-32	1 4½
Trade Commissioner's Report (quarterly)	0 3

MAPS.

(Obtainable from the Director of Land Registration and Surveys, Nicosia).

Cyprus, Motor Map—8 miles to an inch, layered, coloured, mounted and folded—1931	2 0
Cyprus—5½ miles to an inch—uncoloured—1931	0 4
Cyprus—4 miles to an inch—Administration Map	1 0
Kyrenia. Visitor's Map—1 mile to an inch—contoured, coloured, mounted and folded, 1931	2 0
Troödos Hill Resorts. Visitors' Map—1 mile to an inch—contoured, coloured, mounted and folded, 1932	2 0

* Obtainable also from the Crown Agents for the Colonies, 4, Millbank, Westminster, London, S.W.1.

†Obtainable from the Agricultural Department, Nicosia, Cyprus, only.

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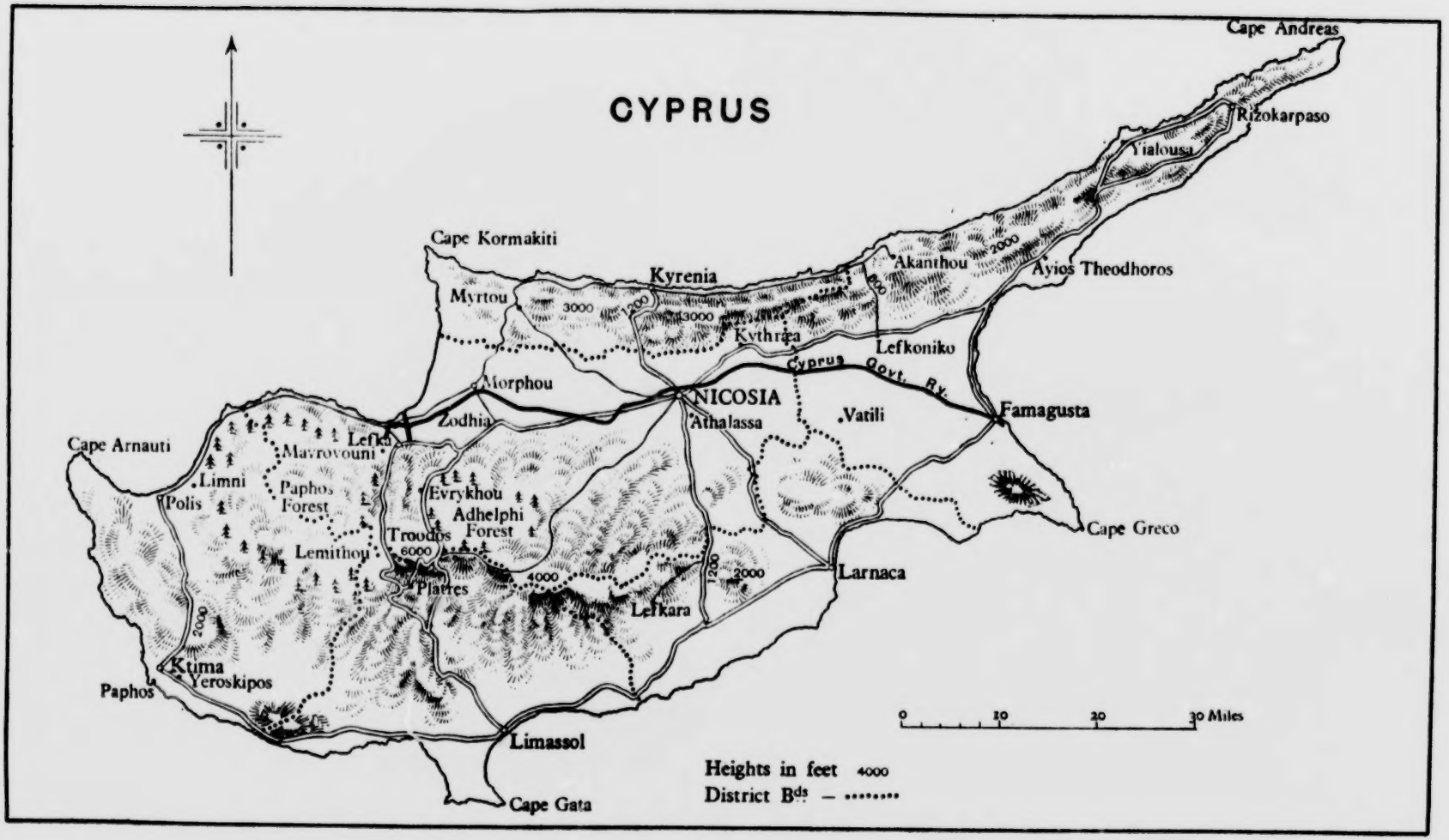
CYPRUS
Cape Andreas
Rizokarpaso
Yialousa
Cape Kormakiti
Kyrenia
Akanthou
Ayios Theodhoros
Myrtou
3000
1200
600
2000
Kythrea
Lefkoniko
Cyprus Govt. Ry.
Morphou
NICOSIA
Famagusta
Zodhia
Athalassa
Vatili
Cape Arnauti
Lefka
Mavrovouni
Limni
Polis
Paphos Forest
Evrykhou
Adhelphi Forest
Troodos
6000
Lemithou
Platres
4000
Cape Greco
Larnaca
Lefkara
Ktima
Yeroskipos
Paphos
Limassol
Cape Gata
0 10 20 30 Miles
Heights in feet 4000
District Bds — ·····

Reports, etc., of Imperial and Colonial Interest

MALTA.

Report of Royal Commission, 1931. [Cmd. 3993.] 3*s.* 6*d.* (3*s.* 11*d.*).
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CYPRUS, 1934

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ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF CYPRUS FOR 1934

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I.—GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, AND HISTORY.

Geography.

The island of Cyprus, situated in the eastern Mediterranean between 34° 33′ and 35° 41′ N. latitude, and between 32° 20′ and 34° 35′ E. longitude, is about 140 miles in greatest length from east to west and about 40 miles in greatest breadth from north to south. A narrow range of limestone mountains, with an average height of 2,000 feet, extends along the northern coast, and an extensive group of mountains, culminating in Mount Olympus, 6,406 feet above the sea, fills the south-western part of the island. Between these ranges lies the fertile Mesaoria plain.

Mails from the United Kingdom reach Cyprus via Brindisi or Port Said, from which it is distant at the nearest point 249 miles. The crossing from Larnaca or Famagusta on the south-east coast to Beirut or Haifa is accomplished in a night, and the strait between the north coast and the southern shores of Asia Minor is at Kyrenia 45 miles wide. Cyprus is connected by regular services with Egypt, Syria, Palestine, Turkey, Greece, Italy, and France.

Climate.

The climate of Cyprus is, generally speaking, temperate and healthy, though the excessive heat of the plains during the summer is trying to Europeans. The heat is, however, dry, except on the coast, and the winters are cold and invigorating. There are numerous resorts in the hills at altitudes varying from 6,000 to 2,000 feet, such as Mount Troödos or Kantara, where the summer season, lasting from May to the end of September, can be passed in eminently healthy surroundings and without discomfort or inconvenience. The maximum temperature at Nicosia for 1934 was 111° F. and the minimum 31° F. The rainfall for the last ten years has averaged 19·61 inches per annum. The mean rainfall for the year was 23·68 inches. The highest rainfall for the year was 48·46 inches recorded at Troödos and the lowest 8·25 inches recorded at Alethrico.

History.

Cyprus was a centre of Aegean civilization 2,000 years before the Christian era, and Phoenician and Greek colonies were established there at a very early date. It would appear, indeed, to have been colonized in the Mycenaean age, and probably was used as a base for those assaults by the Achaeans on the power of Egypt and of the Hittites, which took place in the century before the Trojan war. The island is alluded to in both the Iliad and Odyssey by Homer to whom it was known as the home of Aphrodite, whose chief sanctuary and altar of incense were at Paphos. It was conquered by the Egyptians in the sixth century B.C. and later absorbed into the Persian Empire. Evagoras, a native-born king, succeeded in the fifth century B.C. in raising Cyprus to a position of independence but on his death it again fell into the power of Persia and in due course to Alexander the Great. At the division of Alexander's Empire, Cyprus passed to Egypt, until in 58 B.C. it became a Roman province, falling, on the division of the Roman Empire, under the rule of the Byzantine Emperor.

In A.D. 1184 the Governor of Cyprus, Isaac Comnenus, revolted and maintained his independence until 1191, when Richard Coeur de Lion of England, on his way to the Crusades, landed, and in a sharp campaign of a few weeks conquered the island. Richard sold it to Guy de Lusignan, the King of Jerusalem, and the Lusignan dynasty ruled the island until 1489, although from 1378 to 1464 the Genoese Republic exercised a suzerainty over a part of the Kingdom. In 1489 Cyprus fell to the Republic of Venice, who held it until it was wrested from them by the Turks in 1571, in the sultanate of Selim II.

In 1878 the island passed under the administration of Great Britain, and, on the outbreak of war with Turkey in 1914, was annexed to the British Crown by Order in Council of 5th November,

1914. The annexation has been formally recognized by Turkey under the Treaty of Lausanne, which was ratified on 6th August, 1924.

In 1925, Letters Patent formally elevating Cyprus to the status of a Colony and constituting the office of Governor of the Colony in place of that of High Commissioner were passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom, dated 10th March.

In October, 1931, the agitation spread by the protagonists of the " Union with Greece " movement culminated in riots, as a result of which certain constitutional changes were made as described in the following chapter.

Historical Remains and Antiquities.

Cyprus is rich in archaeological and antiquarian interest and has remains and monuments ranging from the pre-historic to the Turkish through the Phoenician, Greek, Roman, Byzantine, Gothic and Renaissance periods which are a unique possession of the Empire and a priceless heritage.

At the beginning of 1934, with the approval of the Secretary of State for the Colonies and of the Governor of the Colony, an influential committee, under the chairmanship of Viscount Mersey, was formed in England in response to the growing interest there in the ancient monuments and antiquities of Cyprus to which expression had been given in correspondence in *The Times*. The committee, which is known as the " Cyprus Committee ", opened an account at Lloyds Bank, Pall Mall, called the " Cyprus Monuments Fund " to which donations may be sent to be applied to the many urgently necessary works of conservation and repair which the Government cannot at present afford to undertake from its own resources. In March, 1934, in conjunction with the activities of the " Cyprus Committee ", Sir George Hill, Director of the British Museum, and Sir Charles Peers, President of the Society of Antiquaries and lately Chief Inspector of Ancient Monuments to His Majesty's Office of Works, visited the island, at the invitation of the Government, to report upon the whole subject of the antiquities of Cyprus. In conformity with their recommendations, a new Government department under a Director of Antiquities was set up in the Colony and a new Antiquities Law was in course of preparation at the end of the year.

Languages.

The chief language of the country is a local dialect of modern Greek, often very corrupt but retaining a number of archaisms and showing traces of the island's history in the large proportion of words borrowed from French, Italian, and Turkish sources. Osmanli Turkish, somewhat archaic and (in the villages) free from Persian and Arabic forms, is spoken by the Mohammedans, who, however, as a general rule are familiar with Greek. The new Turkish

alphabet became obligatory for all official purposes in 1932, and is now in general use. The knowledge of English is rapidly becoming more widely diffused, and, save in the most remote villages, there is usually to be found someone who can speak and even read and write it. In a less degree, French is spoken by the more educated classes.

II.—GOVERNMENT.

Previous to November, 1931, the Government of the Colony was regulated by Letters Patent bearing date 10th March, 1925, which provided for administration by a Governor aided by an Executive and a Legislative Council. The Executive Council consisted then as now of four official and three unofficial members. The Legislative Council consisted of the Governor (who normally presided), nine official members, and fifteen elected members, three chosen by the Mohammedan and twelve by the non-Mohammedan voters. The Council could be prorogued or dissolved by the Governor, if he thought fit, and had in any event to be dissolved at the end of five years.

In consequence of the riots of 1931, the Legislative Council was abolished by Letters Patent bearing date 12th November, 1931, and power to legislate was granted to the Governor.

In October of 1933 an Advisory Council, on an informal basis, was established in order that there might be a channel through which to obtain the views of the community on questions of legislation and other matters of importance affecting the relations of the Government and the people. The Council consists of members of the Executive Council together with other members to be annually selected from the unofficial community. Five persons were so selected in 1934.

For administrative purposes the Colony is divided into districts, namely, Nicosia, Larnaca, Limassol, Famagusta, Kyrenia and Paphos. In each the Government is represented by a Commissioner.

A description of the judicial organization appears under Chapter XIII.

Fourteen municipal corporations are established under the provisions of the Municipal Corporations Law of 1930. Their councils are responsible, generally speaking, for conservancy and the preservation of public health and safety within the municipal limits. They contribute towards the cost of maintenance of public hospitals, and of infant-welfare centres established with the authority of the Social Hygiene Council within municipal limits. Their powers include borrowing money or compulsorily acquiring land for purposes of public utility, making by-laws, granting gratuities and pensions to municipal employees, undertaking or assisting charitable or educational schemes, and establishing markets and parks or other places of recreation.

The more important of the powers of municipal councils are exercised subject to the approval of the Governor or of the Governor-in-Council.

III.—POPULATION.

Since 1881, a decennial census of the population has been taken. In 1881 the population was 186,173. The population of Cyprus as revealed by the census of 1931 has nearly doubled itself in the past fifty years. The actual return in 1931 was 347,959, representing a density of 97·1 to the square mile. The estimated population in 1934 was 361,653, an increase of 13,694 or 3·9 per cent.

Race in the Near East is inseparably linked up with religion. Cyprus is a land of many creeds, and in differentiating sociologically between the various elements of the population it is easiest to follow these natural lines. The bulk of the inhabitants of the island are of the Orthodox Greek-Christian faith and belong to the Autocephalous Church of Cyprus; somewhat over one-fifth are Mohammedans. A certain number of villages are exclusively either Mohammedan or Greek-Christian, but the majority are inhabited by members of both communities. There is also an Armenian community, which tends steadily to increase, and a distinct, though not numerous, Latin colony.

The following are the more important vital statistics :—

	1933.	*Per 1,000 of population as estimated at 9th June, 1933.*	*1934.*	*Per 1,000 of population as estimated at 30th June, 1934.*
Births	9,765	27·4	10,852	30·1
Deaths	4,918	13·8	4,757	13·2
Marriages	2,463	6·88	2,982	8·2
Infantile Mortality (deaths under one year)	1,296	132·7*	1,399	121·8

The numbers of persons who entered and left Cyprus during the year were 8,995 and 9,890 respectively, but it is not possible to say what proportion were emigrants and immigrants proper. A certain number of Cypriots found employment in the Belgian Congo and other parts of Central Africa, and emigration to Greece and other neighbouring countries proceeded as usual. Cyprus does not afford a field for immigration to any large extent.

As in previous years, the summer resorts of Troödos, Platres, Prodhromos, and Pedhoulas attracted many visitors from Egypt, Syria, and Palestine.

IV.—HEALTH.

Except for the endemic prevalence of malarial fever the climate is healthy and with proper precautions there should be no difficulty in enjoying complete immunity from this disease. Cyprus is free from plague, typhus, and other virulent diseases common in the

* Rate per 1,000 births.

Near East. Generally speaking, conditions of health and sanitation are satisfactory and are improving. The Department of Health exercises a general control, with a staff including 55 medical practitioners, 55 nurses and attendants, 28 compounders, 2 Government midwives, and 7 clerks; it also undertakes the training of midwives, probationer nurses, and sanitary inspectors.

The amount spent by the Department in 1934 was £49,654.

Prevalent Diseases.

The most prevalent diseases are noted below. Statistics for the mortality arising therefrom are not available, and it is not practicable to differentiate diseases in relation to occupations, inasmuch as no disease in Cyprus can be attributed to any particular occupation.

Malaria is met with in all its forms throughout the island; the intensity of the general infection varies with the rainfall. In 1934, the incidence of malaria was comparatively mild owing to the two preceding years of drought. The number of malaria cases reported was 11,665 as compared with 10,145 in 1933 and 12,976 in 1932. The spleen rates showed a marked improvement over the 1933 returns.

Venereal diseases are common, but syphilis is decreasing.

A campaign against trachoma has been in existence for the past few years. Over 11,000 cases were treated in 1934. The results of treatment are good, and propaganda, in the form of lectures and cinema demonstations, is beginning to bear fruit.

In 1934, 233 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis were notified as compared with 275 in 1933; 377 cases of dysentery as compared with 312 in 1933; and 411 cases of typhoid fever as compared with 528 in 1933.

Provision for treatment, etc.

There are Government hospitals at Nicosia and Limassol and state-aided hospitals at Larnaca, Famagusta, Paphos and Kyrenia. The accommodation in these hospitals is 272 beds and 22 cots. The total number of admissions in 1934 was 5,220 as compared with 4,878 in 1933. The Government also maintains a Leper Farm and Hospital, a Mental Hospital, and a Sanatorium for the treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis. There were 88 lepers in the Leper Farm on the 31st December, 1934, as compared with 81 twelve months previously; admissions to the Leper Farm Hospital, which has 14 beds, were 84 in 1934 as against 107 in 1933. The Mental Hospital, which was enlarged during the year under review by the addition of two blocks, now contains accommodation for 194 patients. Admissions in 1934 numbered 52 as compared with 51 in 1933; at the end of the year 183 patients were under treatment as against 174 at the end of 1933. The Sanatorium, which now has 40 beds, an increase of ten, admitted 62 patients as against 74 in 1933.

Two small private hospitals are maintained by mining companies, one at Amiandos and one at Pendayia. There are also four small rural hospitals maintained by voluntary contributions. They render medical relief to indigent persons and persons requiring special nursing and medical assistance. They are also used by the Medical Department in case of epidemics.

A well-equipped laboratory is available at Nicosia for bacteriological and analytical work under a bacteriologist and an analytical chemist.

X-ray equipment is available at Nicosia, Limassol and Larnaca, and electro-therapeutic treatment and radium therapy at Nicosia.

Clinics, dispensaries, etc.—Venereal diseases clinics under the charge of specialist medical officers exist at Nicosia, Famagusta, Larnaca, Limassol and Paphos. Eye clinics are attached to all general hospitals. Twenty-three rural dispensaries, each under the charge of a medical officer, are maintained in different parts of the country. There are three travelling oculists and three honorary dentists.

Disease Prevention.

Malaria.—The sanitary staff deal with river-beds near villages and drains and streams, and with the making of new drains; they cover, fill or oil the wells, and in suitable cases stock tanks with fish. In some areas paris green dust is sprayed. Inspections of premises are carried out. Free quinine is issued to all schools, to the poor, and to Government officials.

Propaganda in the form of lectures, pamphlets and cinema films is employed.

Venereal diseases.—There are prophylactic centres in the principal towns, the increase in attendance at which shows that the public are becoming increasingly alive to the value of prophylaxis. Propaganda is carried out by means of lectures and films.

Enteric.—Wherever the disease breaks out, anti-typhoid inoculation is offered, and a small temporary hospital established.

Smallpox.—During the year, 14,288 persons were vaccinated. No case of smallpox occurred.

The adulteration of food stuffs is controlled by the Analytical Chemist.

Quarantine duties are undertaken by Government medical officers; there is one large quarantine station near Larnaca and a smaller one in Larnaca. During the year under review the Chief Sanitary Inspector proceeded to Port Said, Alexandria, and Beirut with the object of studying the methods of rat-destruction employed at those ports and the deratisation of ships.

Health promotion.

Infant welfare centres exist at Nicosia, Larnaca, Limassol and Famagusta, and a nursery for somewhat older children at Limassol. A Baby Show and Health Exhibition was held at Nicosia in October, 1934.

Rural Medical Officers inspect schools at intervals and supply drugs, particularly for eye diseases. School dental clinics exist in three districts and free treatment is given to poor children. The Medical Department employs a Medical Officer for schools in Paphos district. Of recent years there has been a marked improvement in school sanitation.

Lectures are given in various parts of the island on matters connected with public health. The main objective is to inculcate habits of personal hygiene and to awaken a consciousness of individual responsibility for the protection of the community.

V.—HOUSING.

(a) *In villages.*—The construction of the villages is a reminder of ancient times when men crowded together on account of fear. The houses are built close together, the streets are narrow, and only in front of the church or mosque is there any open space. The houses in the hills are built of stone, and in the plains of mud-brick on a stone plinth. The roofs are of beaten clay or, where they are available, of tiles, whilst the floors are of beaten earth or paving-stones. A courtyard entered by a double door surrounds each house, which usually consists of one long, low room with one or two small openings as for windows closed by wooden shutters. In almost every village, however, are to be found a certain number of two-storied houses owned by the more prosperous people. Drain-pipe openings high up in the wall allow the smoke of a fire to drift out. In the hill villages there are rough fire-places with old petroleum tins acting as chimney-pots.

There are glass windows in 10 to 15 per cent. of the houses mostly of recent construction and belonging to the more well-to-do peasants in the large villages. As a general rule it may be stated that the whole family lives, eats, and sleeps in the same room except in the case of well-off Mohammedans and a certain number of the richer Greek-Christians. Among the latter it is a custom of long standing and does not wholly depend on financial circumstances.

Oxen are to be found on the average in 50 per cent. of the rooms. This is partly due to necessity owing to lack of funds for stabling, partly also to convenience, since during working times oxen are fed through the night; they also give warmth during the cold weather.

The houses are warm in winter and cool in summer. Damp-proof courses are not used, and sanitary arrangements are practically non-existent.

The houses are in almost all cases owned by the peasants who live in them.

(b) *In towns.*—There has recently been considerable activity in house-building in the towns, and the acute shortage of better class houses which existed some years ago has almost disappeared. The new houses are of an improved type, and stone is replacing mud-brick in many cases. The older houses have much the same defects as those in the villages. No damp-proof course is noticeable. There is a tendency to build cellars for washing rooms, which are generally insanitary, and to put in small unventilated rooms where no sunlight can penetrate. Water-closets are being increasingly installed, but with little uniformity of type or means of disposal of the effluent.

In recent years by-laws were made by the various municipal corporations under the Municipal Corporations Law of 1930 and received the approval of the Governor. These by-laws, in the case of the larger municipalities, make obligatory the provision of proper sanitary conveniences in all premises within the municipal limits, and prescribe certain uniform requirements in connexion therewith. Power is given to the sanitary authorities to enter and inspect any premises in order to ascertain whether the relevant regulations have been complied with. The by-laws also contain certain provisions as to buildings and streets, and control the undesirable blocking of streets by the construction of balconies and kiosks.

Under Law 25 of 1927, building committees were appointed and given effective control over building operations and road construction on State land. The provisions of this law have helped to prevent the haphazard erection of buildings and overcrowding.

Under the provisions of various laws the old narrow streets, typical of Eastern countries, in the towns are being adequately widened as opportunity arises.

The houses in the towns are often owned by those who live in them.

General.

Improvement in housing accommodation must spread from the towns outwards; progress in the villages, long familiar and not discontented with old-established conditions, and slow to appreciate the findings of modern science, must inevitably be slow.

VI.—PRODUCTION.

Agriculture.

Cyprus is essentially an agricultural country, and the majority of the population consists of peasant proprietors or tenants farming their own lands or on their own account. Farms, on a larger scale, known locally as chiftliks, exist, but it is on the peasant proprietor or smallholder that the agricultural prosperity of the island has hitherto mainly depended.

The year 1934 commenced with good rains in January, but they did not continue long; and the harvest though good did not entirely fulfil expectations. The summer was comparatively cool; but underground water supplies had not been replenished by the winter rains sufficiently to provide all the water required for summer irrigations, and in consequence the production of summer crops, though an improvement on that of the years of drought immediately preceding, did not return to what may be termed normal.

Wheat.—The area under wheat was less than in previous years; but the production, which amounted to 2,126,011 kilés* as against 1,585,385 kilés in 1933, was well above the quinquennial average. Prices were low owing partly to the good local crop, partly to the low price of of imported flour.

Barley.—The area under barley was 20 per cent. larger than in 1933, and production was 40 per cent. greater, 2,206,667 kilés being produced as against 1,583,621. There was a revival in the export trade to the United Kingdom to which some 288,290 kilés valued at £28,579 were sent. In 1933 no barley was exported.

Carobs.—The production, amounting to 27,625 tons, showed an increase of 4,791 over that for 1933, but was still well under the quinquennial average. Prices tended to improve, and 39,655 tons to the value of £166,278 were exported.

Olives.—There was a considerable increase in the quantity of olives and amount of olive oil produced, and production reached the normal average of a good year. The damage caused by *Dacus Oleae* was less than usual. The estimated production of olives and olive oil was 6,164,029 okes† and 1,510,885 okes respectively, as compared with 1,449,601 okes and 150,957 okes in 1933.

Cotton.—With the improvement in available irrigation supplies and the more generous rains in the early spring there was an increase in the area planted to cotton and a corresponding increase in production of seed cotton and exportation of cotton lint. Production amounted to 22,208 cwt. as compared with 10,872 in 1933, and exportation to 9,867 cwt. as compared with 4,378 cwt. Production was still below the average of a normal year.

Flax.—The quantity of fibre produced was approximately the same as in 1933. Owing to adverse marketing conditions very little was exported. There was, however, an increase in local consumption.

The imported varieties of flax grown were satisfactory, and the quality of the fibre was good with a high scutching percentage. The Cyprus varieties grown for fibre were of indifferent quality.

Tobacco.—The area under cultivation was much greater than in recent years. Production increased correspondingly. A marked improvement was noticeable in the quality of the tobacco produced.

* The kilé is a local measure equal to a bushel.

† The oke is a local weight equal to 2¾lb. 800 okes = 1 ton.

All good quality marketable tobacco in the hands of the growers found a ready sale. The production was 316,906 okes of yellow-leaf tobacco and 254,180 okes of fumigated tobacco, as compared with 28,907 okes and 134,531 okes in 1933.

Potatoes.—The area under cultivation both for summer and winter crops was greater than in 1933. Production, which amounted to 337,200 cwt. as compared with 303,192 cwt. in 1933, was satisfactory. Prices were higher, but the market was somewhat unreliable and the quantity exported was about 11,000 cwt. less than in 1933.

The strict control exercised by the inspecting officers at the ports over consignments intended for export has at last impressed upon producers the necessity of taking all possible measures to reduce the incidence of tuber moth.

Onions.—The area planted was up to the normal average and the production of both onions and onion sets was satisfactory. Prices were low. During the year, 68,338 cwt. were produced as against 43,504 cwt. in 1933 and 46,282 cwt. were exported as against 33,988 cwt.

Vetches and legumes.—In general the area planted to leguminous crops was greater than in 1933 and production, assisted by the better rainfall, showed a satisfactory increase.

Cumin and aniseed.—Higher prices and increased demand for both aniseed and cumin resulted in a considerable increase in the area planted, especially in the area planted to cumin. Exports of cumin amounted to 12,267 cwt. valued at £21,681, as compared with 5,877 cwt. valued at £8,341 in 1933.

Citrus fruit.—Further extension of citrus plantations was made. The 1934-1935 crop was, however, smaller than the 1933-1934 crop and the quality was comparatively poor. Exports in 1934 were good. The number of oranges exported amounted to 30,779,362 valued at £58,828, as compared with 20,266,424 valued at £34,498 in 1933. The number of lemons exported was 3,226,517, which was slightly higher than that for 1933. In order that Cyprus may maintain its place in a highly competitive market consignments are submitted to careful inspection before export and proper grading and packing is insisted upon. In the year under review a new set of export regulations, cited as the Agriculture Produce (Citrus Fruit) Export Regulations, 1934, was published.

Vineyards and wine.—This industry is well established, especially in the Limassol and Paphos districts. Several varieties of ordinary red and white table wines are produced, and, in addition, a wine called commandaria made from half-dried grapes and possessing a distinctive flavour. Besides local consumption, there is a considerable export.

Owing to more favourable climatic conditions new planting of vines took place on a larger scale than in the two preceding years.

The production of grapes amounted to some 39½ million okes, being slightly greater than that for 1933 but some 25 per cent. below the average of a normal year. The quality of the grapes was satisfactory. The export of grapes was 18,344 cwt. valued at £6,097, as compared with 13,174 cwt. valued at £4,315 in 1933.

Raisin making proceeded on a larger scale than in the previous year notwithstanding the low prices offered and the poor demand consequent upon the difficulties in trading with Germany. Production is estimated at 4,375 tons, as compared with 3,500 tons in 1933. Exports amounted to 49,615 cwt. valued at £40,479, as against 99,374 cwt. valued at £58,999 in 1933.

The export of wine to the British Empire is regulated by a law of 1928 which aims at preventing the export of wines of an inferior quality which might prejudicially affect the trade. The export of wines to the United Kingdom in 1934 was 221,259 gallons, as compared with 236,444 gallons in 1933. The total exportation of wines declined from 1,127,786 gallons valued at £48,574 in 1933 to 767,442 valued at £37,429. The decrease was almost entirely due to the imposition of restrictive tariffs on wines imported into Egypt. In October of the year under review more favourable tariffs were introduced and a revival of trade set in. A considerable increase was recorded in the quantity of brandy exported, and 95,414 gallons of grape juice valued at £7,421 were sent to the United Kingdom.

Figs, apples, pears, quinces, melons and mosfila (a local variety of hawthorn from which an excellent jelly is prepared) were also grown chiefly for local consumption. Plums, peaches, apricots and kaishas (a variety of white apricot peculiar to Cyprus) were grown and exported in small quantities. Considerable quantities of cherries were exported to Palestine and Egypt. Kaishas and figs are dried, but the consumption is mainly local; bottling and canning are still in their infancy. Other fruits of commercial importance are hazel nuts and walnuts.

Agricultural Pests.

The incidence of insect pests and plant diseases was less than usual. During the summer it was found that citrus trees in Limassol were infected with *Lepidosaphes Beckii*, a species not previously recorded in Cyprus. A survey indicated that the pest had not spread outside the town, and in spite of the difficulties of working such an area it was decided to fumigate every tree in an attempt to eradicate it. To what extent the attempt was successful will only be known in the future.

Irrigation.

Five irrigation reservoirs are situated in the eastern Mesaoria and are under the supervision of an irrigation superintendent.

It is now generally considered that Cyprus is by natural configuration unsuited for the construction of irrigation works on a large scale, and that the best method of conserving the water supply of the country is by afforestation. The provision and utilization of water supplies are of paramount importance to the country and the constant concern of the Government. Encouragement is afforded to the extension of irrigation by exploring for artesian supplies, by the sinking of chains of wells, and by the use of mechanical means to raise to the surface subterranean water, of which a sufficient quantity is available in most parts of the island. The gardens and orchards at Famagusta, from which port there is a considerable export trade in oranges and fruit and vegetables in general, are an instructive example of the results that can be attained by the employment of air motors; but oil engines are steadily increasing in popularity.

Agricultural Experiments and Education.

Some further development took place of the Central Experimental Farm at Morphou, where the greater part of the Department's experimental work is done; and trials in connexion with cereals and cotton were carried out. Other trials were carried out at the Viticultural Station, the Citrus Grove and the Deciduous Fruit Station. Small consignments of sultanas and currants prepared at the Viticultural Station were sent to England for report. The market reports on the sultanas were very satisfactory and there appears to be a future for the production of lye-dipped sultanas in Cyprus, provided that care is expended in their preparation. The currants were unsatisfactory.

The Agricultural College continued its work until the twelve students thereat had completed their three year course. Teaching at the College was then suspended. In addition to the usual instruction, short courses in viticulture were given at Saitta, in tobacco-growing at Kyrenia, and in orange-growing at Famagusta. Several visits were also paid to the Central Experimental Farm.

The number of school gardens was 289 as against 275 in 1933. In addition to the agricultural instruction given in certain rural schools by the schoolmasters, officers of the Department paid frequent visits to rural schools in their Districts and gave lectures and practical demonstrations with special reference to seasonal and local conditions.

Veterinary Services.

At the commencement of the year all stock was in poor condition owing to the drought of the two previous years. Sufficient rain fell in January and February to produce a satisfactory growth of pasture and there was a steady improvement in livestock. Unfortunately, however, the majority of animals of all kinds suffered such privations during the drought, that they and their offspring born at that time will not quickly recover their former degree of productivity and

resistance to disease. The improved conditions in 1934 tended to make farmers re-stock by purchasing such cattle as were available in the local markets, with the result that local values improved and the export trade was reduced.

During the early months of the year sheep and goats were heavily infected with stomach worms, lung worms, and skin parasites. Severe losses occurred in some areas, but drenching with copper sulphate and sheep dipping proved beneficial. The epidemic of sheep pox, which was prevalent at the close of 1933, continued to spread during the first six months of 1934 and to a lesser extent during the second half of the year.

There was a noteworthy reduction in the number of outbreaks of anthrax reported. The diagnosis was not confirmed in any sheep during the year, and confirmed outbreaks in goats and other stock showed a very considerable reduction as compared with previous years. All the anthrax vaccine used during the year for cattle, sheep and goats—490,867 doses—was prepared, as in the previous year, in the Veterinary Laboratory.

The registration, inspection, and cleanliness of cowsheds and dairies are provided for by the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1926, which are similar to the English Order. The Veterinary Staff are assisted in their task by the Sanitary Inspectors of the Medical Department. Cow keepers are encouraged to adopt modern methods of housing their cattle and of handling and marketing their milk, and advice is given in regard to the construction of new buildings or the alteration of unsatisfactory premises.

The ante-mortem and post-mortem inspection of all animals slaughtered for food in the abattoirs at Nicosia, Limassol, Larnaca and Famagusta is now carried out by Municipal Inspectors who act in accordance with the instructions of the Chief Veterinary Officer. The establishment of this inspection service has been of the utmost importance in protecting public health.

Live Stock.

At Athalassa, four miles from Nicosia, the Government possesses a large stock-farm, which is under the supervision of a resident manager. At this farm, stock is raised for sale throughout the country, and in addition thoroughbred stallions, donkeys, bulls, and boars stand for service at nominal fees.

Stud stables are maintained at Nicosia, Limassol, Larnaca, Paphos, Polis, Ayios Theodhoros, Vatili, Lefkoniko, Yialousa, Famagusta and Rizokarpaso.

The total number of horses, mules, donkeys, camels, oxen, goats, sheep and swine was estimated at 621,201, of which 495,704 were sheep and goats, as against 641,176 in the previous year. Goats under one year old are not counted for taxation purposes.

There was a considerable decrease in the total number of animals exported, the value being £49,045, as compared with an average of £77,499 for the five previous years, during part of which period however the exports had been abnormally heavy owing to the drought. The main decreases were in cattle and donkeys; there were increases in horses, mules and swine. The total value of mules exported was £31,321; of cattle £11,717; of donkeys £2,237; and of horses £1,078. All exported stock remained in the port lairages for periods varying from twenty-four hours to several days under supervision before issue of health certificates as required by the Exportation of Animals Order, 1930. The majority of cattle were shipped to Palestine for slaughter.

The exportation of mares is prohibited except in the case of mares which have been imported or are certified by the Chief Veterinary Officer to be either unfit for breeding or pure thoroughbred or Arab or not more than 13 hands in height.

The Horse Breeding Law, 1930, requires that all stallions used for serving mares or she-donkeys shall be inspected and licensed yearly by the Chief Veterinary Officer in the capacity of Inspector of Horse Breeding. No fee is charged for inspection and licence. There has been a steady improvement in the quality and conformation of horses presented for inspection and this, together with the elimination of several unsound sires, is likely to effect a progressive improvement in the quality and soundness of the horses and mules in the Colony.

Sericulture.

There was a further decrease in the production of cocoons in 1934 (107,794 okes, being 10,518 okes less than in 1933), and until there is a marked improvement in the price paid for cocoons the sericulture industry in Cyprus will continue to decline. The uprooting of a certain number of mulberry trees by growers was carried out in 1934 as in the previous year. Over 11,000 young mulberry trees were issued free of charge by the Department of Agriculture and by school gardens.

Demonstrational silkworm rearings were carried out in 125 Greek, and 13 Turkish, girls' schools. Instruction was given to silkworm rearers by the officers in the Sericultural Section which is now a branch of the Entomological Section.

The Cyprus Silk Filature worked for a very short period only during 1934, and was finally closed owing to adverse marketing conditions.

Forestry.

At one time Cyprus was famous for its forests. During the Turkish administration, when their value was not appreciated and the science of silviculture not understood, they gradually declined, and visitors to the island in the seventies were horrified by the spectacle of desolation which they presented. Since the British

occupation in 1878, however, there has been a considerable improvement and artificial reafforestation has been carried out, some 9,650 acres being planted or sown. During the late War the forests of Cyprus were of great service to the Allied Armies in Egypt and Palestine, which they supplied with a large proportion of their needs in the way of timber and fuel, 100,000 tons in all being sold.

The total area of the delimited State forests, comprising practically all the forests and woodlands, is now estimated at 402,326 acres, or nearly 18 per cent. of the island. The growing stock is estimated to amount to some 114,000,000 cubic feet of timber valued at £406,000. No further progress was made during the year with the topographical survey, but the contour survey was continued in the Northern Range and in Paphos Forest.

The main forests of Troödos, Paphos, and Adelphi are confined to the highest mountain ranges in the south-western portion of the island. The forests of the northern range are less in extent and, generally, smaller trees are found in them.

The principal species of trees which grow naturally are the Corsican and Aleppo pine, juniper, plane, dwarf oak, alder, and cedar, and set out in the plantations are acacia, eucalyptus, cypress, Persian lilac, and exotic pines. The forests supply the local needs for fuel and, in part, for timber, but as yet there is no surplus available for regular export. Apart from their commercial possibilities the forests are of the utmost value in the regulation of the water supply and improvement of the climate, especially in mitigating the high temperature of the summer and the cold winds of the winter.

During the year, owing to lack of funds, no forest land was sown after being ploughed with a tractor and harrowed. Repair planting of the drainage banks of the fresh-water lake at Famagusta proceeded, and irrigation continued in the Salamis and Varosha plantations. In addition, the Department sold surplus forest tree seedlings to private individuals for forming plantations.

There were 85 fires, 8 of which assumed serious proportions, and it is estimated that the fires burnt an area of over 1,600 acres, destroying or damaging 61,000 trees and bushes of different kinds. The fire hazard in Cyprus is always very high, so that means of rapid communication and protection are essential. Forest roads cover a distance of 151 miles, bridle and foot paths 519 miles, and fire-traces 286 miles.

For reasons of economy no fresh students were sent to the Forest Apprentices' School in the Forest of Dean. The Cypriot student who was sent to England in 1929 took his B.Sc. degree in Forestry, and went through the post-graduate course at the Imperial Forestry Institute at Government expense. He returned to Cyprus and became an Assistant Conservator of Forests, 2nd Grade, in July, 1934.

The Departmental revenue amounted to £14,511 as compared with £12,005 in 1933. In addition there are permitted usages in the forests estimated to be worth over £20,000 per year. The expenditure was £24,635 as compared with £28,461 in 1933.

Of the 224,399 goats roaming in the island, 21,276 were permitted to graze in the forests. The principle of issuing permits on payment has been adopted in recent years; from time to time grants of land or trees are made on condition of a permit being rescinded and the goats sold to persons far away from the forests.

The tethered goats of superior breed referred to in previous reports now amount to over 11,000.

At the beginning of the year a Committee investigated and reported upon the commercial activities of the Forest Department. On their recommendation the conversion of timber by the Department prior to sale ceased. Trees are now sold on the stump.

The Forest Department maintains telephones in the principal forest areas for reporting outbreaks of fire, and these lines are connected with the Government system where possible. There is now a complete telephone line measuring 255 miles in all from Troödos to the western end of the southern mountain range.

Sponge Fishing.

The sponge fisheries in the territorial waters of Cyprus are supervised by the Comptroller of Customs and Inland Revenue, who is also the Government Inspector of Fisheries.

The sponges obtained locally are of good quality, but the Cypriot does not take kindly to the industry and the fishing is mostly done by fishers from the Greek islands, more particularly from Symi and Calymnos. Each sponge-boat fishing with the harpoon or by naked diving pays a licence fee of 10s. and gives up to the Government, as duty in kind, 20 per cent. of the catch. Machine-boats pay a licence fee of £1 and 25 per cent. of the catch. All the sponges retained by the sponge fishers are exported. The Government share is sold by tender and also exported, a few sponges, scarcely 2 per cent. of the total, being kept for local sale.

Eighteen licences were issued for harpoon-boats in 1934; in addition 15 licences to fish with machine diving apparatus were granted. Approximately 4,888 okes of good and 640 of "skarta" (inferior) sponges of a value of £7,600 were taken as against a total of 1,209 okes valued at £1,100 in 1933. In 1927 the catch was approximately 5,957 okes valued at £11,924. It appears that the cause of so many boats coming to Cyprus in 1934 is the enforcement of restrictions in neighbouring countries.

Mining.

A further improvement of mining conditions and a tendency to greater stability in the mineral and metal market were apparent

during the year. Interest in prospecting remained, however, somewhat stagnant, only four new permits being issued. The Government was again indebted to the Mining Companies for their co-operation in creating special relief works in order to alleviate unemployment. The total expenditure incurred by the Mining Industry in 1934 is estimated to have been approximately £500,000, of which £247,000 is estimated to have been spent in the Colony.

Pyrites (cupriferous) was produced by the Cyprus Mines Corporation at their two operating mines at Skouriotissa and Mavrovouni. The total quantity mined at both mines was 199,472 tons.

A new ore treatment plant, consisting of screening, washing, grinding, flotation, filtering and drying units for the production of copper concentrates, was completed during the year under review and put into operation by the Corporation on the 15th of October. Having regard to the extension of the Corporation's operations rendered possible by the construction of this plant and to the ensuring benefits to the Colony to be anticipated therefrom, the Government, by the Cyprus Mines Corporation (Exemption from Duties of Customs) Law, 1934, granted the Corporation special facilities in connexion with the importation of materials, especially materials of British origin, required for the construction of this plant and for other development works.

The Corporation have their own houses for Cypriot workers on both their mines, these " villages " being under the control of the Corporation authorities. Labour is easily obtainable and comes lagely from the villages adjacent to the mines, with a certain proportion of men from further afield. As far as possible all underground work is on contract and surface workers are paid monthly or daily. The daily average of workers employed by the Corporation in 1934 was 2,361, as compared with 1,523 in 1933.

The Cyprus Sulphur and Copper Company, Limited, also produce pyrites (cupriferous) at their mine at Lymni, Paphos District, but as the group which controls this Company continued to experience difficulties with its other pyrites companies in Spain again no work was done during the year.

There is no local consumption of pyrites.

Asbestos (chrysolite) was produced by the Cyprus and General Asbestos Company, Limited, at their quarries at Amiandos on Troödos. The asbestos-bearing rock is quarried, treated in primary and fibre mills, and graded into " standard ", " shorts ", and " fines " qualities. These are transported by an aerial rope-way of 19 miles to the coast and exported in the unmanufactured state.

There was a satisfactory expansion in the operations of the Company during 1934 as compared with the preceding year. The output of asbestos fibre was doubled and the amount of labour employed also showed a satisfactory increase. The continuation in 1934 of

the temporary reduction of royalty rates granted in 1933 materially assisted the Company in reducing production costs and thus widening the scope of its markets. In spite of the low prices ruling for asbestos fibre a larger volume of business was done than in the preceding year, 7,081 tons of asbestos fibre being produced, as against 3,494 tons in 1933.

Labour, which is plentiful, is employed in the quarries as far as possible on contract, artisans being on a daily or monthly wage. The daily average of workers employed in 1934 was 1,100, as compared with 713 in 1933.

Gold ore was mined by the Cyprus Mines Corporation, which has exploited the seam of auriferous ore (Devil's Mud) underlying the Skouriotissa pyritic body. The actual deposit of "Devil's Mud" is comparatively small and, owing to its extreme acidity, the cost of treatment is high. The quantity of ore mined in 1934 was 8,266 tons, as compared with 2,649 tons in 1933.

Chrome iron ore (*chromite*) is produced by the Cyprus Chrome Company, Limited, on Troödos. During 1934 the Company continued to develop the chrome iron ore deposits on their lease area, and 966 tons of ore were mined. There is no local consumption of chromite.

Copper (*metallic*).—Taking the average assay value of Cyprus pyrites to be copper 2 per cent. and sulphur 50 per cent., it is estimated that 3,000 tons of metallic copper were produced of an estimated total value of £90,000.

Copper precipitate was not produced during the year under review.

Gypsum is produced by quarrying at many localities in the island. It is exported in its raw state and also as plaster of Paris after being burnt and powdered locally. During 1934 7,843 tons of calcined gypsum and 1,228 tons of raw gypsum were exported.

There is a considerable amount of gypsum quarried for consumption in the island, but it is not possible even to estimate the tonnage, as it is quarried in so many localities and mostly in small quantities. The quarrying of gypsum is done by individuals, who have been doing this kind of work for many years and who in turn sell the gypsum to the factory owners for burning and eventual export.

Terra umbra is produced by quarrying or shallow underground workings, mostly in the Larnaca district. Part of the terra umbra is exported in its raw state and part as burnt umber after being calcined and graded into the required shades.

During 1934 an amount of 4,459 tons was exported with an estimated total value of £11,709. There is practically no internal consumption.

Terra umbra is produced by individuals who have been employed on this kind of work for years and sell their production to the factories at contract prices.

Other Industries.

Small tanneries scattered over the island continued the production of lower-grade leathers for local consumption. The model tannery previously maintained by the Agricultural Department has been leased to a private individual.

The manufacture of cigarettes is a thriving local industry; there are six tobacco factories in the Colony, and Cyprus cigarettes are sent all over the world and enjoy an excellent reputation. The tobacco employed has up to the present been imported chiefly from Greece, but the London market is well supplied with Cyprus grown tobacco for cigarette manufacture.

The sumach industry experienced a somewhat diminished demand from abroad. Sumach is a shrub used for tanning and grows wild, principally in the hilly parts of the island. The amount exported was 9,589 cwt., valued at £5,719, as compared with 12,005 cwt. valued at £7,412 in 1933. The chief market is the United Kingdom.

Cotton manufactures of local design form an important minor industry of which the centre is Lefkara in the Larnaca district. Here lace is manufactured, by individual craftsmen, of a design closely related to Venetian point lace and is sold in all parts of the world by itinerant lace-sellers. Silk fabrics are also manufactured locally and enjoy a small export trade.

Soap to the approximate value of £19,233 was manufactured and sold at Nicosia, Limassol, Larnaca and Famagusta.

Bricks were manufactured and exported to Egypt, Syria, and Palestine. There are a number of local potteries.

The making of stockings by machinery, mainly for local use, and the industry of hat making for ladies, are gaining ground.

VII.—COMMERCE.

The general improvement in the volume of world trade was reflected in the trade statistics of Cyprus for the year under review. The total value of imports and exports increased. Moreover the average f.o.b. prices of the majority of commodities continued to maintain the satisfactory upward trend of the previous year.

Imports.

The total value of imports during 1934 was £1,419,162, as against £1,257,256 for the year 1933, an increase of £161,906 or 12·88 per cent.

The following table shows the value of imports for each of the last three years under the main heads of classification :—

Class of merchandise.	*1932.*	*1933.*	*1934.*
	£	£	£
Food, drink, and tobacco	475,679	409,492	334,429
Raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured	100,774	90,722	109,014
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured	770,127	756,513	974,866
Animals not for food	200	5	136
Bullion	508	524	717
Total	£1,347,288	£1,257,256	£1,419,162

The above figures show that there was a decrease of £75,063 in the value of food, drink, and tobacco, but an increase in raw materials of £18,292, in manufactured articles of £218,353, in animals not for food of £131, and in bullion of £193.

The following table gives the increases and decreases in quantities and values of the principal imports for the year under review as compared with 1933 :—

Commodity.	Unit.	1933.		1934.		Quantity.	Value.
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Increase + or — Decrease.	Increase + or — Decrease.
			£		£		£
Beans and peas	cwt.	49,841	17,837	36,337	16,336	— 13,504	— 1,051
Coffee, raw	„	7,265	17,971	6,164	13,809	— 1,101	— 4,162
Flour, wheaten	„	550,944	172,876	401,930	122,102	— 149,014	— 50,774
Bean oil	„	18,329	25,518	15,657	18,652	— 2,672	— 6,866
Coconut oil	„	9,501	12,541	15,683	14,404	+ 6,182	+ 1,863
Rice	„	29,349	11,652	37,048	13,550	+ 7,699	+ 1,898
Sugar	„	56,062	24,142	61,303	23,180	+ 5,241	— 962
Tea	lb.	19,620	1,316	32,144	2,329	+ 12,524	+ 1,013
Tobacco, leaf	cwt.	4,441	26,437	3,268	15,754	— 1,173	— 10,683
Asphalt	„	36,759	13,326	35,326	13,045	— 1,433	— 281
Petroleum, crude	gal.	786,186	9,219	2,189,191	24,855	+ 1,403,005	+ 15,636
Timber	cub. ft.	587,907	38,718	567,421	46,756	+ 20,486	+ 8,038
Machinery, mining		—	8,355	—	78,976	—	+ 70,621
Oil engines	No.	86	14,919	97	8,839	+ 11	— 6,080
Cotton piece-goods	yds.	4,902,981	64,043	5,017,814	73,515	+ 114,833	+ 9,472
Cotton manufactures		—	33,199	—	41,299	—	— 8,100
Leather, sole	cwt.	4,645	18,713	6,661	23,635	+ 2,016	+ 4,922
Leather, dressed		—	13,326	—	16,370	—	— 3,044
Benzine	gal.	958,369	33,559	1,252,726	33,707	+ 294,357	+ 148
Kerosene	„	621,842	13,773	1,033,521	22,134	+ 411,679	+ 8,361
Motor-cars and motor chassis	No.	239	31,774	285	42,477	+ 46	+ 10,703
Cement	cwt.	193,935	14,251	234,377	17,491	+ 40,442	+ 3,240
Manure	„	67,913	22,901	145,689	38,073	+ 77,776	+ 15,172
Iron bars, joists, sheets, etc.	„	36,966	11,341	44,025	15,889	+ 7,059	+ 4,548
Iron piping and parts thereof	„	14,481	12,331	18,751	17,313	+ 4,270	+ 4,982
Iron and steel manufactures, other		—	28,399	—	43,858	—	+ 15,459
Sacks, empty	No.	496,959	14,[illegible]	757,672	16,462	+ 260,713	+ 5,147
Silk piece-goods	yds.	696,518	19,[illegible]	745,491	21,668	+ 48,973	+ 2,436
Woollen piece-goods	„	198,460	33,3[illegible]	232,451	42,088	+ 33,991	+ 8,704

The principal increases of value were in mining machinery, iron and steel manufactures, crude petroleum, manures, motor-cars, cotton and woollen piece-goods and timber. There was a substantial decrease in the value and quantity of flour (wheaten) imported, owing to the good harvest of 1934.

The following table shows whence the imports were received :—

Country.	*1933.* £	*1934.* £	*Percentage.* *1933.*	*1934.*
United Kingdom and other parts of the British Empire	499,003	647,456	39·69	45·62
Roumania	81,071	100,410	6·45	7·08
Italy	114,331	93,599	9·09	6·60
Germany	75,030	81,092	5·97	5·71
Japan	64,628	79,239	5·14	5·58
Greece	65,692	70,358	5·23	4·96
Egypt	63,961	68,148	5·09	4·80
Belgium	25,171	33,126	2·00	2·33
France	82,422	26,505	6·56	1·87
United States of America ...	11,607	24,641	0·92	1·74
Turkey	23,067	20,087	1·83	1·42
Czechoslovakia	19,069	19,343	1·52	1·36
Holland	13,754	19,081	1·09	1·34
Austria	14,635	13,682	1·16	0·96
Bulgaria	13,548	13,417	1·08	0·95
Other countries	90,267	108,978	7·18	7·68
Total	£1,257,256	£1,419,162	100·00	100·00

It is satisfactory to note that imports from the British Empire showed an increase of £148,453 over 1933, and the percentage of imports from the British Empire to total imports rose from 39·69 per cent. to 45·62 per cent. Imports from the United Kingdom alone increased by £95,292 principally in machinery, iron and steel manufactures, and cotton and woollen manufactures. Australia shows an increase of £28,261, almost entirely due to flour, of which the total quantity imported in 1934 was 227,283 cwt. This increase was gained at the expense of Italy and France, a fact attributable on the one hand to an adverse rate of exchange and on the other to the increased import duty combined with an increase in the preferential rate. Imports from France and Italy decreased by £49,192 and £20,732 respectively. Japan shows an increase of £14,611, chiefly due to cotton manufactures and woollen piece-goods. There was a decline in the imports of cotton piece-goods imported from Japan. Quota restrictions were imposed on the importation of cotton and silk piece-goods in June, 1934.

Exports.

The total value of exports of merchandise was £1,079,427 as against £899,515, an increase of £189,912 or 21·35 per cent.

The following table shows the value of exports during the last three years under the main heads of classification :—

Class of merchandise.	*1932.*	*1933.*	*1934.*
	£	£	£
Food, drink, and tobacco	520,846	417,958	502,555
Raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured	266,837	331,254	441,450
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured ...	92,722	90,433	94,926
Animals not for food	39,275	36,543	35,592
Bullion	2,746	13,327	4,904
Total	£922,426	£889,515	£1,079,427

The following table shows the variation in quantities and value of the principal exports :—

Commodity.	Unit.	1933.		1934.		Quantity.		Value.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Increase + or — Decrease.		Increase + or — Decrease.	
			£		£				£
Animals :—									
Donkeys	No.	1,394	4,491	788	2,237	—	606	—	2,254
Mules	,,	1,643	30,684	1,726	31,321	+	83	+	637
Oxen	,,	2,675	26,743	1,168	11,797	—	1,507	—	14,946
Beans and peas	cwt.	4,035	3,408	2,851	2,152	—	1,184	—	1,256
Carobs :—									
Whole	tons	26,507	89,268	29,969	117,500	+	3,462	+	28,232
Ground	,,	6,721	28,661	8,909	42,733	+	2,188	+	14,072
Seed	,,	841	4,359	777	6,045	—	64	—	1,686
Corn and grain :—									
Barley	kilés	3,569	317	306,355	30,375	+	302,786	+	30,058
Vetches	,,	57	14	18,533	3,267	+	18,476	+	3,253
Wheat	,,	4,200	857	10,430	1,994	+	6,230	+	1,137
Embroidery and needlework	—	—	16,453	—	22,597		—	+	6,144
Fruit :—									
Almonds in the shell	cwt.	1,701	1,834	9,227	10,510	+	7,526	+	8,676
Almonds, shelled	,,	1,877	8,776	455	2,035	—	1,422	—	6,741
Grapes	,,	13,178	4,317	18,555	6,167	+	5,377	+	1,850
Lemons	No.	3,115,265	2,558	3,235,617	2,949	+	120,352	+	391
Oranges	,,	20,296,744	34,628	30,873,687	59,031	+	10,576,943	+	24,403
Pomegranates	cwt.	56,151	5,318	36,501	4,570	—	19,650	—	748
Raisins	,,	99,374	58,999	49,615	40,479	—	49,759	—	18,520

Tobacco, unmanufactured :—														
Fumigated						„	2,514	9,863	2,604	9,835	+	90	−	28
Yellow leaf						„	789	2,544	1,002	3,586	+	213	+	1,042
Potatoes						„	227,571	46,978	217,305	59,241	−	10,266	+	12,263
Vinegar						gal.	146,012	3,297	166,689	3,578	+	20,677	+	281
Wine, ordinary						„	1,128,094	48,594	768,786	37,494	−	359,308	−	11,100
Cotton, raw						cwt.	4,378	11,724	9,867	28,576	+	5,489	+	16,852
Hides and skins, raw						„	3,815	14,826	1,538	6,526	−	2,277	−	8,300
Asbestos						tons	4,567	44,088	7,590	64,254	+	3,023	+	20,166
Gold ore						„	—	—	311	11,000	+	311	+	11,000
Metallic residues and wastes						cwt.	—	—	92	30,644	+	92	+	30,644
Terra umbra						tons	4,168	11,136	4,459	11,709	+	291	+	573
Pyrites						„	209,970	195,779	150,195	142,458	−	59,775	−	53,321
Yellow ore						„	—	—	3,150	93,703	+	3,150	+	93,703
Silk, raw						cwt.	204	9,741	7	359	−	197	−	9,382
Cumin seed						„	5,877	8,341	12,267	21,681	+	6,390	+	13,340
Linseed						„	8,024	4,810	1,665	1,154	+	6,359	+	3,656
Sumac						„	12,005	7,412	9,585	5,719	−	2,420	−	1,693
Wool						„	8,318	16,581	3,606	8,358	−	4,712	−	8,223

Outstanding increases in both quantity and value are noticeable in the exports of corn and grain, oranges, raw cotton, minerals with the exception of pyrites, and cumin seed. Potatoes show a decrease in quantity but an increase in value. Raisins and wine show considerable decreases. As indicated in the chapter on Agriculture, difficulties in the way of trading with Germany adversely affected the exportation of raisins, and tariff restrictions in Egypt the exportation of wines.

The following table shows the direction of exports during the years 1933 and 1934 with percentage distribution :—

Country of final destination.	*1933.*	*1934.*	*Percentage. 1933.*	*1934.*
	£	£		
United Kingdom	227,577	298,161	25·59	27·62
Germany	89,543	199,307	10·07	18·46
Egypt	132,736	112,979	14·92	10·47
Italy	125,709	95,840	14·13	8·88
Other parts of the British Empire...	88,082	93,957	9·90	8·70
Holland	42,188	72,459	4·74	6·71
Greece...	39,540	56,138	4·45	5·20
France	43,048	30,519	4·84	2·83
United States of America	29,827	22,725	3·35	2·11
Belgium	4,546	6,914	0·51	0·64
Roumania	5,445	4,048	0·61	0·38
Spain	3,133	3,586	0·35	0·33
Turkey	647	534	0·07	0·05
Other countries	57,494	82,260	6·47	7·62
Total	£889,515	£1,079,427	100·00	100·00

Exports to the United Kingdom increased by £70,584, and the percentage of exports to the United Kingdom to total exports rose from 25·59 per cent. to 27·62 per cent. This is accounted for by the increase in carobs, whole and ground, oranges, raw cotton and embroidery. There were decreases, however, in the amount of asbestos and pyrites exported to the United Kingdom.

Germany heads the export list in so far as foreign countries are concerned, with an increase of £109,764, accounted for principally by gold ore, yellow ore and metallic residues. Egypt drops for the first time to second place, the principal decreases being in respect of lemons and oranges and wine. Exports to Italy declined chiefly in respect of raisins and pyrites, to France chiefly in respect of raisins and gold bullion. The increase in exports to Holland is accounted for mainly by carobs, pyrites and metallic residues, and in exports to Greece by raw cotton, barley and wheat. The decrease in the total value of exports to the United States of America is due to a decline in the exports of wool. There was an increase in the value of asbestos exported to the United States. Asbestos also accounts for the increase in total exports to Belgium.

Invisible Exports and Imports.

" Invisible " exports, including money brought into the island by visitors and tourists, expenditure from capital by mining companies, remittances from emigrants, profits on exports by merchants, are estimated to amount to £500,000.

" Invisible " imports in the form of money sent away for education of children abroad, insurance premiums and payments on account of public debt, etc., are estimated to amount to £175,000.

The total (partially estimated), therefore, of imports and exports, visible and invisible, during 1934 amounted to :—

	£
Imports	1,594,162
Exports	1,579,427

Development.

It is satisfactory to note that the adverse trade balance continues to diminish steadily, and that the demand for Cyprus products in the United Kingdom and the Empire generally is being maintained.

The possibility of development depends largely on standardization of qualities and kinds and proper packing of agricultural products intended for export. Legislation is in force providing for the inspection and grading of such products.

The Trade Development Board formed in 1931 continued its work of finding new outlets for the Colony's products. It was also instrumental in inducing orange exporters to co-operate and in making arrangements whereby fortnightly direct shipments of oranges to the United Kingdom were secured. A market was found for cumin seed and potatoes in the East Indies and a market for brandy in Borneo.

An interesting experiment was made in 1934 in the co-operative marketing of cherries. A pool was formed of the entire cherry production; the produce was sold at rates higher than the individuals could have claimed and the producers were paid on a *pro rata* basis. The scheme operated so successfully that it was proposed to register the producers as a co-operative society.

The number of visitors who came to the island in 1934 was 9,031 as against 8,330 of the previous year, but the figure for tourists landing for the day only was two thousand less than the previous year. The estimated profit accruing to the island from tourists and visitors was £128,000.

VIII.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

At present it may be said that there is no " labouring class " in Cyprus in the generally accepted sense of the term, though one is

gradually being created by the mines. Many labourers own a little land and may at certain seasons of the year be themselves employers.

Labour is plentiful. The vast majority of the workers are employed either by small agriculturists or by master craftsmen. Factories are very few, and any such institution as the so-called "factory system" is unknown. In short, conditions are oriental rather than occidental.

The largest employers of labour are referred to in Chapter VI of this Report.

Generally speaking, the working hours most commonly recognized in the island are those from sunrise to sunset, though it is to be noted that the precise times of "sunrise" and "sunset" are not very rigorously interpreted or observed, and that generous intervals are permitted for food and rest. The average number of hours per week worked at the mines is 53 hours, in the Public Works Department 60 and in the Railway Department 57.

The following table illustrates the position with regard to wages, as compared with 1933:—

Occupation.		*Average Rates of Wages.*	
		1934.	*1933.*
Railway	Skilled	29 cp. (=16·7 loaves) per diem	30 cp. (=17·1 loaves) per diem.
	Unskilled	16 cp. (= 9·1 „) „	15 cp. (= 8·6 „) „
Public Works	Skilled	27 cp. (=15·4 „) „	26 cp. (=14·9 „) „
	Unskilled	10 cp. (= 5·7 „) „	9 cp. (= 5·1 „) „
	Women and children.	6 cp. (= 3·4 „) „	6 cp. (= 3·4 „) „
Mines	Men, underground.	28 cp. (=16 „) „	31 cp. (=17·7 „) „
	Men, surface.	21 cp. (=12 „) „	22 cp. (=12·6 „) „
	Women, surface.	9 cp. (= 5·1 „) „	12 cp. (=6·9 „) „

Under the Mines Regulation Amendment Law of 1925, employers are liable, subject to the provisions of the Law, to pay compensation in the case of death or injury to workers in the mines while so employed.

The following list shows the staple articles of food, with average prices for 1933 and 1934, of a family of the labouring class in Nicosia district. Prices in other districts tend to be lower:—

Article.	*Average price per oke (= 2 4/5ths lb.).*	
	1933.	1934.
	s. cp.	s. cp.
Bread	0 $1\frac{3}{4}$	0 $1\frac{3}{4}$
Native-made cheese	2 2	1 6
Olives	0 4	0 4
Olive oil	1 1	1 1
Beans and lentils	0 5	0 $4\frac{1}{2}$
Potatoes	0 $1\frac{1}{2}$	0 $1\frac{1}{2}$
Wild vegetables found in the fields	Free	Free
Meat (once a week)	1 7	1 8
Dried fish (herrings, sardines), each	0 $0\frac{1}{2}$	0 $0\frac{1}{2}$
Bulgur and rice	0 $3\frac{1}{2}$	0 3
Salt	0 $3\frac{1}{2}$	0 3
Fruit	0 1	0 1
Onions	0 1	0 $0\frac{3}{4}$
Other vegetables (average)	0 $0\frac{7}{8}$	0 $0\frac{3}{4}$

The average cost of living in 1934 of a family of the labouring class (man, wife, and three children) was approximately £40 a year in Nicosia town and £30 a year in the villages of Nicosia district. In other districts the cost of living tends to be cheaper. The average wages earned by husband and wife together in the year amounted approximately to £43 10s. in Nicosia town and £31 10s. in the villages.

The approximate figures for 1933 were :—

	Expenses per annum.	*Wage rate.*
	£	£
Nicosia	42	35
Villages	32	34

The following information relates to the cost of living for officials.

Cost of living for a single man.—Board and lodging can be obtained in an hotel for £9 to £12 per month. This is an inclusive charge and usually includes everything save personal washing, for which the local charge is about 2s. per dozen articles, large or small. To give some idea of the drink bill, which is entirely a matter of personal habit, the following bazaar prices are inserted :—

	s.	*d.*	
Whisky	7	0	per bottle.
Gin	5	0	,, ,,
Local wine ... ... 3d. to	2	6	,, ,,
Good local mineral water	0	8	per dozen bottles.

Cost of living in a house to a married couple :—

	Per month.
Food	£10 to £13
Two servants	£5 to £8
Rent	£3 to £7
Fuel and light	£2 to £4
Washing	£1 5s.
	£21 to £33

To this figure, which represents comfortable but plain living, must be added for children (without an English nurse) £5 for the first and £3 for each additional child. In addition, it is estimated that a married officer will normally spend a further £20 per month on club, games, charity, subscriptions, amusements, furniture, clothes, provision for holiday, drinks, etc.

Housing accommodation has lately become less scarce; rents for unfurnished houses vary from £36 to £84 per annum, usually payable monthly. There is a limited number of Government houses, some of which (15) are earmarked for definite officials, others (23) are available generally; the Government charges 6 per cent. of the official salaries of the occupants. In Nicosia the unearmarked houses are seldom available for newly arrived officers.

Good furniture is made locally, and the cost of equipping a small house, exclusive of that for silver, china, and other than cheap rugs, is placed at £100 to £200.

It is usual in English households to employ a cook and a house-servant; these can be of either sex and should be regarded as a minimum. Wages are paid as under :—

Men, £3 10s. to £5 per month, inclusive.

Boys, £2 10s. to £3 10s. per month, inclusive.

Women, £2 to £4 per month, inclusive.

The maximum is paid to those able to speak English.

The best hotels are of moderate comfort and clean and providing good plain fare. Terms vary from 8s. to 12s. a day. For prolonged periods the rates vary from £9 to £12 a month for board and lodging. The minimum price at which a married couple can live in an hotel is £18 per month for board and lodging. Adding to this is a minimum of £1 for tipping, which is approximately 5 per cent., and 10s. for washing, the bare minimum is £19 10s. per month or £234 per annum. This represents living in one small room which must serve, in addition to a bedroom, as a writing room, a room for receiving guests, a dressing-room and perhaps a bath-room.

Travelling is chiefly performed in motor-cars, which can usually be hired at a cost of 4d. a mile. Government makes an allowance to officials while travelling on duty of 4d. per mile, if using their own cars, and also pays the actual cost of a hired car, provided this does not exceed 4d. a mile. Subsistence allowance, varying from 2s. to 12s. a day, is also granted to officials travelling on duty while away from their head station.

Free medical (excluding dental) treatment is available for officials, but not for their families.

Clothing, amusements, and sport are obtainable at prices considerably below those prevailing in England.

There is no income-tax.

IX.—EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

Primary Education.

Compulsory education is not yet in force in Cyprus, though in response to a growing demand a law providing for its gradual introduction was passed in 1931. Considerable importance is attached among the people generally to the benefits derived from education. The richer Cypriots contribute generously to educational needs, and by such donations many schools continue to be built, both in towns and villages.

Under the law of 1905 the village authorities fixed and assessed the salaries of teachers. This arrangement led to many corrupt practices. In 1920 (for Moslems) and 1923 (for Orthodox Christians) laws were passed under which teachers were appointed by the Governor on the recommendation of the Boards of Education and their salaries paid from direct taxation earmarked for education.

Under the law of 1929 the appointment and control of teachers for purposes of discipline, transfers, promotion, and salary were vested in the Governor; the Boards, however, retained important functions in the control of the curriculum and textbooks, the assessment of school taxes, and the approval of loans and grants for school buildings. By the Elementary Education Law of 1933 the process of centralization was completed. The Governor was made the central authority for all matters relating to elementary education. The principal functions included in this general transference of authority were the prescription of books and curriculum, the appointment of members of Boards of Education and Town Committees, and the ultimate financial control of Education Funds. The Boards of Education were retained as advisory bodies.

Schools in operation during the school year 1933-34 were :—

	Boys.	*Girls.*	*Mixed.*	*Total.*	*Decrease*
Orthodox-Christian	200	203	279	682	38
Mohammedan	43	42	179	264	19
Other religions	2	2	2	6	14
Total ...	245	247	460	952	71

In the annual revision of the number of schools and teachers to be prescribed, a few changes were made: three villages were grouped with their neighbours, two villages previously grouped with others were given separate schools, and nine new girls' schools were prescribed. In nine cases an additional teacher was appointed owing to increased enrolments, and in three schools a teacher was removed. The number of pupils actually enrolled in elementary schools (excluding infants' schools) at the beginning of the school year was as follows:—

	Boys.	*Girls.*	*Total.*
Orthodox-Christian	23,733	17,771	41,504
Mohammedan	5,987	3,989	9,976
Other religions...	533	580	1,113
Total	30,253	22,340	52,593

The number of children enrolled in infants' schools was 1,625. The total enrolment in elementary and infants' schools in the preceding year was 56,677. During the year under review the Government infants' schools were closed except in towns.

The nominal age for elementary school children is six to twelve, but although most children attend school for a few years, a very large proportion leave when they begin to be of use to their parents at home or in the fields. Increased opposition has recently been apparent, not only among Mohammedans, to leaving girls at school after the age of eight or nine, especially where there is no separate girls' school under a mistress. In the absence of exact census figures for the relevant age-groups it is impossible to give the total population of elementary school age.

During the year under review the Government decided to undertake the same financial responsibilities for Maronite and Jewish teachers as it assumed in 1929 for those of Orthodox-Christian and Moslem schools instead of making a block grant to the Committees of Management of those communities and leaving them to staff their schools as they could best afford. The Maronite Committee continues to be responsible for the payment of religious teachers in their schools and for the provision, by grants to the Committee of Management of Latin (Roman Catholic) schools, of educational facilities for Maronite children in Nicosia.

Salaries of teachers, formerly paid out of education funds, are now paid by Government, as are also the gratuities and benevolent grants for which teachers are eligible when retiring on account of age, ill-health, and, in the case of women, marriage. School maintenance charges are assessed separately on each town or village. The costs of building schools are met by loans to each town or village from education funds or private sources, repayable over periods of five to twenty years by additions to the local assessments. In 1934, £5,964 was so lent.

The total cost of elementary education to the island during the year was £173,962, i.e., 9s. 8d. per head of population, and of this figure £125,051 or 6s. 11d. per head of population came from Colonial revenue.

Secondary Education.

Not more than about one-third of those who complete the elementary school course proceed to any higher education. Secondary schools are not under Government control, but are managed by local committees. They receive grants-in-aid for the teaching of English, for which purpose they are open to inspection by the Education Department.

The only Mohammedan secondary schools are the Boys' Lycée and the Victoria Girls' School in Nicosia, but there are intermediate (Rushdié) classes nominally attached to all elementary schools and actually flourishing in the towns and larger villages. The Lycée programme is based on the requirements of Istanbul University. Each of the two schools employs an English teacher.

There are Greek-Christian gymnasia, or classical high schools, in five of the main towns, and high schools with three or four classes in five large villages. There is no great demand for more facilities for this form of secondary education, as it is increasingly difficult for the pupils to find suitable openings in Cyprus. The standard reached is not high, and there is no doubt that the immediate need in this sphere is for improvement rather than extension.

There are commercial lyceums at Larnaca, Limassol, Nicosia and Famagusta. The villages of Platres and Pedhoulas possess similar schools on a smaller scale.

The gymnasia of Nicosia, Limassol and Famagusta and the commercial lyceum of Larnaca have English masters on the staff.

Private secondary schools include the English School, Nicosia, conducted on the lines of an English grammar school, and the American academies, attached to the Reformed Presbyterian Mission, for boys at Larnaca, for girls at Larnaca and Nicosia. All these schools have boarding-houses. There is a private commercial school at Lemythou, founded in 1912 by the late Mr. D. Mitsis, a native of the village. There are also several smaller private schools in the towns and a few in the villages.

University Education.

There is no university in Cyprus. Students are prepared for the Universities of Istanbul or Athens at all secondary schools, though relatively few are able to proceed so far. A still smaller number go to French universities, and a few study law and technical subjects in England.

A scheme of Government scholarships for enabling Cypriots to receive higher education in England was started in 1930.

Training of Teachers.

There is great need of a teachers' training college. At present, Mohammedan candidates receive some training at the Mohammedan secondary schools, and Greek-Christians at the Pancyprian Training School (attached to the Gymnasium) and the Phaneromene Girls' School in Nicosia. These schools receive grants-in-aid for this purpose.

Technical Education.

There are no technical schools proper in the island. Carpentry and bee-keeping are taught in a few elementary schools, and wherever the country is suitable there are school gardens in which the children learn gardening. In girls' schools needlework is widely taught, and sericulture is encouraged by the free issue of silk-worm seed and by demonstrations arranged by the Agricultural Department of efficient and hygienic methods.

The agricultural school maintained by the Agricultural Department is referred to in a previous chapter of this Report. Apprentices are taken by the Public Works Department as well as in some of the mines; and during the last few years a number of carpenters have been instructed by the Forest Department in the best use of the various kinds of wood.

Government Examinations.

The Government examinations in English, Turkish, and Greek, and the Civil Service examination were, as usual, held during the year. A special "English Ordinary" examination for schoolmasters was held in August. Of the 1,313 candidates who presented themselves for the examinations in English, 683 were successful and were awarded certificates. The certificates awarded to the successful candidates are highly valued, not only by Government officials but also by those seeking employment elsewhere.

Welfare, etc.

There is no public system of accident, sickness, or old age insurance. In Nicosia there are two orphanages; one Greek, managed by a Committee of which the Archbishop of Cyprus is chairman, the other Armenian, endowed by the late Mr. Melkonian of Egypt, and managed by a special Committee of the General Union of Armenian Benevolence in Paris. In Nicosia also there is a home for healthy children of lepers, administered by the Government, and a municipal poorhouse. Larnaca and Limassol also have municipal poorhouses, mainly for old people, and Limassol has a day nursery supported by a local society. In each of the district towns there is a society of Greek Cypriot women who organize relief for the poor; in Nicosia there is a Turkish Ladies Philanthropic Society, which endeavours to give employment to women and girls; and there are organizations for feeding necessitous school-children.

In 1933 the "Cyprus Self-Help Society" was founded by Lady Stubbs, with a view to relieving the distress that existed among the local handicraft workers. The Society aims at providing a wider market for the articles made and improving the standard of work. A shop was opened in the centre of Nicosia, and part of an ancient Chapter House leased for use as headquarters. The work of running the Society and selling the goods is done with the voluntary help of English, Greek, and Turkish ladies.

In 1926 a delegation from the British Social Hygiene Council visited Cyprus and submitted a report containing, *inter alia*, suggestions for promoting social welfare on the island. The outcome of this was the formation in 1927 of the Cyprus Social Hygiene Council, the appointment of a venereal disease specialist, a bacteriologist, and a trained social worker. The duties of the social worker, whose appointment terminated during 1933, have been voluntarily taken over by various ladies. The Council, with the Governor as chairman, is formed of the heads of the Health, Education, Law, and Police Departments, the mayors of the leading towns, and representatives of all classes of the community. Its duty is "to make recommendations to the Government for action for social welfare and hygiene, legislative, financial, and administrative."

The protection of young servant girls first engaged the attention of the Council. A law for the protection of female domestic servants was passed in 1928, under which employers must register each servant girl under the age of 18, and report to the Commissioner and the Police when a girl leaves their employment. In the same year a hostel was opened in Nicosia where girls out of service could stay pending their further employment or return home. The hostel was closed down during 1933 as it was found that the objects aimed at could be more satisfactorily attained by other arrangements.

There are four infant-welfare centres, at Nicosia, Larnaca, Limassol, and Famagusta, which are financed by municipal and voluntary contributions, and receive their drugs free through the Government hospitals.

A school for blind children was started in 1928; there are now fourteen boys in residence. The children were moved during 1933 from the old building, which had proved too small, to temporary premises, pending the construction of a new school. The superintendent is an English woman who is a trained teacher of the blind. All the children are taught a trade, and in addition they receive instruction in reading and writing in Greek and English braille, arithmetic, rush-mat making, chair caning, basket work, knitting, and violin playing. The school is supported by grants from the Government, the education authority, and the municipalities, and by voluntary contributions.

As in previous years, various holiday camps for delicate children were arranged, and camps were held by certain of the Boy Scout troops.

Games are spreading rapidly in the elementary and secondary schools, but progress is hampered by lack of grounds. Association football is especially popular in the island, and matches are played between the various towns. The interdepartmental football league, formed in 1931, had a successful season. Other games are also played, and both the Greek and Turkish communities hold annual sports.

A public library was opened in 1927, and libraries are gradually spreading in the elementary and secondary schools. A school of music was founded in the same year in Nicosia, and a branch subsequently opened in Limassol. Pupils who so desire are prepared for the examinations for the diplomas of Associate and Licentiate of the Trinity College of Music; an examiner from this college comes yearly to Cyprus to examine the candidates. Music and singing are also taught to a limited extent in the schools. The "Philharmonic Society," organized during 1933, now has a membership of 200. Drama, apart from very occasional representations of local customs, hardly exists.

X.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

Shipping.

Six hundred and sixty-seven steamships and five hundred and eighty-one sailing vessels engaged in foreign trade called at Cyprus ports in the year under review. This represents an increase of 19 steamships and a decrease of 76 sailing ships. The total tonnage, however, for vesels of all classes entering Cyprus was 34,948 tons in excess of that of the previous year.

An increase of 66 is observable in the number of steamships engaged in the coastal trade, and a decrease of 152 in the number of sailing vessels. These figures, however, represent a total increase in tonnage of 78,053 tons over 1933.

The existing harbourage at Limassol and Larnaca consists of jetties, for small craft, and open roadsteads, and any improvements of these ports would probably be restricted to re-arrangement and extension of the jetties, combined with dredging. At Famagusta the presence of natural advantages, unrivalled in the Eastern Mediterranean, would permit of the expansion of the harbourage to an almost unlimited extent: a scheme for the reconstruction and development of this port was started in May, 1931, and all work under contract was completed in March, 1933. Subsidiary work on the scheme, such as approach roads, fencing, and customs sheds, proceeded throughout 1934. The old harbour was well suited to the time when ships seeking admission rarely exceeded 2,000 tons, but its limited size and other disadvantages made it dangerous for the ships of 4,000 and 5,000 tons which have called for some time past. The scheme provided for the dredging and enlargement of the harbour to enable it to accommodate ships up to 8,000 or 9,000 tons.

There is a regular subsidized mail service between Cyprus and Egypt; under the five-years' contract made with the Khedivial Mail Steamship and Graving Dock Company, Ltd., as from 1st October, 1931, direct weekly sailings are maintained. This Company also runs a weekly service which calls at ports in Egypt, Palestine, Syria and Cyprus.

The Lloyd Triestino Company maintained two fortnightly services of passenger steamers which visited Famagusta, Larnaca, and Limassol on itineraries including Egypt, Palestine, Syria, Cilicia, Cyprus, Rhodes, Greece, and the Adriatic ports. Steamers of this Company also visited Cyprus at regular fortnightly intervals on an itinerary from Genoa visiting Naples, Syracuse, Egypt, Palestine, Syria, Cyprus, Rhodes, Constantinople, and Piraeus, Brindisi, Venice, and Trieste. Vessels of the Messageries Maritimes called at Larnaca fortnightly, and vessels of the Hellenic Coast Line at the three chief ports weekly. Cargo steamers of the Moss Line called at frequent intervals, and also steamers of the Prince Line plying with cargo between England and Cyprus.

The Lloyd Triestino Company continued a weekly express service, begun at the end of 1930, from Trieste and Brindisi to Larnaca, Jaffa, Haifa, and Beirut. By this route the journey to London is performed in five days.

Foreign Mails.

The time taken in transit by mails from the United Kingdom is from five days to a week.

The total number of bags and packets of foreign mails was 9,157 received and 4,636 despatched, a decrease of 179 in the number received but an increase of 268 in the number despatched as compared with the preceding year. The bulk of the overseas mail was received and despatched by the subsidized Khedivial mail steamers operating weekly sailings between Egypt and Cyprus and by the subsidized Express Line of the Lloyd Triestino Steamship Company operating weekly sailings between Italy, Cyprus and Palestine.

There were 5,290 bags and packets of letter mails received and 2,350 bags and packets despatched by the former service; and 2,719 bags were received and 1,202 bags were despatched by the latter service.

Mails with European capitals, and Palestine, Syria, Turkey and Greece were exchanged by vessels of the Lloyd Triestino, Messageries Maritimes and the Hellenic Coast Line and the Khedivial Steamship Company. The number of bags and packets of letter mails received and despatched by the above vessels numbered 1,148 and 1,084, respectively, an increase of 15 and 480, as compared with the figures for 1933.

Parcels destined for other countries show an increase of 373 on the figures for 1933. The estimated value of merchandise exported by parcel post was £20,682, an increase of £5,110 as compared with 1933. The principal item in the list is embroidery and lace valued

at £14,841. Parcels received from abroad show an increase of 1,019 on the figures for 1933. The value of parcels imported was upwards of £53,096, an increase of £1,634 compared with the figures for 1933. The number and value of cash-on-delivery parcels, inward and outward, also show an increase during the year under review.

Air mail correspondence originating in Cyprus was sent through Egypt and Palestine for onward transmission by the England-India-Australia and England-South Africa Air Mail services. The service was extended to Siam, Straits Settlements, Malay States, the Dutch East Indies and places in the Far East as from the 1st of July, 1934. During the year under review 3,567 articles, including 365 registered items, were despatched through Egypt and 350 articles, including 49 registered items, were despatched through Palestine. The total weight of all correspondence despatched was 47 kilogrammes at a cost of £79. Compared with the figures for the previous year there was an increase of 2,686 items in number and of 34 kilogrammes in weight of the articles despatched.

Internal Posts.

Motor mail services are run daily between the various towns of the island and there are branch post sections to the villages. The estimated number of miles travelled in the conveyance of mails during the year is 640,000, as compared with 615,000 in the previous year.

Fifteen post offices, including the three summer offices of Troödos, Platres and Pedhoulas, were in operation during the year. There were in addition 581 postal agencies, an increase of ten over the previous year. Postal-order business was transacted at 24 of those offices as in 1933. British postal-orders are cashed and issued.

The series of postage and revenue stamps consists of 14 denominations ranging from $\frac{1}{4}$ piastre to £5. A new issue of pictorial stamps comprising the eleven lower denominations was brought out in December, 1934.

Stamps and stamped stationery sold during the year amounted to £68,583, an increase of £2,112 over 1933. Included in this total are £10,134 representing Customs Import Duties assessed on foreign inward parcels and brought to account by means of stamps. Stamps to the value of £2,322 were sold to stamp dealers and philatelists, an increase of £2,296 over 1933. This increase is due to the introduction of the new issue of pictorial stamps.

The total number of articles dealt with by the local post office was 4,025,516, an increase of 302,601 on the figures for 1933. Articles posted in the island numbered 2,921,190, an increase of 181,679; the remainder were received from the United Kingdom and foreign countries. Correspondence for local delivery showed an increase of 126,703 and that posted for the United Kingdom and other countries showed an increase of 54,976. Correspondence received from abroad increased by 120,922.

Telegraphs, Telephones and Wireless.

The Cable and Wireless Company, Limited, maintain a telegraph cable between Larnaca and Alexandria and Larnaca and Haifa, and land telegraphs betwen the six principal towns of the island. During the summer season Platres, Mount Troödos, Prodhromos and Pedhoulas are connected with the system. The only Government telegraph is a line along the railway.

Five hundred and forty-three (an increase of 233 as compared with the preceding year) licences to instal and maintain wireless telegraphy receiving-apparatus were issued under the provisions of the Wireless Telegraphy Regulations, 1925. Such licences entitled the holders to instal and maintain apparatus for receiving messages only. The installation or maintenance of apparatus capable of transmitting messages is prohibited.

There are small telephone exchanges connecting the various Government offices and the residences of certain officials at Nicosia, Famagusta, Larnaca, and, during the summer season, Troödos, all of which are connected by trunk lines. Famagusta also is connected with the police stations at Rizokarpaso and three intermediate villages and also with the lighthouse at Cape Greco. The Forest Department maintains telephones in the principal forest areas for reporting outbreaks of fire, and these lines are connected with the Government system where possible. There is now a complete telephone line from Troödos to the western end of the mountain range, and the line from Troödos eastwards into Adelphi Forest has been extended. There is a small private exchange which offers a telephone service in the town of Limassol, but this is not connected with the other systems in the island.

There is also a wireless telegraphy station which was installed in 1933 by Cable and Wireless Limited. Progress was made during the year under review with the work of installing a public telephone system throughout the island.

Railways.

The Cyprus Government Railway consists of a line from the port of Famagusta, at the north-eastern end of the island, through Nicosia, the capital, and Morphou at the western end of the Mesaoria plain into the foot-hills at Kalonchorion in the Solea valley. The total length of this line is 71 miles, of which only 37, between Nicosia and Famagusta Harbour, are now open to regular passenger rail traffic. The section between Nicosia and Kalonchorion is served by special goods trains as traffic demands. By arrangement, rail trolleys may be hired for the conveyance of passengers.

There are two extensions of the Government railway operated as private lines; one runs from the Phokasa mine in the Solea valley below Evrykhou, the other from the Mavrovouni mine-head along

the Xero river-bed; both branches converge at the new mining township of Xero, where the Cyprus Mines Corporation has erected plant for preparing the ore for shipment off its own pier.

The working expenditure and the gross earnings for the year were £17,308 and £19,084, showing a decrease of £548 and £2,082, respectively, on the figures for 1933.

The following table shows the passenger traffic for the last three years:—

	No. of Passengers.	*Receipts.*
		£
1932	128,114	5,321
1933	103,940	4,528
1934	91,609	3,697

Railway road-feeder services ran 122,280 miles and carried 38,596 tons and 11,496 passengers.

45,862 tons of goods were carried by road and rail against payment during the year, an increase of 4,007 tons. Receipts were £13,419 as against £13,942 in 1933.

Roads.

In proportion to its population Cyprus is well supplied with roads. The main and secondary roads alone amount to approximately 2·82 miles per thousand of population. If village roads are included, the proportion is approximately 9·28 miles per thousand.

About 1,000 miles of the roads are traversable by car. Of recent years there has been a great increase in motor traffic, with a corresponding increased wear of the roads. In 1934, there were 1,872 motor-cars and lorries licensed to use the roads, as against 1,748 in 1933. Of 274 registered during the year, 179 were cars and 95 were lorries. There were also 325 motor-cycles licensed.

A small-scale map of the island has been published by the Land Registration and Survey Department, showing the roads on which motor-cars can be driven.

The reconstruction of roads under a loan scheme, begun in 1930, was completed in 1934, and by the end of the year there were over 600 miles of asphalted surface. Expenditure amounted approximately to £31,000, and in addition the sum of £27,000 was spent on the maintenance of completed roads and roads not included in the scheme.

The main roads are of a minimum width of 16 feet between ditches, of which 9 feet are metalled and asphalted.

The village roads are maintained by the District Administration. The sum of £5,000 was provided to assist in their upkeep from Government funds; in addition special issues were made with a view to alleviating unemployment by enabling work on village roads to be done in distressed areas.

XI.—BANKING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Banks.

The chief banks in Cyprus are the Ottoman Bank, with branches at Nicosia, Larnaca, Limassol, Famagusta, and Paphos, and, during the summer season, Troödos; the Bank of Athens, with branches at Limassol and Nicosia; the Bank of Cyprus, with its head office at Nicosia and agencies at Larnaca, Limassol, Famagusta, Paphos, Kyrenia, and Morphou; and the Ionian Bank, Limited, with a branch at Nicosia and agencies at Larnaca, Limassol, Famagusta, and Paphos.

There are also six other banks of the nature of savings banks, established under the Companies (Limited Liability) Law, 1922, two at Larnaca, two at Paphos, one at Limassol, and one at Famagusta.

The amount of deposits in banks in the Colony during the year totalled £1,108,233.

The Agricultural Bank, established in June, 1925, under the joint auspices of the Government and the Ottoman Bank, has a total capital of £250,000. It works in close connexion with the co-operative societies.

Currency.

Currency notes.—£5, £1 and 10s. The 10s. notes, of the 1930 design, were placed in circulation in November, 1933.

Gold coins.—£1. The Cyprus £1 is equal to the pound sterling. Gold is scarcely seen in active circulation.

Silver coins.—

45-piastre piece (special Jubilee issue in 1928).
18-piastre piece.
9-piastre piece (= 1 shilling. There are 20 shillings to the £).
4½-piastre piece.
3-piastre piece.

Copper and cupro-nickel coins.—

Piastre.
Half-piastre.
Quarter-piastre.

In 1934, cupro-nickel piastre and half-piastre coins were issued. The copper coins of these denominations are being gradually withdrawn.

Weights and Measures.

Capacity.

2 pints = 1 quart.
$2\frac{4}{5}$ quarts = 1 Cyprus litre
4 quarts = 1 gallon.
8 gallons = 1 kilé.
9 quarts = 1 kouza } liquid measure.
16 kouzas = 1 load }

Weight.

400 drams = 1 oke.
1 oke = $2\frac{4}{5}$ lb.
$1\frac{4}{5}$ okes = 1 Cyprus litre.
5 okes = 1 stone.
44 okes = 1 kantar.
180 okes = 1 Aleppo kantar.
800 okes = 1 ton.

Length.

12 inches = 1 foot
2 feet = 1 pic.
3 feet = 1 yard.
33 pics = 1 chain.
2,640 pics = 1 mile.

Land Measure.

1 donum = 60 pics = 40 yards square (40/121sts of an acre).
1,963 donums = 1 square mile.
3·025 donums = 1 acre.

XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

The work of the Public Works Department includes the construction and repair of all Government roads and buildings throughout the island, the maintenance of harbours and lighthouses, the construction of village water-supplies, the inspection of all steam boilers annually and of all public vehicles quarterly, and the maintenance of public services such as the Government telephone system and the water-supplies to Government buildings and residences.

The Department also undertakes all Royal Engineer services in the Colony and provides engineering services for the Nicosia water administration, the Troödos Board of Health, and the building committees of the six principal towns.

For departmental purposes the Colony is divided into three engineering divisions, each controlled by a Divisional Engineer, with the necessary staff, workshops, and stores.

The headquarters of the Department are Nicosia, the staff comprising the Director, Assistant Director, Roads Engineer, Mechanical Engineer, and Accountant.

In 1934 the expenditure, including that on road loan works, carried out by direct labour, amounted to some £133,000, as compared with £103,000 in 1933.

The artesian boring programme was carried on during the year on a reduced scale, with continued success, and resulted in additional supplies of water amounting in the aggregate to 1,495,584 gallons a day, sufficient to irrigate over 250 acres.

Nine schemes for the improvement of village water-supplies were completed and 19 schemes investigated. In every case water is conducted to the village in galvanized steel pipes leading from springs or chains of wells. Half the funds for these works are provided by the Government and half by the village or villages interested.

Work proceeded on the experimental adit near Sykhari in the Kyrenia hills. This adit was commenced in the belief that it would be possible to tap supplies of water which could be brought by pipeline to a reservoir above Nicosia and thus solve the problem of discovering a satisfactory, adequate and reliable source for the water-supply for that town. The results of the year's work were such as to give encouraging prospects of finding adequate supplies.

XXIII.—JUSTICE, POLICE, AND PRISONS.

Justice.

For the administration of justice Cyprus is divided into three judicial districts. The Courts are constituted under Imperial Orders in Council of 1927 and 1931. Provision is made therein for :—

(1) A Supreme Court consisting of five judges, two of whom are Christian and Mohammedan Cypriots, respectively, and having power to hear criminal and civil appeals from the decisions of all other courts, including Assize Courts and Divisional Courts of the Supreme Court.

(2) Three Divisional Courts consisting of one or two judges of the Supreme Court, as may be directed by the Chief Justice, and exercising original jurisdiction to hear and determine (*a*) defended actions of £300 and over and (*b*) election petitions.

(3) Three District Courts consisting of one non-Cypriot Judge (the President) and such number of District Judges as the Governor shall from time to time direct. The total number of District Judges during 1934 was nine. District Courts have appellate civil jurisdiction in appeals from Assistant District Judges and original civil jurisdiction in all actions except those within the exclusive jurisdiction of a Mohammedan Religious Tribunal or triable by a Divisional

Court, as stated in 2 (*a*) above. In certain cases, e.g., bankruptcy, probate, etc., their jurisdiction is unlimited. The Governor, if he considers it expedient, may direct that Additional District Courts be held, or may appoint Additional District Judges. He may also, when necessary, direct a non-Cypriot Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court to act as President, in which case the District Court so presided over has unlimited civil jurisdiction.

(4) Three Assistant District Judges' Courts having civil jurisdiction up to £25, and in the cases mentioned below up to £50. The Governor has power to appoint as many Assistant District Judges as he may think necessary. In 1934 there were seven such judges. The President and the District Judges may also sit as Assistant District Judges and when so sitting have the major jurisdiction, which may also be given by the Governor to any Assistant District Judge.

(5) Three Assize Courts having unlimited criminal jurisdiction, and consisting of three or five judges, as the Chief Justice may direct, these being in the former case a non-Cypriot Judge of the Supreme Court and either two District Judges or the President and one District Judge, and in the latter two non-Cypriot Judges of the Supreme Court and the President and two District Judges.

(6) Magisterial Courts consisting of the President sitting with one or two District Judges of differing religions, or alone, or of one or two such Judges of differing religions, or of an Assistant District Judge, and having, according as they are constituted, summary jurisdiction in cases involving up to three years' imprisonment or £100 fine or both, with or without an order for compensation not exceeding £100.

(7) Three Mohammedan Religious Tribunals consisting of a Sheri Judge, and having jurisdiction restricted to marriage, divorce, maintenance in relation thereto, inheritance and succession, wills and their registration, and the registration of vakfiehs, and concerning persons of the Mohammedan faith only.

There is also a Sheri Tribunal of Appeal consisting of the Mohammedan Judge of the Supreme Court as *ex officio* President and any two Mohammedan District Judges nominated by the Chief Justice, and having jurisdiction to hear appeals from the decisions of Mohammedan Religious Tribunals.

The Courts of Cyprus apply Ottoman Law as from time to time altered or modified by Cyprus Statute Law. In civil matters when the amount or value in dispute is £300 or over an appeal lies from the Supreme Court to His Majesty in Council. The Supreme Court may also in its discretion grant leave to appeal to His Majesty in Council from any other judgment which involves a question of great public importance.

Criminal Returns.

In 1934 the number of persons tried at Assizes was 226 as against 167 in 1933. As regards individual items: 21 persons were tried for murder (of whom 12 were convicted) and 21 for manslaughter (of whom 16 were convicted). These numbers denote an increase in homicide on 1933 during which year 13 were tried for murder (7 convicted) and 16 for manslaughter (13 convicted). There was also an increase in the number of persons tried for attempted murder but the number of those convicted was less in 1934 (6, against 9 in 1933). The number of persons convicted for unnatural offences went down from 11 in 1933 to 6 in 1934. The total number of Assize convictions shows an increase of 20. The number of summary convictions increased from 30,068 to 32,048. The increases were mainly in respect of common assaults, larceny, and praedial larceny. There were decreases in respect of convictions for wounding and grievous harm and for offences relating to firearms.

Civil Proceedings.

Actions begun in the District Courts during 1934 (including those of £300 and over later transferred to Divisional Courts) numbered 1,420 as against 1,910 in 1933, and Assistant Judges' cases decreased from 8,068 in 1933 to 6,478. The difficulties of execution on land coupled with the uncertainty of what the Financial Commissioner (see Chapter XVI: Appointments) might recommend in regard to rural indebtedness affected civil litigation in both the higher and the lower Courts.

Police.

The Cyprus Police Force (previously entitled the Cyprus Military Police) is constituted under the provisions of Law 2 of 1878, which enacted that it should consist of a Chief Commandant, and of such Local Commandants and other officers as the High Commissioner might appoint, and of a certain number of mounted and foot police.

For police purposes the island is divided into six administrative districts, with sub-divisions. Each district is in charge of a Local Commandant, subject to the control of the Chief Commandant and of the Commissioner, with whom he works in close co-operation. At Nicosia, the headquarters, there is also a Deputy Chief Commandant, who is in charge of the Criminal Investigation Department, and a Commandant of the depot, which was formed in 1913 for the instruction of recruits and the establishment of a reserve force. The Criminal Investigation Department was reorganized in 1933 on up-to-date lines.

The duties of the Police include, in addition to the maintenance of public order and the prevention and detection of crime, the control of traffic and the provision of orderlies to the Courts. Further they provide the fire brigade, telephone operators, and passport control officers.

The physical and educational standards requisite for recruits were recently raised. No recruit is now enlisted unless he has a good knowledge of English. It is encouraging to note that this has not seriously reduced the number of applicants.

The printing in English of a Police Manual and its issue in 1934 satisfied a long felt need, and should be of much value in the future instruction of members of the Force.

Instruction in first aid was taken seriously in hand and put on a permanent footing during the year. Sanction was obtained to form the Cyprus Police Division of the St. John Ambulance Brigade Overseas. All holders of First Aid Certificates went through refresher courses of lectures and all attended the annual re-examination prescribed in the Brigade's Regulations.

The musketry course was reorganized during the year. Practices are now fired only at 100 yards and 50 yards and there is no rapid fire. Lewis gun practices were abolished.

The publication of a Police Gazette, containing descriptions of stolen and lost property and persons wanted, was commenced at the beginning of the year. It was prepared by the Criminal Investigation Department in Greek and Turkish with English headings. The Criminal Investigation Department also started the publication of a Weekly News Bulletin in English and circulated it with the Police Gazette.

In addition to the police, there exists a body of rural constables, reconstituted under Law 62 of 1932 as amended by Law 52 of 1934. These constables are appointed by the village commissions, subject to the approval of the Commissioner of the District, and their cost is borne by the villages with a grant in aid from the Government. They are responsible for the protection of the rural areas under their charge, and co-operate with the police in the prevention and detection of crime and other matters.

The actual strength of the Police Force on 31st December, 1934, was as follows :—

Chief Commandant	1
Local Commandants	8
Inspectors	7
Sub-Inspectors	8
Sergeant-Majors	13
Sergeants	21
Corporals	32
Privates	411
Troopers	207
	708

Discipline during the year was satisfactory.

Prisons.

The central prison in Nicosia is a modern building containing separate cells for 390 male and 18 female prisoners. With this accommodation the separate system can normally be maintained throughout, the workshops alone being in association. The prisons in the other districts are smaller and are used for the custody of short-sentence prisoners only.

During the year under review, an experienced farmer was engaged as Prison Farm Foreman at a salary of £60 per annum for the farm attached to the central prison. Experiments were made to find out how much seed to sow to produce sufficient vegetables, etc., to meet the demand for consumption and also at what intervals to sow in order that the produce should be progressive over the seasonable periods. The farm buildings in course of erection at the close of 1933 were completed early in 1934.

The treatment of prisoners is directed as far as possible to reform rather than punishment. They are employed on various kinds of industrial labour, including tailoring, bootmaking, carpentering, weaving, masonry, carpet-making, as well as on agricultural and re-afforestation work. Educational advantages are afforded to them, and priests of all denominations allowed to visit them. In cases of good behaviour, remission of imprisonment is granted. After release, they have every encouragement to lead honest lives.

There is a reformatory for juvenile offenders at Athalassa farm, close to Nicosia, the inmates of which are employed and instructed in farm-work and other kinds of work calculated to suit them for useful trades.

The probation system is not followed in Cyprus, local conditions rendering it inapplicable.

During the year under review discipline was well maintained. The daily average number of persons detained in all the prisons was 727·73, as compared with 667·57 in 1933; the total number of imprisonments was still abnormally high, owing mainly to the continued effects of the economic crisis. The sanitary condition of the prisons was satisfactory, and the health of the prisoners good, the daily average number on the sick list being 8·74. In 1933 it was 8·58.

At the Athalassa reformatory the daily average population was 55·21 as compared with 40·12 in 1933.

XIV.—LEGISLATION.

Fifty-two laws were enacted during the year. Some of them are referred to in other parts of this Report; of the remainder, special mention may be made of the following:—

The Game and Wild Birds Law, 1934, amends and consolidates the law relating to the preservation and protection of game and wild birds.

The Firearms (Amendment) Law, 1934, effects certain amendments to the Firearms Law, 1933; it prohibits the possession of revolvers and pistols without a permit from the Governor and it provides for facilities to visitors who wish to bring their shot guns with them to the island.

The Municipal Corporations (Appointment of Councils) Law, 1934, suspends elections to Municipal Councils until the year 1940, and empowers the Governor in the meantime to appoint qualified persons to be members of the Councils of Municipal Corporations and to nominate from among such persons the Mayor and Deputy Mayor.

The Newspaper, Books and Printing Presses Law, 1934, amends and consolidates the Law relating to the printing and publication of newpapers and other publications, the registration of books and the keeping of printing presses.

The Civil Wrongs (Amendment) Law, 1934, simplifies the procedure whereby a successful plaintiff in a libel action against a newspaper can recover damages from the sureties to the bond given under the Newspaper, Books and Printing Presses Law, 1934. The trial Court is now empowered to order that the judgment be enforced against the sureties without applying to the Supreme Court for an order. The Law also provides a remedy for persons whose goods are slandered.

The Civil Procedure (Amendment) Law, 1934, empowers any court in the Colony before which an action is pending to issue requests to courts in foreign countries to examine witnesses who reside within the jurisdiction of such courts and to authorize any party to such action to give in evidence therein the depositions of witnesses so examined.

The Cyprus Courts of Justice Order, 1927 (*Amendment*) *Law*, 1934, effects certain amendments to the Cyprus Courts of Justice Order, 1927, the most important of which are the following:—

(*a*) It provides that where the accused is unable to plead by reason of physical infirmity the Court proceeds in the same manner as if he had pleaded not guilty.

(*b*) It empowers the Attorney-General to delegate his power of entering a *nolle prosequi* to the Solicitor-General or a Crown Counsel in all proceedings other than proceedings preliminary to the committal of the accused for trial on information and to remit back to the lower Court any case committed for trial which in his opinion can be suitably dealt with by such Court.

(*c*) It assimilates the Law of Cyprus to the English Law of evidence as to corroboration.

The Cinematograph Films Law, 1934, provides for the better regulation and control of public cinematograph exhibitions and establishes a Board of Censors consisting of such persons, not being less than nine and not more than twelve, as may be appointed by the Governor.

Subsidiary Legislation issued during the year 1934.

The following were the more important measures :—

1. The Railway Regulations, 1934.
2. The Motor Vehicles (Temporary Importation) Regulations, 1934.
3. The Wireless Telegraphy (Receiving Licence) Order, 1934.
4. The Wireless Telegraphy (Dealers Licence) Order, 1934.
5. The Elementary Education (Ages of Pupils) Regulations, 1934.

The following enactments deal, to some extent, with employment in factories :—

The Hours of Employment Law, 1927.
The Employment of Women (during the night) Law, 1932.
The Employment of Children and Young Persons Law, 1932.

The only enactment which deals with compensation for accidents is the Mines Regulations (Amendment) Law, 1925.

There is no legislative provision for health insurance, old age pensions, etc., in the Colony.

XV.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

The totals of revenue and expenditure for the last five years are :—

Year.	*Revenue.*	*Grant-in-Aid.*	*Total.*	*Expenditure.*	*Share of Cyprus of Turkish Debt Charge.*	*Total.*
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1930	725,077	92,800	817,877	800,207	92,800	893,007
1931	769,996	92,800	862,796	784,676	92,800	877,476
1932	793,760	92,800	886,560	779,943	92,800	872,743
1933	761,745	92,800	854,545	711,093	92,800	803,893
1934	767,865	92,800	860,665	714,158	92,800	806,958

Revenue was £6,120 more than in 1933, expenditure £3,065 more. There was a surplus on the year's working of £53,707 ; the total surplus was thus increased to £141,377 on the 31st December, 1934, in addition to a reserve fund of £90,000.

Increases in revenue were mainly noticeable under Customs and Port Dues (£20,198) on account of increased imports, and Taxes on Landed Property (£8,496) due mainly to an increase at the rate of one-half per thousand in the tax leviable on the capital value of immovable property in villages. Decreases are noticeable particularly under Animal Taxes (£11,360) due to the abolition of the

tax on pigs and sheep, and Miscellaneous (£17,886) due largely to the abolition of the temporary levy on salaries.

The chief increases in expenditure were in respect of Imperial Defence (£4,000), Public Works Annually Recurrent (£14,382) and Public Works Extraordinary (£9,696). The chief decreases were in respect of Pensions and Gratuities (£16,821) and Forests (£3,826).

The amount of the Public Debt is £615,000, for which a loan was floated in London in 1932 by the issue of £615,000 Cyprus Government 4 per cent. inscribed stock 1956-66, the net proceeds being £571,710. The object in raising the loan was to provide for the reconstruction of roads, for preliminary expenses and purchase of land for the Central Experiment Farm at Morphou, for the improvement of Famagusta Harbour and for the repayment to the Imperial Treasury of the balances due in respect of previous loans for Irrigation Works, Harbour and Railway.

Currency notes of £5, £1, and 10s. under the authority of the Cyprus Currency Notes Order in Council, 1928, were in circulation throughout the year. The exchange of the superseded issue was proceeded with during the year.

Taxation.

The main heads of taxation in 1934 were as follows :—

	Yield for 1934.
	£
(1) Customs, import dues	327,114
(2) Direct Taxes :—	
(*a*) on property, known as Immovable Property Tax, at the rate of 6 per 1,000 in towns and 4 per 1,000 in villages on the capital value of lands, houses and other immovable property.	90,408
(*b*) Land Registry fees known as Defter Hakani	
(3) Animal Tax :—	
on goats	10,016
(4) Excise :—	
(*a*) Tobacco duties and playing cards ...	94,167
(*b*) Salt	23,656
(5) Licences (for wine selling, tobacco selling, game, motor vehicles and drivers, fire-arms, hotel-keeping, etc.)	24,740
(6) Stamp duties (including sale of stamps for both postal and revenue purposes) ...	41,033
(7) Royalties	6,593

Customs Tariff.

Specific duties were to a considerable extent substituted for *ad valorem* duties by an Imperial Order in Council of 1931, on which, as from time to time amended, the Customs tariff is based. Specific duties include those on flour (the sliding scale introduced in 1933 ceased to operate at the beginning of 1934), wheat, sugar, barley, coffee, rice, spirits, timber, petrol, benzine, kerosene and tobacco manufactured and unmanufactured; *ad valorem* duties include those on cotton piece-goods, motor-cars, motor cycles, and parts, silk goods, woollen manufactures, confectionery and other food-stuffs.

The following figures show the relative import duties charged on values of goods imported :—

	Value of Imports.	*Duty.*
	£	£
Specific duties	511,532	228,625
15 per cent. *ad valorem* ...	43,546	5,278
20 per cent. *ad valorem* ...	361,890	58,053
25 per cent. *ad valorem* ...	92,205	17,642
30 per cent. *ad valorem* ...	105,708	17,928
Free of import duty	304,281	—
Total	...£1,419,162	£327,566

The figure £327,566 represents the gross receipts from customs import duties and does not take into account certain refunds made. The net figure, as shown under " Taxation," is £327,114.

Excise and Stamp Duties.

Excise duty is payable as under :—

Manufactured tobacco, in addition to the import duty—11s. per oke.

The total amount paid on tobacco during the year was £93,946.

Matches manufactured and sold in Cyprus :—

For every gross of boxes of matches not exceeding 10,000 matches—2s. 6cp.

For every gross of boxes of matches exceeding 10,000 matches —2s. 6cp. for every 10,000 matches.

At present there is no local manufacture of matches.

Playing cards manufactured and used in Cyprus :—

Two-thirds of the rate of import duty payable on playing cards of British Empire origin imported into Cyprus.

The amount paid in excise in 1934 was £211.

Licences and fees under this head may be summarized as follows :—

(1) *Tobacco*, to sell by retail :—

Tumbeki	...£3 per annum.
Manufactured tobacco ...	...£1 per annum.
Hawkers	...£1 10s.

(2) *Intoxicating liquors*, to sell by retail :—

In the case of hotels, clubs, etc., an annual percentage on the rental or yearly value of the premises after the rate of 50 per cent., but with certain minimum and maximum rates laid down.

In the case of tents, booths, etc., 2s. *per diem*.

In the case of any approved buildings, 10s. *per diem*.

(3) *Others*, e.g., sponge and boat licences, fees in respect of animals examined by the veterinary authorities prior to shipment, etc., of insufficient revenue importance to justify separate mention.

The sum of £5,365 was paid during the year for licences for wine-selling, and £2,467 for tobacco-selling.

Stamp Duties.—In addition to stamp duties on cheques, agreements, receipts, etc., fees in respect of the under-mentioned services are collected in stamps :—

Advocates' examination and enrolment.
Companies' registration.
Court fees.
Delivery orders to Customs.
Examinations.
Issue of passports and certificates of British Nationality.
Marriage fees.
Partnerships registration.
Patents registration.
Permits under the Newspaper, Books and Printing Presses Law, 1930.
Postal charges.
Registration of chemists and druggists.
Registration of Cyprus ships.
Registration of dentists.
Registration of medical diplomas.
Searching fees for births and deaths.
Ships' reports.
Ships' export manifests.
Specification for goods exported.
Trade marks.

The sum of £41,033 was paid in stamp duties during the year; the bulk of this sum is made up of postal charges and court fees.

Hut Tax or Poll Tax.

There is no hut or poll tax in Cyprus.

XVI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Appointments.

Sir Ralph Oakden was appointed in March, 1934, Financial Commissioner for Cyprus with the following terms of reference :—

> To examine and report on the financial position and policy of the Government of Cyprus in relation to the economic resources and prospects of the Colony, and in particular to advise as to the development of those resources and as to any change which may be necessary or desirable in the existing basis of revenue and in expenditure on services.

He arrived in Cyprus on the 15th April and his report, which has since been published by the Crown Agents for the Colonies, was submitted on the 12th August.

Mr. F. A. Stockdale, Agricultural Adviser to the Colonial Office, also spent several weeks in Cyprus during the period that Sir Ralph Oakden was in the island.

Mr. Herbert Henniker-Heaton, Colonial Secretary, left Cyprus on the 4th November, 1931, prior to taking up his appointment as Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Falkland Islands.

Land and Survey.

The tenure of land in Cyprus is governed by the Ottoman Land Law. Agricultural land in general (arazi mirié) is held by a title deed (qochan), which is issued by the Land Registry Office, the real ownership remaining with the State. It can be alienated by sale, in which case a new title deed is issued and the transaction registered by the Land Registry Office. It is transmissible by inheritance within certain specified degrees of relationship, but cannot be transmitted by will. If it becomes vacant by failure of heirs, it escheats to the State (mahlul). Land left uncultivated for certain periods without any of the excuses provided for in the law can be confiscated and offered to the previous owner on payment of its equivalent value.

Buildings, trees, gardens, vineyards, and wild grafted trees are known as mulk (arazi memluke), and included in this category are building sites within or near a town or village. Immovable property held under this tenure belongs in full to the owner, is alienated, inherited, and transmitted by will like movable property, and the provisions of the land code do not apply to it.

The law on land is most complicated and land is divided into numerous classes. There are different laws governing the tenure and the transmission of each class, the laws of inheritance being different for Christians and Moslems. The amendment and simplification of the land laws has been studied by a Committee which submitted its report in the year under review.

Unowned or waste land is known as hali (arazi mevat) and is the property of the Crown. This may, with the permission of the

Government, and on payment of certain fees representing its equivalent value, be taken up and cultivated, the ownership as in the case of arazi mirié, remaining with the State.

The valuation of the immovable property in the Colony is approximately £16,308,464 or £45 6s. 5d. per head of population. The charges on land and other immovable property in 1934 were (i) tax on immovable property amounting in towns to 6 per thousand of the assessed value and in villages to 4 per thousand; (ii) fees on mortgage or transfer by sale or on transmission.

Prices of land vary according to its adaptation to certain crops, its means of irrigation, and its position in relation to towns and villages. They vary, therefore, from a few shillings to £30 or £40 a donum (one-third of an acre), while land in the vicinity of towns, suitable for building sites, may fetch over £200 a donum. The average size of a cultivated plot of land is two acres, and of the average holding 7½ acres. An intending purchaser would probably have some difficulty in obtaining at a reasonable rate any considerable area of suitable land for development.

There was again a demand for land by Jews for development as orange groves in the Nicosia, Larnaca, Limassol and Famagusta districts and land to the extent of 2,451 acres with 2,226 trees standing thereon was purchased from Cypriots as against 1,914 acres in 1933. The registered value of these properties was £12,927 and the sale price £21,389 or 165 per cent. of the former as against 141 per cent. in 1933.

These purchases of land by Jews resulted as in 1933 in a slight increase in the number of voluntary sales. Prices at voluntary sales were well maintained, the average price of land (including trees, gardens and vineyards) being 135 per cent. of the registered value as against 125 per cent. in 1933, while in the case of house property the average price was 142 per cent. of the registered value as against 139 per cent. in 1933.

As regards forced sales, the policy of fixing a reserve price, which had been adopted as an emergency measure in order to prevent debtors from losing their land at sacrificial prices owing to the absence of bidders during the financial crisis, was continued and embodied in Law No. 15 of 1934. In consequence sale prices were, as in 1933, above the registered value, the percentage being 105 per cent. as against 114 per cent. in 1933.

In August, 1934, on the recommendation of the Financial Commissioner (see above) a law was enacted whereby forced sales of immovable property in rural areas were suspended pending consideration of the general question of rural indebtedness. The number of attachments consequently fell from 8,862 affecting 108,584 properties in 1933 to 5,665 affecting 67,290 properties in 1934. There was likewise a decrease in the number of mortgages and of Agricultural Bank securities registered. Mortgages numbered 5,280 securing debt to the amount of £420,390 as against 8,361 securing debt

to the amount of £514,693 in 1933. Agricultural Bank securities numbered 111 involving 655 mortgages securing loans for £16,629 as against 173 involving 1,444 mortgages securing loans for £36,514 in 1933. Mortgages to the number of 4,395 affecting 20,701 properties were cancelled.

As at the 31st of December, 1934, the total mortgage debts of the Colony amounted to £2,299,842 as against £2,212,584 on the corresponding date in 1933. These debts represent 14·10 per cent. of the total value of immovable property. The bulk of the debt contracted in 1934 is accounted for by the renewal of old mortgages, including interest accrued, and by the borrowing of funds for the erection of new buildings.

The activities of the Survey Branch of the Land Registration and Survey Department were mainly devoted to maintaining the survey work already done. It has been found that the benefit derived from General Registration is progressively impaired unless the standard of accuracy of survey on which it was based is subsequently maintained. Arrangements were also made for the establishment of much closer liaison between the General Registration and Survey Branches of the Department. The cadastral plan prepared by the Survey Branch should at all times be the graphic complement of the Land Register prepared by the General Registration Branch. In the absence of close liaison between the two Branches, there is apt to be discrepancy between the cadastral plan and the Register.

Co-operative Societies.

At the end of the year there were 324 co-operative credit societies with a membership of 16,600. There were also 14 co-operative societies with 320 members.

Chamber of Commerce.

The Cyprus Chamber of Commerce was legally registered under the Companies (Limited Liability) Law of 1922 on the 29th of April, 1927. It was funded with the view of fostering the trade of the Colony by promoting a spirit of co-operative enterprise amongst the local merchants, and by facilitating commercial relationships with abroad. The Chamber is working in close connexion with the London Chamber of Commerce, the Federation of British Industries, and the Federation of Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire.

Loan Commissioners.

The Loan Commissioners continued the issue of loans to public bodies, and sums amounting to £856 were lent to municipal corporations and village communities for the improvement of water supplies and other works of public utility.

APPENDIX.

PUBLICATIONS OF GENERAL INTEREST OBTAINABLE FROM THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE, NICOSIA, AND ELSEWHERE.

Title.	Price. s. cp.
*Annual Report (Governor's)—1930 to 1933 (per copy)	1 6 to 2 6
*Bibliography of Cyprus, by G. Jeffrey—1929	2 4½
Blue Book (Annual) to 1933	4 0
*Census Report, 1931 (without abstracts)	2 0
*Census Report, 1931 (with abstracts)	7 0
*Chronology of Cyprus, by Sir R. Storrs—1930	2 0
†Cyprus Agricultural Journal (quarterly) per copy	0 3
"Cyprus" (a pamphlet) by the Trade Commissioner for Cyprus in London	0 2
Department of Antiquities Report No. 2—1934	4 0
*Disturbances in Cyprus in 1931	1 0
Famagusta: A short guide to—by R. Gunnis	0 4½
*Financial and Economic Resources of Cyprus, Report on, by Sir Ralph Oakden—1934	6 0
*Forests of Cyprus, by Dr. A. H. Unwin—1927	2 4½
*Handbook of Cyprus, 1930, by Sir R. Storrs and B. J. O'Brien	7 4½
*Historic Monuments of Cyprus, by G. Jeffrey—1928	7 4½
Historical and Architectural Buildings in Cyprus, by G. Jeffrey—1932	1 0
Historical and Architectural Buildings in Cyprus, by G. Jeffrey—1933	1 0
Report on present position of Ancient Monuments of Cyprus, by Sir Charles Peers—1934	0 5
*Rural Life Survey, Cyprus, 1930 (with maps)	5 0
*Rural Life Survey, Cyprus, 1930 (without maps)	2 6
Statistics of Imports, Exports and Shipping, year ended 31-12-33	1 4½

MAPS.

(Obtainable from the Director of Land Registration and Surveys, Nicosia.)

Cyprus, Motor Map—8 miles to an inch, layered, coloured, mounted and folded—1931	2 0
Cyprus—5½ miles to an inch—uncoloured—1931	0 4
Cyprus—4 miles to an inch—Administration Map	1 0
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Troödos Hill Resorts. Visitors' Map—1 mile to an inch—contoured, coloured, mounted and folded, 1932	2 0

* Obtainable also from the Crown Agents for the Colonies, 4, Millbank, Westminster, London, S.W.1.

†Obtainable from the Agricultural Department, Nicosia, Cyprus, only.

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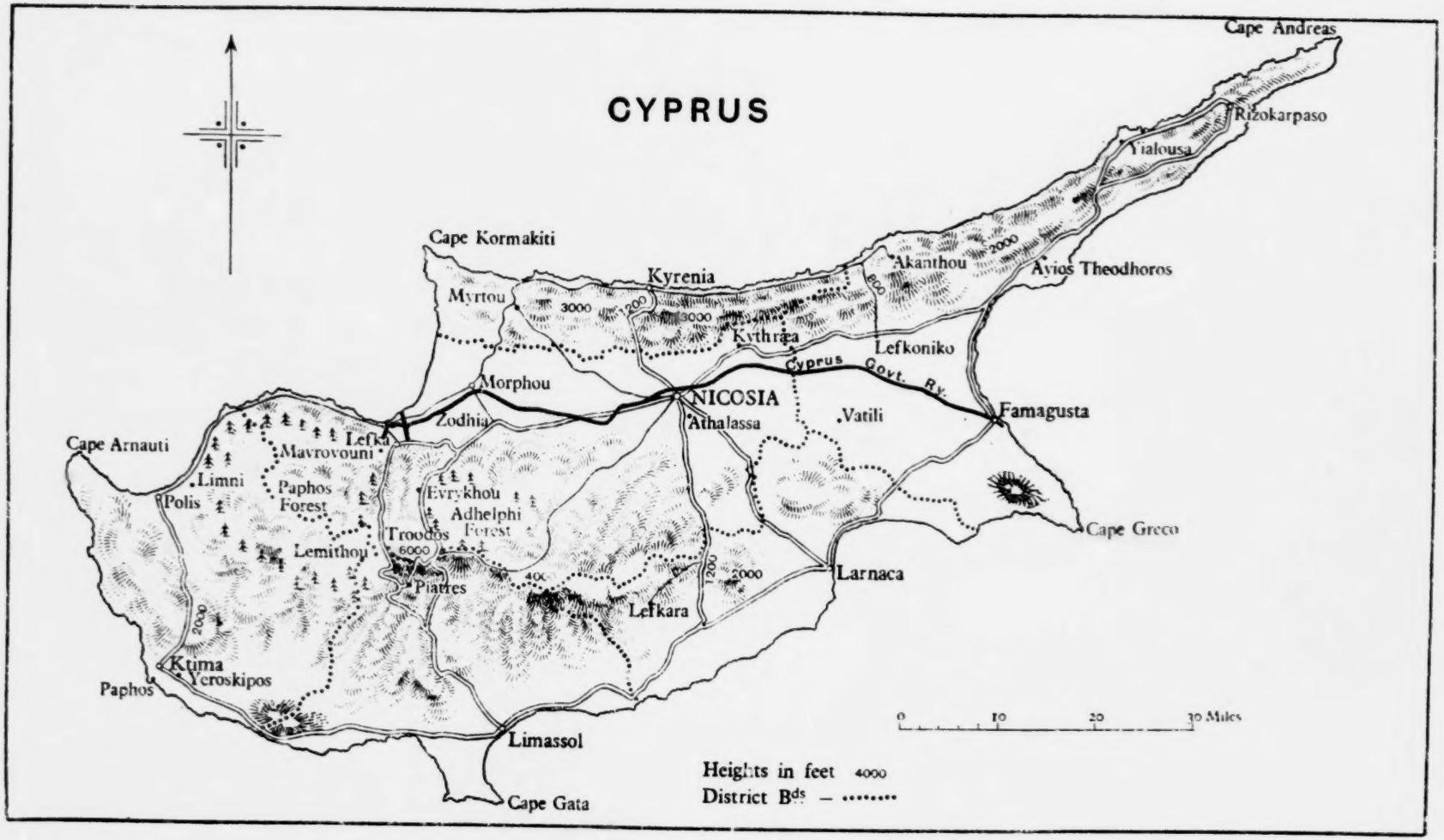

Reports, etc., of Imperial and Colonial Interest

MIGRATION.

Report to the Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs of the Inter-Departmental Committee on Migration Policy. [Cmd. 4689.] 1*s.* 6*d.* (1*s.* 8*d.*)

MALTA.

Report of Royal Commission, 1931. [Cmd. 3993.] 3*s.* 6*d.* (3*s.* 11*d.*).

Minutes of Evidence. [Colonial No. 68.] 5*s.* (5*s.* 9*d.*).

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE, 1930.

Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3717.] 2*s.* (2*s.* 2*d.*).

Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3718.] 4*s.* (4*s.* 4*d.*).

Report of the Conference on Standardisation. (Including Resolutions adopted by the Imperial Conference). [Cmd. 3715.] 3*d.* (3½*d.*).

COLONIAL OFFICE CONFERENCE, 1930.

Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3628.] 2*s.* (2*s.* 2*d.*).

Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3629.] 3*s.* (3*s.* 3*d.*).

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Native Affairs Department Annual Report for 1932. 3s. (3s. 4d.).

Report by the Financial Commissioner (Lord Moyne) on Certain Questions in Kenya. May, 1932. [Cmd. 4093.] 2*s.* (2*s.* 2*d.*).

KENYA, UGANDA, AND THE TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

Railway Rates and Finance. Report by Mr. Roger Gibb, September, 1932. [Cmd. 4235.] 1*s.* 6*d.* (1*s.* 7*d.*).

TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

Report by Sir Sydney Armitage Smith, K.B.E., C.B., on a Financial Mission. [Cmd. 4182.] 2*s.* 6*d.* (2*s.* 8*d.*).

East African Agricultural Research Station, Amani. Sixth Annual Report, 1933-34. [Colonial No. 100.] 1*s.* (1*s.* 1*d.*).

BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE.

Financial and Economic Position. Report of Commission, March, 1933. [Cmd. 4368.] 3*s.* 6*d.* (3*s.* 9*d.*).

SWAZILAND.

Financial and Economic Situation. Report of Commission. [Cmd. 4114.] 2*s.* 6*d.* (2*s.* 9*d.*).

MALAYA.

Report of Brigadier-General Sir S. H. Wilson, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.B.E., on his visit during 1932. [Cmd. 4276.] 1*s.* (1*s.* 1*d.*).

SEYCHELLES.

Financial Situation. Report of Commission, July, 1933. [Colonial No. 90.] 1*s.* 3*d.* (1*s.* 5*d.*).

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Financial Situation. Report of Commission, December, 1931. [Cmd. 4034.] 4*s.* 6*d.* (4*s.* 10*d.*).

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BRITISH HONDURAS.

Financial and Economic Position. Report of Commissioner, March, 1934. [Cmd. 4586.] 4*s.* 6*d.* (4*s.* 10*d.*).

BRITISH GUIANA.

Financial Situation. Report of Commission, June, 1931. [Cmd. 3938.] 1*s.* (1*s.* 2*d.*).

THE LEEWARD ISLANDS AND ST. LUCIA.

Report by Sir Sydney Armitage Smith, K.B.E., C.B., on a Financial Mission, October, 1931. [Cmd. 3996.] 2*s.* (2*s.* 2*d.*).

PALESTINE.

Report on Immigration, Land Settlement and Development, by Sir John Hope Simpson, C.I.E., 1930. [Cmd. 3686.] 3*s.* (3*s.* 3*d.*).

Appendix to Report, containing Maps. [Cmd. 3687.] 2*s.* (2*s.* 3*d.*).

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I.—GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE AND HISTORY.

Geography.

The island of Cyprus, situated in the eastern Mediterranean between 34° 33′ and 35° 41′ N. latitude and between 32° 20′ and 34° 35′ E. longitude, is about 140 miles in greatest length from east to west and about 40 miles in greatest breadth from north to south. A narrow range of limestone mountains, with an average height of 2,000 feet, extends along the northern coast, and an extensive group of mountains, culminating in Mount Olympus, 6,406 feet above the sea, fills the south-western part of the island. Between these ranges lies the fertile Mesaoria plain.

Mails from the United Kingdom reach Cyprus via Brindisi or Port Said, from which it is distant at the nearest point 249 miles. The crossing from Larnaca or Famagusta on the south-east coast to Beirut or Haifa is accomplished in a night, and the strait between the north coast and the southern shores of Asia Minor is at Kyrenia 45 miles wide. Cyprus is connected by regular services with Egypt, Syria, Palestine, Turkey, Greece, Italy, and France.

Climate.

The climate of Cyprus is, generally speaking, temperate and healthy, though the excessive heat of the plains during the summer is trying to Europeans. The heat is, however, dry, except on the coast, and the winters are cold and invigorating. There are numerous resorts in the hills at altitudes varying from 6,000 to 2,000 feet, such as Mount Troödos or Kantara, where the summer season, lasting from May to the end of September, can be passed in eminently healthy surroundings and without discomfort or inconvenience. The maximum temperature at Nicosia for 1935 was 106° F. and the minimum 33° F. The rainfall for the last ten years has averaged 20·47 inches per annum. The mean rainfall for the year was 22·16 inches. The highest rainfall for the year was 57·61 inches recorded at Troödos Forest Station and the lowest 6·66 inches recorded at Alethrico.

History.

Cyprus was the centre of Aegean civilization 2,000 years before the Christian era, and Phoenician and Greek colonies were established there at a very early date. It would appear, indeed, to have been colonized in the Mycenaean age, and probably was used as a base for those assaults by the Achaeans on the power of Egypt and of the Hittites, which took place in the century before the Trojan war. The island is alluded to in both the Iliad and Odyssey by Homer to whom it was known as the home of Aphrodite, whose chief sanctuary and altar of incense were at Paphos. It was conquered by the Egyptians in the sixth century B.C. and later absorbed into the Persian Empire. Evagoras, a native-born king, succeeded in the fifth century B.C. in raising Cyprus to a position of independence but on his death it again fell into the power of Persia and in due course to Alexander the Great. At the division of Alexander's Empire, Cyprus passed to Egypt, until in 58 B.C. it became a Roman province, falling, on the division of the Roman Empire, under the rule of the Byzantine Emperor.

In A.D. 1184 the Governor of Cyprus, Isaac Comnenus, revolted and maintained his independence until 1191, when Richard Coeur de Lion of England, on his way to the Crusades, landed, and in a sharp campaign of a few weeks conquered the island. Richard sold it to Guy de Lusignan, the King of Jerusalem, and the Lusignan dynasty ruled the island until 1489, although from 1378 to 1464 the Genoese Republic exercised a suzerainty over a part of the Kingdom. In 1489 Cyprus fell to the Republic of Venice, who held it until it was wrested from them by the Turks in 1571, in the sultanate of Selim II.

In 1878 the island passed under the administration of Great Britain, and, on the outbreak of war with Turkey in 1914, was annexed to the British Crown by Order in Council of 5th November,

1914. The annexation has been formally recognized by Turkey under the Treaty of Lausanne, which was ratified on 6th August, 1924.

In 1925, Letters Patent formally elevating Cyprus to the status of a Colony and constituting the office of Governor of the Colony in place of that of High Commissioner were passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom, dated 10th March.

In October, 1931, the agitation spread by the protagonists of the " Union with Greece " movement culminated in riots, as a result of which certain constitutional changes were made as described in the following chapter.

Historical Remains and Antiquities.

Cyprus is rich in archaeological and antiquarian interest and has remains and monuments ranging from the pre-historic to the Turkish through the Phoenician, Greek, Roman, Byzantine, Gothic and Renaissance periods which are a unique possession of the Empire and a priceless heritage.

The opening of the year saw the beginning of the activities of the newly formed Antiquities Department. The Director of Antiquities had arrived in Cyprus in November, 1934; and he was followed in December by the Chief Foreman, who had been seconded from H.M. Office of Works for a period of two years, to enable a body of masons to be trained in the preservation of monuments. Early in 1935 serious work began at Famagusta and throughout the year the volume of work increased as trained men became available. By November the work on six monuments was in charge of capable men needing only occasional supervision. Buildings treated included the following:—

In Famagusta: St. Symeon's Chapel (completed), St. George of the Greeks (over half completed), St. George of the Latins, the Carmelite Church, various parts of the fortifications, and a number of minor repairs.

In Nicosia: St. Nicholas (the Bedestan) and the Famagusta Gate in co-operation with the Municipality.

Elsewhere: The Church of St. Evlalios, Lambousa; The Royal Chapel, Pyrga; and the Belvedere of St. Hilarion Castle.

In addition many of the blocked fortifications of Famagusta were opened up and cleared. Funds expended included £1,250 collected by the Cyprus Committee, £250 from the Government, and some £80 from the Antiquities Fund.

With the help of a grant of £1,000 from the Carnegie Corporation through the Empire Grants Committee of the Museums Association of Great Britain, the complete re-organization of the Cyprus Museum was taken in hand. Half the courtyard was roofed and made into a students' gallery, together with the old cloisters which were walled in. The complete floor of the Museum, which had been very damp and cold, was laid with concrete and tiles. Lavatories and other additions were made. Considerable progress was made

in re-arranging the exhibits and in cataloguing them. The Curator of the Cyprus Museum continued his investigation of the neolithic site at Erimi and made important discoveries.

The new Antiquities Law was enacted on the last day of the year.

Languages.

The chief language of the country is a local dialect of modern Greek, often very corrupt but retaining a number of archaisms and showing traces of the island's history in the large proportion of words borrowed from French, Italian, and Turkish sources. Osmanli Turkish, somewhat archaic and (in the villages) free from Persian and Arabic forms, is spoken by the Mohammedans, who, however, as a general rule are familiar with Greek. The new Turkish alphabet became obligatory for all official purposes in 1932, and is now in general use. The knowledge of English is rapidly becoming more widely diffused, and, save in the most remote villages, there is usually to be found someone who can speak and even read and write it. In a less degree, French is spoken by the more educated classes.

II.—GOVERNMENT.

Previous to November, 1931, the Government of the Colony was regulated by Letters Patent bearing date 10th March, 1925, which provided for administration by a Governor aided by an Executive and a Legislative Council. The Executive Council consisted then of four official and three unofficial members. The Legislative Council consisted of the Governor (who normally presided), nine official members, and fifteen elected members, three chosen by the Mohammedan and twelve by the non-Mohammedan voters. The Council could be prorogued or dissolved by the Governor, if he thought fit, and had in any event to be dissolved at the end of five years.

In consequence of the riots of 1931, the Legislative Council but not the Executive Council was abolished by Letters Patent bearing date 12th November, 1931, and power to legislate was granted to the Governor.

In October of 1933 an Advisory Council, on an informal basis, was established in order that there might be a channel through which to obtain the views of the community on questions of legislation and other matters of importance affecting the relations of the Government and the people. The Council consists of members of the Executive Council, of which the present composition is four officials and two unofficials, together with other members to be annually selected from the unofficial community. The five persons who served for 1934 were re-appointed to serve for 1935.

For administrative purposes the Colony is divided into districts, namely, Nicosia, Larnaca, Limassol, Famagusta, Kyrenia, and Paphos. In each the Government is represented by a Commissioner.

A description of the judicial organization appears under Chapter XIII.

Fourteen municipal corporations are established under the provisions of the Municipal Corporations Laws, 1930 and 1934. Their councils are responsible, generally speaking, for conservancy and the preservation of public health and safety within the municipal limits. They contribute towards the cost of maintenance of public hospitals, and of infant-welfare centres established with the authority of the Social Hygiene Council within municipal limits. Their powers include borrowing money or compulsorily acquiring land for purposes of public utility, making by-laws, granting gratuities and pensions to municipal employees, undertaking or assisting charitable or educational schemes, and establishing markets and parks or other places of recreation.

The more important of the powers of municipal councils are exercised subject to the approval of the Governor or of the Governor-in-Council.

III.—POPULATION.

Since 1881 a decennial census of the population has been taken. In 1881 the population was 186,173. The population of Cyprus as revealed by the census of 1931 has nearly doubled itself in the past fifty years. The actual return in 1931 was 347,959, representing a density of 97·1 to the square mile. The estimated population in 1935 was 365,372, an increase of 17,413 or 4·7 per cent.

Race in the Near East is inseparably linked up with religion. Cyprus is a land of many creeds, and in differentiating sociologically between the various elements of the population it is easiest to follow these natural lines. The bulk of the inhabitants of the island are of the Orthodox Greek-Christian faith and belong to the Autocephalous Church of Cyprus; somewhat over one-fifth are Mohammedans. A certain number of villages are exclusively either Mohammedan or Greek-Christian, but the majority are inhabited by members of both communities. There is also an Armenian community, which tends steadily to increase, and a distinct, though not numerous, Latin colony.

The following are the more important vital statistics :—

	1934.	*Per 1,000 of population as estimated at 30th June, 1934.*	*1935.*	*Per 1,000 of population as estimated at 30th June, 1935.*
Births	10,852	30·1	11,735	32·3
Deaths	4,757	13·2	4,976	13·6
Marriages	2,982	8·2	3,399	9·3
Infantile Mortality (deaths under one year)	1,399	121·8*	1,419	120·0*

* Rate per 1,000 births.

The numbers of persons who entered and left Cyprus during the year were 9,471 and 9,868 respectively, but it is not possible

to say what proportion were emigrants and immigrants proper. A certain number of Cypriots found employment in the Belgian Congo and other parts of Central Africa. There was a considerable exodus of young Cypriots to London in search of employment. Cyprus does not afford a field for immigration to any large extent, but a small number of recent immigrants of alien race are to be found near Famagusta and Larnaca and are mainly engaged in citrus planting.

As in previous years, the summer resorts of Troödos, Platres, Prodhromos, and Pedhoulas attracted many visitors from Egypt, Syria, and Palestine.

IV.—HEALTH.

Except for the endemic prevalence of malaria the climate is healthy, and with proper precautions there should be no difficulty in enjoying complete immunity from this disease. Cyprus is free from plague, typhus, and other virulent diseases common in the Near East. Generally speaking, conditions of health and sanitation are satisfactory and are improving. The Medical Department exercises a general control, with a staff including 55 medical practitioners, 56 nurses and attendants, 28 compounders, three Government midwives, and seven clerks; it also undertakes the training of midwives, probationer nurses, and sanitary inspectors.

The amount spent by the Department in 1935 was £52,436

Prevalent Diseases.

The most prevalent diseases are noted below. Statistics for the mortality arising therefrom are not available.

Malaria is met with in all its forms throughout the island; the intensity of the general infection varies with the rainfall. In 1935, the incidence of malaria was comparatively high owing to the heavy rainfall. The number of malaria cases reported was 17,917 as compared with 11,665 in 1934 and 10,145 in 1933.

Venereal diseases are common, but syphilis is decreasing.

A campaign against trachoma has been in existence for the past few years. Over 8,000 cases were treated in 1935. The results of treatment are good, and propaganda, in the form of lectures and cinema demonstrations, is beginning to bear fruit.

In 1935, 223 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis were notified as compared with 233 in 1934, 133 cases of dysentery as compared with 377 in 1934, and 548 cases of typhoid fever as compared with 411 in 1934.

Provision for treatment, etc.

There are Government hospitals at Nicosia and Limassol and state-aided hospitals at Larnaca, Famagusta, Paphos and Kyrenia. The accommodation in these hospitals is 278 beds and 23 cots. The total number of admissions in 1935 was 4,852 as compared with 5,220 in 1934. The Government also maintains a Leper Farm

and Hospital, a Mental Hospital, and a Sanatorium for the treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis. There were 102 lepers in the Leper Farm on the 31st December, 1935, as compared with 88 twelve months previously; admissions to the Leper Farm Hospital, which has 12 beds, were 94 in 1935 as against 84 in 1934. The Mental Hospital contains accommodation for 194 patients. Admissions in 1935 numbered 47 as compared with 52 in 1934; at the end of the year, 230 patients were under treatment as against 183 at the end of 1934. The sanatorium, which has 40 beds, admitted 45 patients as against 62 in 1934.

Two small private hospitals are maintained by mining companies, one at Amiandos and one at Pendayia. There are also six small rural hospitals maintained by voluntary contributions. They render medical relief to indigent persons and persons requiring special nursing and medical assistance. They are also used by the Medical Department in case of epidemics.

A well-equipped laboratory is available at Nicosia for bacteriological and analytical work under a bacteriologist and an analytical chemist.

X-ray equipment is available at Nicosia, Limassol, Larnaca, Famagusta and Paphos, and electro-therapeutic treatment and radium therapy at Nicosia.

Clinics, dispensaries, etc.—Venereal diseases clinics under the charge of specialist medical officers exist at Nicosia, Famagusta, Larnaca, Limassol and Paphos. Eye clinics are attached to all general hospitals. Twenty-three rural dispensaries, each under the charge of a medical officer, are maintained in different parts of the country. There are three travelling oculists and three honorary dentists.

Disease Prevention.

Malaria.—The sanitary staff deal with river-beds near villages and drains and streams, and with the making of new drains; they cover, fill, or oil the wells, and in suitable cases stock tanks with fish. In some areas paris green dust is sprayed. Inspections of premises are carried out. Free quinine is issued to all schools, to the poor, and to Government officials.

Propaganda in the form of lectures, pamphlets, and cinema films is employed.

Venereal diseases.—There are prophylactic centres in the principal towns, the increase in attendance at which shows that the public are becoming increasingly alive to the value of prophylaxis. Propaganda is carried out by means of lectures and films.

Enteric.—Wherever the disease breaks out, anti-typhoid inoculation is offered, and a small temporary hospital established.

Smallpox.—During the year, 8,117 persons were vaccinated. No case of smallpox occurred.

The adulteration of food stuffs is controlled by the Analytical Chemist.

Quarantine duties are undertaken by Government medical officers; there is one large quarantine station near Larnaca and a smaller one in Larnaca. During the year under review Miss Melahat Houloussi, Sanitary Inspector, 1st Grade, proceeded to Kavalla, Greece, to study malaria research work under Dr. M. A. Barber of the Rockefeller Foundation.

Health promotion.

Infant welfare centres exist at Nicosia, Larnaca, Limassol, and Famagusta, and a nursery for somewhat older children at Limassol. A Baby Show and Health Exhibition was held at Nicosia in October, 1935.

Rural Medical Officers inspect schools at intervals and supply drugs, particularly for eye diseases. School dental clinics exist in five districts and free treatment is given to poor children. The Medical Department employs a Medical Officer for schools in Paphos district. Of recent years there has been a marked improvement in school sanitation.

Lectures are given in various parts of the island on matters connected with public health. The main objective is to inculcate habits of personal hygiene and to awaken a consciousness of individual responsibility for the protection of the community.

V.—HOUSING.

(*a*) *In villages.*—The construction of the villages is a reminder of ancient times when men crowded together on account of fear. The houses are built close together, the streets are narrow, and only in front of the church or mosque is there any open space. The houses in the hills are built of stone, and in the plains of mud-brick on a stone plinth. The roofs are of beaten clay or, where they are available, of tiles, whilst the floors are of beaten earth or paving stones. A courtyard entered by a double door surrounds each house, which usually consists of one long, low room with one or two small openings, closed by wooden shutters, to serve as windows. In almost every village, however, are to be found a certain number of two-storied houses owned by the more prosperous people. Drain-pipe openings high up in the wall allow the smoke of a fire to drift out. In the hill villages there are rough fire-places with old petroleum tins acting as chimney-pots.

There are glass windows in 10 to 15 per cent. of the houses mostly of recent construction and belonging to the more well-to-do peasants in the large villages. As a general rule it may be stated that the whole family lives, eats, and sleeps in the same room except in the case of well-off Mohammedans and a certain number of the richer Greek-Christians. Among the latter it is a custom of long standing and does not wholly depend on financial circumstances.

Oxen are to be found on the average in 50 per cent. of the rooms. This is partly due to necessity owing to lack of funds for stabling, partly also to convenience, since during working times oxen are fed through the night; they also give warmth during the cold weather.

The houses are warm in winter and cool in summer. Damp-proof courses are not used, and sanitary arrangements are practically non-existent.

The houses are in almost all cases owned by the peasants who live in them.

(*b*) *In towns.*—There has recently been considerable activity in house-building in the towns, and the acute shortage of better-class houses which existed some years ago has almost disappeared. The new houses are of an improved type, and stone is replacing mud-brick in many cases. The older houses have much the same defects as those in the villages. No damp-proof course is noticeable. There is a tendency to build cellars for washing-rooms, which are generally insanitary, and to put in small unventilated rooms where no sunlight can penetrate. Water-closets are being increasingly installed, but with little uniformity of type or means of disposal of the effluent.

In recent years by-laws were made by the various municipal corporations under the Municipal Corporations Laws, 1930 and 1934, and received the approval of the Governor. These by-laws, in the case of the larger municipalities, make obligatory the provision of proper sanitary conveniences in all premises within the municipal limits, and prescribe certain uniform requirements in connexion therewith. Power is given to the sanitary authorities to enter and inspect any premises in order to ascertain whether the relevant regulations have been complied with. The by-laws also contain certain provisions as to buildings and streets, and control the undesirable blocking of streets by the construction of balconies and kiosks.

Under Law 25 of 1927, building committees were appointed and given effective control over building operations and road construction on State land. The provisions of this law have helped to prevent the haphazard erection of buildings and overcrowding.

Under the provisions of various laws the old narrow streets, typical of Eastern countries, in the towns are being adequately widened as opportunity arises.

The houses in the towns are often owned by those who live in them.

General.

Improvement in housing accommodation must spread from the towns outwards; in the villages, where the people have long been familiar and not discontented with old-established conditions, and where they are slow to appreciate the findings of modern science, progress must inevitably be slow.

VI.—PRODUCTION.

Agriculture.

Cyprus is essentially an agricultural country, and the majority of the population consists of peasant proprietors or tenants farming their own lands or on their own account. Farms, on a larger scale, known locally as chiftliks, exist, but it is on the peasant proprietor or smallholder that the agricultural prosperity of the island has hitherto mainly depended.

There was an average rainfall in the year 1935. The winter rains had started late in 1934 and good rains continued from the beginning of 1935 throughout the growing season and the production of cereals was up to the average. Climatic conditions during the summer were normal.

Wheat.—The area under wheat was normal, but production was 2,414,044 *kilés** as against 2,126,011 *kilés* in 1934. This constitutes one of the highest figures recorded for the last decade. Prices continued to be low owing to the low price of imported flour.

Barley.—Although the area under barley in 1935 decreased by 9 per cent. as compared with 1934, production reached the figure of 2,465,056 *kilés* as compared with 2,206,667 *kilés* in 1934. The recently revived export trade to the United Kingdom continued but with rather poorer prices. The total export to the United Kingdom in 1935 was 191,389 *kilés* valued £17,483.

Carobs.—Production further increased by 7,545 tons over the 1934 figures, reaching 35,170 tons for the island, but this is still below the previous average. The trees are only recovering very slowly from the effects of the successive droughts experienced a few years ago. Improved prices were maintained throughout the year, but at the close of this period a falling off was noticed. Total exports and value respectively were 19,889 tons and £82,792.

Olives.—The crop showed a further improvement, but the damage caused by *Dacus Oleae* in certain localities was unfortunately very heavy. The estimated production of olives and olive oil was 7,505,374 *okes*† and 1,570,727 *okes* respectively, as compared with 6,164,029 *okes* and 1,510,885 *okes* in 1934.

Cotton.—The area under cotton was increased by more than 60 per cent. over that of 1934 and the production was more than double that of 1934. The figures of production are 55,872 cwt. for 1935 and 22,208 cwt. for 1934. An increase in the amount of water available for irrigation and the useful spring rains were responsible for this improvement. Export trade in cotton was well maintained and the prices were satisfactory.

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* The *kilé* is a local measure equal to a bushel.

† The *oke* is a local weight equal to 2¾lb. 800 *okes* = 1 ton.

Flax.—There was an increase in the area under flax in 1935, but this was mainly for linseed production. Owing to general restriction in the overseas markets, fibre production was not encouraged. However, there was an increase in total of fibre exported during 1935 as compared with the previous year. The difficulties experienced in the market in competing with the fibres from other countries have been the cause of curtailment in the cultivation of imported varieties of flax.

Tobacco.—The area under cultivation was half of that in 1934 and the production proportionately low. Since March, 1935, the export of yellow-leaf tobacco is allowed only under a licence to export. The production in 1935 was 198,219 *okes* yellow leaf and 32,568 *okes* fumigated tobacco as compared with 316,906 *okes* yellow leaf and 254,180 *okes* fumigated tobacco in 1934. Cultivation and trade in fumigated tobacco is falling off.

Potatoes.—The additional water available for irrigation was responsible for a further increase in acreage and production of both summer and winter potatoes. The production which was estimated at 433,142 cwt. is nearly 25 per cent. more than that of 1934 which was 337,200 cwt. Prices fluctuated according to season and demand but were on the whole satisfactory. Exports continued throughout the year and the total export was 11,712 tons valued £67,651. Owing to the strict control exercised by the Produce Inspection Service, growers and merchants have realized the necessity of taking all possible measures to reduce the incidence of tuber moth.

Onions.—The acreage of onions was above normal and the production exceeded the 1934 crop by 12,000 cwt. reaching 80,424 cwt. as against 68,338 cwt. in 1934. The production of onion sets also was satisfactory. In 1935 75,574 cwt. onions were exported, valued £10,999, as compared with 46,282 cwt., valued £6,422, in 1934.

Vetches and legumes.—The acreage of all leguminous crops considerably increased and production was very satisfactory. Cultivated area and production of haricot beans exceeded that of any previous year.

Cumin seed and Aniseed.—The cultivation of cumin has now taken an important place in agricultural output in all parts of the Island. The good prices realized in previous years encouraged farmers to turn their attention to this crop, and both area and production in 1935 were a record, the estimated production being 23,532 cwt. A fall in demand and large stocks remaining unsold did not discourage growers and a still further increase in area is expected in the future. The market for aniseed has declined in recent years and consequently the area under cultivation has been much restricted. Exports of cumin in 1935 were 19,941 cwt., valued at £32,084, as compared with 12,267 cwt., valued at £21,681, in 1934.

Citrus fruit.—Extension of citrus plantations continued. The 1935-6 crop was good in quality and quantity. Exports in 1935

were not very satisfactory mainly on account of unsatisfactory shipping arrangements. The number of oranges exported in 1935 amounted to 23,124,007, valued at £41,200, as compared with 30,779,362, valued at £58,828, in 1934. The export trade in lemons was considerably increased. The number of lemons exported was 8,277,099, which exceeds the numbers exported in 1934 by nearly 5,000,000. In order that Cyprus may maintain its place in a highly competitive market, consignments are submitted to strict inspection before export and proper grading and packing is insisted upon.

Vineyards and wine.—This industry is well established, especially in the Limassol and Paphos districts. Several varieties of ordinary red and white table wines are produced, and, in addition, a wine called commandaria is made from half-dried grapes and possesses a distinctive flavour. Besides local consumption, there is a considerable export.

Owing to improved climatic conditions, new planting of vines took place on a larger scale.

In new plantations, cultivators are giving attention to improved table grape varieties as well as to those varieties best suited for wine making.

The production of grapes was estimated at 49 million *okes*, which exceeds last year's production by 10 million *okes* and is approaching the average normal production. The quality of the grapes was satisfactory. The export of grapes was 23,338 cwt., valued at £7,767, as compared with 18,344 cwt., valued at £6,097, in 1934.

Raisin-making continued to the same extent as in previous years in spite of discouraging marketing conditions. The price remains very low and demand is very sporadic, largely owing to restriction in the German market, formerly the largest consuming centre. Production is estimated at 4,762 tons, as compared with 4,375 tons in 1934. Exports amounted to 36,319 cwt., valued at £17,222, as against 49,615 cwt., valued at £40,479, in 1934.

The export of wine to the British Empire is regulated by a law of 1928 which aims at preventing the export of wines of an inferior quality which might prejudicially affect the trade. The export of wines to the United Kingdom in 1935 was 232,618 gallons, as compared with 221,259 gallons in 1934. There was an improvement in the export of wines during 1935, the figures being 1,184,267 gallons, valued at £49,837, in 1935, as compared with 767,442 gallons, valued at £37,429, in 1934. This improvement is due to the more favourable tariffs introduced in Egypt towards the close of the year 1934. The export trade in brandy was well maintained, and 111,190 gallons of grape juice, valued at £8,647, was exported during the year, of which 104,755 gallons, valued at £8,148, went to the United Kingdom.

Figs, apples, pears, quinces, melons, and mosfila (a local variety of hawthorn from which an excellent jelly is prepared) were also grown chiefly for local consumption. Plums, peaches, apricots and kaishas (a variety of white apricot peculiar to Cyprus) were grown

and exported in small quantities. Considerable quantities of cherries were exported to Palestine and Egypt. Kaishas and figs are dried, but the consumption is mainly local; bottling and canning are still in their infancy. Other fruits of commercial importance are hazel nuts and walnuts.

Agricultural Pests.

A small campaign was carried out against locusts (*Dociostaurus maroccanus*) the numbers of which were greater than in 1934 when they were the least on record. The usual campaign against hornets was carried out, some 23,398 nests being poisoned. Queen hornets were also purchased in the early part of the year. There was a noticeable increase in the interest taken by fruit-growers in protecting their crops from pests, and an increased amount of spraying was carried out against the codling moth on apples and red scale on citrus trees, the white oil emulsion used in the latter treatment being imported by merchants, one firm also importing spraying machines for sale and hire.

A survey of the area in and near Limassol which was found in 1934 to be infected with the scale insect *Lepidosaphes Beckii* showed that it was still abundant, and the fumigation of the citrus trees in the area was repeated. Damage was caused to artichokes in several areas by caterpillars of *Pyrameis cardui* following the appearance of large numbers of adults of this species.

Plant diseases.

Climatic conditions were on the whole favourable to plant diseases. Rusts on cereals were more severe than they had been since 1931.

Urocystis tritici Koern was prevalent in all wheat-growing districts. Seed treatment for head smuts of cereals, sulphur for barley and copper carbonate for wheat, is now being practised by an increasing number of farmers.

" Chocolate Spot " of field beans has been shown to be due to the fungus *Botrytis Fabae* Sardina.

A severe wilt disease of potatoes not previously noted was found to be caused by *S. Pythium aphanider-matum* (Eds) Fitzpat.

Experiments are in progress to determine the cause of a blemish of citrus fruits from the Lefka and Morphou districts.

Wastage of citrus in transit to the United Kingdom has shown no abatement. Trials have been carried out on consignments of fruit both in Cyprus and in the United Kingdom. Treatment with " Shirlan " and the use of iodized wraps showed considerable promise.

Irrigation.

Three irrigation reservoirs are situated in the eastern Mesaoria and are under the supervision of an irrigation superintendent.

It is now generally considered that Cyprus is by natural configuration unsuited for the construction of irrigation works on a

large scale, and that the best method of conserving the water supply of the country is by afforestation. The provision and utilization of water supplies are of paramount importance to the country. Encouragement is afforded to the extension of irrigation by exploring for artesian supplies, by the sinking of chains of wells, and by the use of mechanical means to raise to the surface subterranean water, of which a sufficient quantity is available in most parts of the island. The gardens and orchards at Famagusta are an instructive example of the results that can be attained by development of underground water supplies on individual properties.

Agricultural Experiments and Education.

Development work at the Central Experimental Farm continued as funds permitted, and experiments with cereals, cotton, and other field crops were continued. Trials with vines were continued at the Viticultural Station, Saittas, with hardy fruits at the Deciduous Fruit Station, Trikoukkiá, and with citrus fruits at the Citrus Experimental Grove, Famagusta.

A successful experimental shipment of " new " potatoes to the United Kingdom was made during February and it is believed that a small export trade in this commodity may be established. Trial shipments of table grapes were also made to the United Kingdom, but these were not successful, the total time of transit proving too long for this highly perishable product.

The number of school gardens maintained under the scheme run by the Department of Agriculture in co-operation with the Department of Education was 289. In addition to agricultural instructions given in schools by schoolmasters, District Agricultural Officers and Agricultural Assistants paid frequent visits to schools giving lectures and practical demonstrations with special reference to seasonal and local conditions.

Veterinary Services.

Climatic conditions during the year favoured the growth of pasture and fodder crops, and a definite improvement was noticeable in the general condition of all stock. The lambing season was early and successful, and the abortion rate was low.

Further progress has been made in the introduction of treatment for external and internal parasites of sheep and goats. There are now 41 sheep-dipping swim baths in the Colony, most of which have been provided by village funds. Sheep dips and drugs for treatment of internal parasites have been issued free of charge to an increased extent.

The campaign against anthrax has proved to be most satisfactory. The number of animals vaccinated by the Veterinary Service was 623,288, an increase of 132,312 over the number treated in 1934. No cases of anthrax occurred in vaccinated sheep during the year and only a very few cases were observed in goats. Prior

to the commencement of this campaign, it was estimated that the value of animals which died of this disease amounted to £20,000 per annum—the losses during 1934 and 1935 are estimated at less than £600 per annum.

The Veterinary Service continued to provide for the registration and inspection of cowsheds and dairies and to inculcate modern methods in the construction of cowsheds and in the marketing of milk. All milk from registered dairies is produced from tuberculin-tested cows and there are adequate supplies of cooled and bottled milk available in Nicosia, Limassol, Kyrenia, and Troödos.

Further progress has been made in the conditions in which animals are slaughtered at the municipal abattoirs at Nicosia, Limassol, Larnaca, and Famagusta, in which towns the meat-inspection is under the supervision of the Veterinary Service. Advice has also been given to other municipal councils and village authorities in regard to abattoir construction and management. Humane slaughtering methods have been adopted, without legislation, in the principal towns and health resorts of the Colony.

The Importation of Dogs Order, 1935, permits the importation of dogs from any country subject to detention in quarantine for not less than six months. Previously dogs could only be imported from the United Kingdom.

Animal Husbandry and Live-stock.

The Government maintains a 250-acre stock farm, at Athalassa, four miles from Nicosia. This farm was first opened in 1902 and the following stock are now maintained at it:—A herd of dairy cattle including Shorthorns and Kerries, horses, large black pigs, Maltese goats, a flock of native fat-tailed sheep, and three breeds of poultry (Rhode Island Red, White Leghorn, and Light Sussex).

All surplus stock are sold either at the farm or at some of the principal fairs held in the island. Thoroughbred stallions, jack donkeys and native bulls, besides dairy bulls, boars and he-goats, stand for service at nominal fees.

Records of production of all classes of stock are kept, thus making possible continued improvement by elimination of the poorer producers.

Besides this central stock farm, stud stables are maintained in the more important stock-breeding centres, at which a thoroughbred stallion, bull (either native or dairy type), jack donkey, boar, and he-goat are kept for service. There are nine such stables at Larnaca, Famagusta, Vatili, Lefkoniko, Ayios Theodhoros, Rizokarpaso, Limassol, Paphos and Polis, and in addition a dairy bull is maintained in Nicosia for the use of town dairymen's herds.

A system of issuing stud animals on loan and, in the case of jack donkeys, granting a premium to approved animals, has lately been extended; at the end of the year there were ten bulls, twenty-two boars, and four he-goats on loan, and eight premium jack donkeys.

The total number of horses, mules, donkeys, camels, oxen, sheep and goats over one year old and pigs over three months old in the Colony was estimated at 640,720, as compared with 621,201 in the previous year. The number of cattle, which fell from 48,910 to 43,604 during the drought period 1931-3, is again on the increase, very few having been exported in 1935.

The total exports of live-stock were valued at £50,728. The value of mules exported was £32,843, of cattle £7,070, of donkeys £4,829, and of horses £721. All animals for export are furnished with health certificates after detention in port lairages for not less than 24 hours before shipment. The exportation of mares with certain exceptions is prohibited.

The Horse Breeding Law, 1930, requires that all stallions used for serving mares or she-donkeys shall be inspected and licensed yearly by the Chief Veterinary Officer in the capacity of Inspector of Horse Breeding. No fee is charged for inspection and licence. There has been a steady improvement in the quality of horses presented for inspection and this, together with the elimination of unsound sires, is likely to effect a progressive improvement in the quality and soundness of the horses and mules in the Colony.

Sericulture.

There was a further decrease in the production of cocoons in 1935 (95,073 okes, being 12,721 okes less than in 1934), and the prices are still too low to encourage silkworm rearing. There was a small exportation of cocoons, but the bulk of the total production was reeled on the local hand-reeling apparatuses for use locally.

A further number of mulberry trees were uprooted, but over 16,000 young mulberry trees were issued free of charge by the Agricultural Department and by school gardens.

Demonstrational silkworm rearings were carried out in 97 Orthodox-Christian and 13 Moslem girls' schools, where some 1,400 of the older girls received instruction in sericulture.

Silkworm eggs amounting to 2,980 oz. were produced locally by licensed egg-producers under the supervision of the Sericultural Section of the Agricultural Department, and a further 1,150 oz. were imported, a total of 4,130 oz. thus being available for the 1936 season. The quantity hatched in the 1935 season was 3,970 oz. out of 4,258 oz. which were available. A carefully conducted trial in the Sericultural Station of the Agricultural Department indicated that in the mountain villages the eggs produced by the largest local egg-producers might be expected to give a better yield of cocoons than imported eggs or those of producers rearing under less favourable conditions.

Forestry.

At one time Cyprus was famous for its forests. During the Turkish administration, when their value was not appreciated and

the science of silviculture not understood, they gradually declined, and visitors to the island in the seventies were horrified by the spectacle of desolation which they presented.

Most of the forests and plantations of the island are now state-owned, and are managed by the Forest Department. The hill forests are important for water catchment and for protection against soil erosion, while the plantations and forests of the plains provide useful fuel supplies and grazing grounds. In the poorly-timbered countries of the Near East the Cyprus forests constitute a valuable reserve. During the Great War over 100,000 tons of timber and fuel were supplied to the Allied armies in Egypt and Palestine.

The total area of delimited state forests, comprising roughly 90 per cent. of all forest land, is 402,035 acres or 17·3 per cent. of the total area of the Colony. Of the 633 square miles of state forests, some 491 square miles consist of the major forests and plantations; the remainder is poor scrub used as fuel and grazing grounds.

The number of private forests under the administration of the Department has had to be curtailed in recent years, owing to reductions in the forest personnel, which has had to be concentrated in the main State forests. Only two private woodland estates have been under the protection of the Forest Department during the year.

Development in the principal forests has continued. An area of 102·7 square miles was brought under working plan organization, bringing the total area of forests now under working plans to 214·9 square miles. The effect of these measures will be to regulate management in the forests concerned and to ensure regular yields of timber and fuel. The total distance of forest roads is now up to 153 miles. Fire-protection work was continued and the total length of fire-traces was brought up to 207·5 miles. In all, 45 acres of bare land were afforested. The year was not generally a good seed year, and in spite of the good winter rains natural regeneration in the forests was disappointing.

The local forest industries showed encouraging progress during the year. The output of local timber increased from 350,900 cubic feet of sawn or hewn timber in 1934 to 578,500* cubic feet in 1935 and the total imported timber from 567,421 cubic feet to 801,275 cubic feet in 1935. The increased consumption resulted from the improvement in the local building trade and in the demand for mine timber, and caused higher prices for standing timber sold from the forests. Over five thousand tons of fuel were sold from the forests during the year, in addition to large quantities removed from the forest on permit or by free privilege, and local requirements for cart and plough-wood were met from the annual oak coppice working. All exploitation during the year was in the hands of local enterprise, which, however, has not yet been able to adjust itself

* This figure includes estimates of the sawn timber extracted from trees sold on the stump, of which actual records are not kept.

fully to the new conditions set up in the latter part of 1934, when the Department closed its timber stores and gave up departmental exploitation. A need is apparent for greater organization in the local forest industries and for the introduction of a uniform grading system for Cyprus timber.

A continued improvement in the forest grazing problem in the main hill forests was reported. Although the total number of registered goats in the island increased from 224,399 in 1934 to 225,673, the number of goats grazing on permit in the forests fell from 21,276 in 1934 to 18,185 in 1935. The policy of exchanging forest land for grazing privileges was continued and several shepherds were settled on agricultural holdings. The attitude in villages towards uncontrolled grazing shows favourable progress, as is evidenced by the rapid increase of villages which have passed the Village Tree Planting Law. In 1934, fifteen villages applied the law to areas totalling 34,158 donums, while during the past year no less than thirty-four villages passed the law for a total area of 51,519 donums. The new Licensing of Shepherds Law came into force during the summer and is being enforced. The results so far as the forests are concerned cannot yet be assessed.

The policy of leasing lowland forest areas for cultivation on five-year leases at a nominal rent was continued, but the advisability of revising it is now under consideration. At the close of the year there were 848 leases occupied, covering an area of 7,523 donums.

Sponge fishing.

The sponge fisheries in the territorial waters of Cyprus are supervised by the Comptroller of Customs and Inland Revenue, who is also the Government Inspector of Fisheries.

The sponges obtained locally are of good quality, but the Cypriot does not take kindly to the industry, and the fishing is mostly done by fishers from the Greek islands, more particularly from Symi and Calymnos. Each sponge-boat fishing with the harpoon or by naked diving pays a licence fee of 10s. and gives up to the Government, as duty in kind, 20 per cent. of the catch. Machine-boats pay a licence fee of £1 and 25 per cent. of the catch. All the sponges retained by the sponge fishers are exported. The Government share is sold by tender and also exported, a few sponges, scarcely 2 per cent. of the total, being kept for local sale.

No licences for fishing with the harpoon or by naked diving were applied for during 1935. A few machine-boats applied for licences, but were refused owing to the restriction on fishing with machine diving apparatus.

Mining.

The gradual improvement in the mining industry noted during the preceding two years was well maintained in 1935 and a satisfactory increase is to be recorded in the value of mineral exports which totalled £464,977 compared with £359,263 in 1934. There was a general revival in prospecting operations due to a wider

interest being taken in the search for precious metal-bearing deposits, 18 new prospecting permits having been issued. The total expenditure in the mining industry in 1935 was approximately £582,192 of which £308,844 is estimated to have been spent in the Colony.

Pyrites (*cupriferous*).—This is by far the most important mineral produced in Cyprus and practically the whole of the output for 1935 came from the Skouriotissa and Mavrovouni Mines operated by the Cyprus Mines Corporation. The ore from the Skouriotissa mine is railed to the coast and exported in its crude state, while that from Mavrovouni is sent to an ore treatment plant of modern design situated at Xero where it is concentrated and exported in the form of copper concentrates. The ore treatment plant has recently been enlarged and is now capable of treating 1,000 tons of crude ore per day.

During 1935 these pyrites mines produced 357,282 tons of ore of which 207,784 tons of crude pyrites and 36,990 tons of copper concentrates were exported, the total value amounting to £342,400. The metallic copper content is estimated at 12,232 tons.

Local labour is easily obtainable. The Corporation have their own houses for Cypriot workers on both mines, these " villages " being under the control of the Management. As far as possible all underground work is on contract, miners receiving an average of 3·2 shillings per day. Surface workers are paid monthly, the average daily wage being 2·7 shillings.

During 1935 the Corporation employed an average of 2,973 persons per day on all operations, the monthly wage-bill amounting to £13,572.

There is no local consumption of pyrites.

Asbestos (*chrysolite*) is produced by the Cyprus and General Asbestos Company Ltd. at their quarries at Amiandos on Troödos. The asbestos-bearing rock is quarried, treated in primary and fibre mills, and graded into " standard ", " short " and " fines " qualities. These are transported by an aerial ropeway 19 miles in length to the coast and exported in the unmanufactured state. There is no local demand for asbestos.

In 1935 7,510 tons of fibre were exported having a total value of £50,174. Compared to 1934 this shows a reduction of £14,000 in the selling value of the fibres, although the tonnage output was approximately the same.

Labour, which is plentiful, is employed in the quarries as far as possible on contract, artisans being on a daily or monthly wage. The daily average of workers employed in 1935 was 796 as compared to 1,100 in 1934.

Gold.—In 1933 the Cyprus Mines Corporation began to exploit an occurrence of auriferous ore at the Skouriotissa mine, and the success which has attended this effort has led to an active search for precious metal-bearing deposits in other localities. A number

of permits were issued during the year under review and several discoveries have been reported on which development work is proceeding.

Chrome iron ore (*chromite*) occurs in the Troödos area, and deposits are being developed by the Cyprus Chrome Company Ltd. It is intended to erect a dressing plant for the treatment of these ores in 1936, when production is expected to commence. There is no local consumption of chromite.

Copper (*metallic*) is not actually produced in the Colony, but the amount of metallic copper, contained in pyrites and concentrates, which is expected to find its way into the world's markets is estimated at 12,232 tons for the year 1935.

Gypsum is produced by quarrying at many localities in the island. It is exported in its raw state and also as plaster of Paris after being calcined and powdered locally. During 1935, 8,741 tons of calcined and 5,480 tons of raw gyp[illegible] were exported. The demand for Cyprus gypsum from ov[illegible] good, but the trade is restricted by reason of the lack of l[illegible] facilities at the coast.

There is a considerable amount of gypsum quarried for consumption in the island, but it is not possible even to estimate the tonnage, as it is quarried in so many localities and mostly in small quantities. The quarrying of gypsum is done by individuals who have been doing this kind of work for many years and who in turn sell the gypsum to the factory owners for calcining and eventual export.

Terra umbra is produced from shallow underground workings, mostly in the Larnaca district. Part of the terra umbra is exported in its raw state and part as burnt umber after being calcined and graded into the required shades.

During 1935 an amount of 6,126 tons was exported having an estimated total value of £16,613. There is practically no internal consumption.

Terra umbra is produced by individuals who have been employed on this kind of work for years and sell their production to the factories at contract prices.

Other Industries.

Small tanneries scattered over the island continued the production of lower-grade leathers for local consumption. The model tannery previously maintained by the Agricultural Department has been leased to a private individual.

The manufacture of cigarettes is a thriving local industry; there are six tobacco factories in the Colony, and Cyprus cigarettes are sent all over the world and enjoy an excellent reputation. The tobacco employed has up to the present been imported chiefly from Greece, but the London market is well supplied with Cyprus-grown tobacco for cigarette manufacture.

The sumac industry experienced a somewhat better demand from abroad. Sumach is a shrub used for tanning and grows wild, principally in the hilly parts of the island. The amount

exported was 14,930 cwt., valued at £9,117, as compared with 9,585 cwt., valued at £5,719, in 1934. The chief market is the United Kingdom.

Cotton manufactures of local design form an important minor industry of which the centre is Lefkara in the Larnaca district. Here lace is manufactured, by individual craftsmen, of a design closely related to Venetian point lace and is sold in all parts of the world by itinerant lace-sellers. Silk fabrics are also manufactured locally and enjoy a small export trade.

Soap to the approximate value of £26,380 was manufactured and sold at Nicosia, Limassol, Larnaca, and Famagusta.

Bricks were manufactured and exported to Egypt, Syria, and Palestine. There are a number of local potteries.

The making of stockings by machinery, mainly for local use, and the industry of hat-making for ladies, are gaining ground.

The Empire Dental Industry, Ltd., established at Larnaca in August, 1934, for the manufacture of artificial teeth, employs about 150 labourers daily, and the declared value of teeth exported in 1935 was £16,907, as against £948 in 1934.

VII.—COMMERCE.

The general improvement in the volume of world trade was reflected in the trade statistics of Cyprus for the year under review. The total value of imports and exports increased. Moreover the average f.o.b. prices of the majority of commodities continued to maintain the satisfactory upward trend of the previous year.

Imports.

The total value of imports during 1935 was £1,481,941, as against £1,419,162 for the year 1934, an increase of £62,779 or 4·42 per cent.

The following table shows the value of imports for each of the last three years under the main heads of classification :—

Class of merchandise.	*1933.*	*1934.*	*1935.*
	£	£	£
Food, drink, and tobacco	409,492	334,429	275,279
Raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured	90,722	109,014	113,828
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured	756,513	974,866	1,092,236
Animals not for food	5	136	167
Bullion	524	717	431
Total	£1,257,256	£1,419,162	£1,481,941

The following table gives the increases and decreases in quantities and values of the principal imports for the year under review as compared with 1934 :—

Commodity.	Unit.	1934.		1935.		Quantity. Increase + or Decrease. −		Value. Increase + or Decrease. −	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.				
			£		£				£
Beans and peas	cwt.	36,337	16,336	25,598	11,973	−	10,739	−	4,363
Coffee, raw	,,	6,164	13,809	12,077	22,500	+	5,913	+	8,691
Flour, wheaten	,,	401,930	122,102	124,824	48,231	−	277,106	−	73,871
Bean oil	,,	15,657	18,652	9,211	11,640	−	6,446	−	7,012
Coconut oil	,,	15,683	14,404	10,680	11,965	−	5,003	−	2,439
Rice	,,	37,048	13,550	29,311	13,279	−	7,737	−	271
Sugar	,,	61,303	23,180	74,591	25,237	+	13,288	+	2,057
Tea	lb.	32,144	2,329	40,183	2,744	+	8,039	+	415
Tobacco, leaf	cwt.	3,268	15,754	5,529	36,627	+	2,261	+	20,873
Asphalt	,,	35,326	13,045	38,080	12,969	+	2,754	−	76
Petroleum, crude	gal.	2,189,191	24,855	1,701,755	21,329	−	487,436	−	3,526
Timber	cub. ft.	567,421	46,756	801,275	57,156	+	233,854	+	10,400
Hardware and cutlery	value	—	26,971	—	38,171		—	+	11,200
Machinery, mining	,,	—	78,976	—	38,094		—	−	40,882
Oil engines	No.	97	8,839	189	15,379	+	92	+	6,540
Cotton yarns and threads (excluding finished threads)	cwt.	5,782	25,784	7,377	35,330	+	1,595	+	9,546
Cotton piece-goods	yds.	5,017,814	73,515	6,053,265	98,287	+	1,035,451	+	24,772
Cotton manufactures (including apparel) ...	value	—	41,299	—	38,903		—	−	2,396
Leather, sole	cwt.	6,661	23,635	7,385	27,517	+	724	+	3,882
Leather, dressed	value	—	16,370	—	21,711		—	+	5,341
Benzine	gal.	1,252,726	33,707	1,290,960	34,718	+	38,234	+	1,011
Kerosene	,,	1,033,521	22,134	940,862	20,378	−	92,659	−	1,756
Motor-cars and chassis	No.	285	42,477	297	39,680	+	12	−	2,797
Cement	cwt.	234,377	17,491	261,865	19,281	+	27,488	+	1,790
Manure	,,	145,689	38,073	116,752	28,960	−	28,937	−	9,113
Iron bars, joists, sheets, etc.	,,	44,025	15,889	66,199	23,948	+	22,174	+	8,059
Iron piping and parts	,,	18,751	17,313	23,749	19,065	+	4,998	+	1,752
Iron and steel manufactures, other	value	—	43,858	—	41,438		—	−	2,420
Sacks, empty	No.	757,672	16,462	942,670	19,269	+	184,998	+	2,807
Silk piece-goods	yds.	745,491	21,668	1,148,552	35,993	+	403,061	+	14,325
Woollen piece-goods	,,	232,451	42,088	369,156	57,462	+	136,705	+	15,374

The principal increases of value were in coffee, sugar, tobacco leaf, timber, hardware and cutlery, oil engines, cotton yarns and threads, leather, petrol, cement, iron bars, joists, sheets, etc., and cotton, woollen and silk piece goods. There was a substantial decrease in the value and quantity of flour (wheaten) imported, owing to the good harvest of 1935, and also in the value of machinery, due to all the heavy machinery which had been imported in the previous year.

The following table shows the principal countries of origin of the imports : —

Country.	*1934.* £	*1935.* £	*Percentage.* *1934.*	*1935.*
United Kingdom and other parts of the British Empire	647,456	672,136	45·62	45·36
Roumania	100,410	111,921	7·08	7·55
Germany	81,092	101,198	5·71	6·83
Greece	70,358	78,641	4·96	5·31
Empire of Japan	79,239	71,047	5·58	4·80
Egypt	68,148	60,655	4·80	4·09
Italy	93,599	60,034	6·60	4·05
Belgium	33,126	47,850	2·33	3·23
United States of America ...	24,641	33,692	1·74	2·27
France	26,505	26,239	1·87	1·77
Czechoslovakia	19,343	24,590	1·36	1·66
Brazil	13,636	22,461	0·96	1·52
Sweden	16,209	20,291	1·14	1·37
Yugoslavia	14,333	19,311	1·01	1·30
Holland	19,081	17,682	1·34	1·19
Austria	13,682	16,412	0·96	1·11
Denmark	22,925	13,038	1·62	0·88
Bulgaria	13,417	11,003	0·95	0·74
Poland	3,610	10,511	0·25	0·71
Turkey	20,087	7,444	1·42	0·50
Other countries	38,265	55,785	2·70	3·76
Total	£1,419,162	£1,481,941	100·00	100·00

It is satisfactory to note that imports from the British Empire showed an increase of £24,680 over 1934, but the percentage of imports therefrom to the total imports dropped from 45·62 per cent. to 45·36 per cent. Imports from the United Kingdom alone rose by £32,618, principally in cotton, silk and woollen piece-goods and in yarns and threads. Imports of flour from Australia decreased by £31,391, owing to a good cereal harvest in Cyprus. India, besides the increases in exports of cotton yarns and threads, sacks and dressed leather, benefited by the quota system on cotton piece-goods, imports from that country increasing by £14,039. Imports from Canada were much the same as in the previous year. Imports from Roumania and Germany increased by £11,511 and £20,106 respectively. Other countries to increase their trade were Belgium, United States of America, Brazil, Greece, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Sweden, and Austria. Imports from Japan of cotton and silk piece-goods declined by £27,661, but this loss was partly

made up in other directions, the principal increase being £6,394 in woollen goods, thus her total decrease was reduced to £8,192. Italian imports declined by £33,565, which was entirely due to a reduction of £36,087 in flour. Italy benefited by the quota system, her exports to Cyprus, of cotton and silk piece-goods, having risen by £5,813 and £5,849 respectively. Imports from this country ceased in November. Imports from Denmark, Turkey, Egypt, and Bulgaria dropped.

Exports.

The total value of exports of merchandise was £1,189,006, as against £1,079,427 in 1934, an increase of £109,579 or 10·15 per cent.

The following table shows the value of exports during the last three years under the main heads of classification :—

Class of merchandise.	*1933.* £	*1934.* £	*1935.* £
Food, drink, and tobacco	417,958	502,555	471,435
Raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured	331,254	441,450	572,311
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured ...	90,433	94,926	104,187
Animals not for food	36,543	35,592	39,652
Bullion	13,327	4,904	1,421
Total	£889,515	£1,079,427	£1,189,006

The following table shows the variation in quantities and value of the principal exports :—

Commodity.	Unit.	1934.		1935.		Quantity. Increase + or Decrease —		Value. Increase + or Decrease —	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.				
			£		£				£
Animals :—									
Donkeys	No.	788	2,237	1,078	4,829	+	290	+	2,592
Mules	"	1,726	31,321	1,745	32,843	+	19	+	1,522
Oxen	"	1,168	11,797	648	7,070	—	520	—	4,727
Beans and peas	cwt.	2,851	2,152	8,507	4,979	+	5,656	+	2,827
Carobs :—									
Whole	tons	29,969	117,500	19,889	82,792	—	10,080	—	34,708
Ground	"	8,909	42,733	7,828	37,909	—	1,081	—	4,824
Seed	"	777	6,045	982	9,649	+	205	+	3,604
Cheese	cwt.	4.481	15.255	7,118	24,676	+	2,637	+	9,421
Corn and grain :—									
Barley	kilés	306,355	30,375	272,312	25,349	—	34,043	—	5,026
Vetches	"	18,533	3,267	2,159	405	—	16,374	—	2,862
Wheat	"	10,430	1,994	34,960	6,277	+	24,530	+	4,283
Embroidery and needlework	—	—	22,597	—	18,555		—	—	4,042
Fruit :—									
Almonds in the shell	cwt.	9,227	10,510	7,780	9,091	—	1,447	—	1,419
Almonds, shelled	"	455	2,035	358	1,680	—	97	—	355
Grapes	"	18,555	6,167	23,366	7,778	+	4,811	+	1,611
Lemons	No.	3,235,617	2,949	8,279,949	9,392	+	5,044,332	+	6,443
Oranges	"	30,873,687	59,031	23,219,782	41,467	—	7,653,905	—	17,564
Pomegranates	cwt.	36,501	4,570	51,570	6,265	+	15,069	+	1,695
Raisins	"	49,615	40,479	36,319	17,222	—	13,296	—	23,257

Tobacco, unmanufactured :—									
Fumigated	„	2,604	9,835	2,184	5,494	−	420	−	4,341
Yellow leaf	„	1,002	3,586	1,535	5,754	+	533	+	2,168
Onions	„	46,344	6,438	75,592	11,004	+	29,248	+	4,566
Potatoes	„	217,305	59,241	236,026	68,246	+	18,721	+	9,005
Vinegar	gal.	166,689	3,578	201,348	4,156	+	34,659	+	578
Wine, ordinary	„	768,786	37,494	1,185,372	49,895	+	416,586	+	12,401
Cotton, raw	cwt.	9,867	28,576	8,291	25,246	−	1,576	−	3,330
Hides and skins, raw	„	1,538	6,526	1,055	4,891	−	483	−	1,635
Asbestos	tons	7,590	64,254	7,513	50,174	−	77	−	14,080
Copper ore (including precipitate)	„	—	—	37,170	147,618	+	37,170	+	147,618
Gold ore	„	311	11,000	—	—	−	311	−	11,000
Metallic residues and wastes	„	5	30,644	4	17,615	−	1	−	13,029
Terra umbra	„	4,459	11,709	6,126	16,613	+	1,667	+	4,904
Pyrites	„	150,195	142,458	207,789	194,782	+	57,594	+	52,324
Yellow ore	„	3,150	93,703	2,034	35,070	−	1,116	−	58,633
Cumin seed	cwt.	12,267	21,681	19,941	32,084	+	7,674	+	10,403
Linseed	„	1,665	1,154	5,699	2,997	+	4,034	+	1,843
Sumac	„	9,585	5,719	14,930	9,117	+	5,345	+	3,398
Wool	„	3,606	8,358	6,050	14,166	+	2,444	+	5,808

Increases in both quantity and value are noticeable in the exports of mules and donkeys, beans and peas, cheese, wheat, grapes, lemons, pomegranates, yellow leaf tobacco, onions, potatoes, vinegar, wine (ordinary), copper ore (including precipitate), terra umbra, pyrites, cumin seed, linseed, sumac and wool. Barley, oxen, carobs, oranges, raisins, raw cotton, raw hides and skins, asbestos, gold ore, metallic residues and wastes and yellow ore show a decrease both in quantity and value. Exports of embroidery and needlework declined also in value.

The following table shows the direction of exports during the years 1934 and 1935 with percentage distribution :—

Country of final destination.	*1934.*	*1935.*	*Percentage. 1934.*	*1935.*
	£	£		
United Kingdom	299,812	287,987	27·78	24·22
United States of America	22,725	185,956	2·11	15·64
Egypt	111,328	138,690	10·31	11·66
Other parts of the British Empire...	93,957	119,836	8·70	10·08
Germany	119,307	108,708	18·46	9·14
Holland	72,459	72,543	6·71	6·10
Greece...	56,138	60,582	5·20	5·10
Italy	95,840	49,871	8·88	4·19
Belgium	6,914	29,513	0·64	2·48
France	30,519	23,505	2·83	1·98
Spain	3,586	4,457	0·33	0·38
Turkey	534	1,204	0·05	0·10
Roumania	4,048	419	0·38	0·04
Other countries	82,260	105,735	7·62	8·89
Total ...	£1,079,427	£1,189,006	100·00	100·00

Although the United Kingdom continues to be the most valuable market for the export trade of Cyprus, a slight decline of £11,825 is recorded in the total value of exports, and the percentage of exports to the United Kingdom to total exports dropped from 27·78 per cent. to 24·22 per cent. This is accounted for by the decrease in carobs, barley, oranges and asbestos. On the other hand there was an increase in pyrites, sumac, and onions. £13,841 worth of artificial teeth were also exported to the United Kingdom, as against nil in 1934.

The United States of America heads the exports list, in so far as foreign countries are concerned, with an increase of £163,231, accounted for principally by copper ore, asbestos, terra umbra, and wool. Exports to Egypt rose considerably, the principal increases being in respect of mules, cheese and wine. Belgium shows an increase, mainly in pyrites. Greece gave a slight increase chiefly in barley and wheat. Exports to Germany diminished by £90,599, principally in gold ore, asbestos, carobs, oranges and raisins, owing to money exchange restrictions in that country. There was also a decrease in exports to Italy and Roumania due also to exchange restrictions in these countries.

Invisible Exports and Imports.

"Invisible" exports, including visitors and tourists, expenditure from capital by mining and other companies, shipping remittances from emigrants, incomes from abroad of persons living in Cyprus, purchases of land by settlers, commission and fees to insurance, shipping and other agents, profits on exports by merchants, are estimated to amount to £488,000.

"Invisible" imports in the form of money sent away for education of children and for investment abroad, and taken away by persons on holiday and by emigrants, insurance premiums, payments to pensioners living abroad, Imperial defence, and payments on account of public debt, are estimated to amount to £184,000.

The total (estimated), therefore, of imports and exports, visible and invisible, during 1935 amounted to:—

	£
Imports	1,665,941
Exports	1,677,006

Development.

It is satisfactory to note that the trade balance is now favourable, and that the demand for Cyprus products in the United Kingdom and the Empire generally is being maintained.

The possibility of development depends largely on standardization of qualities and kinds and proper packing of agricultural products intended for export. Legislation is in force providing for the inspection and grading of such products.

The Trade Development Board formed in 1931 was dissolved in January, 1935, and the work of finding new outlets for the Colony's products was continued by the Secretary of the Board who was appointed Trade Development Officer.

The number of persons who entered Cyprus in 1935 was 9,471, as against 9,031 of the previous year, and the figure for tourists landing for the day only was 4,586, as against 5,671 of the previous year. The estimated profit accruing to the island from tourists and visitors was £124,500.

VIII.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

At present it may be said that there is no "labouring class" in Cyprus in the generally accepted sense of the term, though one is gradually being created by the mines. Many labourers own a little land and may at certain seasons of the year be themselves employers.

Labour is plentiful. The vast majority of the workers are employed either by small agriculturists or by master craftsmen. Factories are very few, and any such institution as the so-called "factory system" is unknown. In short, conditions are oriental rather than occidental.

The largest employers of labour are referred to in Chapter VI of this Report.

Generally speaking, the working hours most commonly recognized in the island are those from sunrise to sunset, though it is to be noted that the precise times of " sunrise " and " sunset " are not very rigorously interpreted or observed, and that generous intervals are permitted for food and rest. The average number of hours per week worked at the mines is 53 hours, in the Public Works Department 60 and in the Railway Department 57.

The following table illustrates the position with regard to wages, as compared with 1934 :—

Occupation.		*Average Rates of Wages.*	
		1934.	*1935.*
Railway	Skilled	29 cp. (=16·6 loaves) per diem	29 cp. (=16·6 loaves) per diem.
	Unskilled	16 cp. (= 9·1 „) „	15 cp. (= 8·6 „) „
Public Works	Skilled	27 cp. (=15·4 „) „	22½ cp. (=13 „) „
	Unskilled	10 cp. (= 5·7 „) „	11 cp. (= 6·3 „) „
	Women and children.	6 cp. (= 3·4 „) „	6½ cp. (= 3·7 „) „
Mines	Men, underground.	28 cp. (=16 „) „	29 cp. (=16·6 „) „
	Men, surface.	21 cp. (=12 „) „	24 cp. (=13·7 „) „
	Women, surface.	9 cp. (= 5·1 „) „	9 cp. (= 5·1 „) „

Under the Mines Regulation Amendment Law of 1925, employers are liable, subject to the provisions of the Law, to pay compensation in the case of death or injury to workers in the mines while so employed.

The following list shows the staple articles of food, with average prices for 1934 and 1935, of a family of the labouring class in Nicosia district. Prices in other districts tend to be lower :—

Article.	*Average price per oke (=2¾ lb.)*	
	1934.	*1935.*
	s. c.p.	*s. c.p.*
Bread	0 1¾	0 1¾
Native-made cheese	1 6	1 6
Olives	0 4	0 5
Olive oil	1 1	1 3½
Beans and lentils	0 4½	0 4
Potatoes	0 1½	0 1½
Wild vegetables found in the fields	Free	Free
Meat (once a week)	1 8	1 7
Dried fish (herrings, sardines) each	0 0½	0 0½
Bulgur and rice	0 3	0 3
Salt	0 3	0 3
Fruit	0 1	0 1
Onions	0 0¾	0 1
Other vegetables (average)	0 0¾	0 0½

The average cost of living in 1935 of a family of the labouring class (man, wife, and three children) was approximately £40 a year in Nicosia town and £31 a year in the villages of Nicosia district. In other districts the cost of living tends to be cheaper. The average wages earned by husband and wife together in the year amounted approximately to £46 in Nicosia town and £37 in the villages.

The approximate figures for 1934 were :—

	Expenses per annum.	*Wage Rate.*
	£	£
Nicosia	42	35
Villages	32	34

The following information relates to the cost of living for officials.

Cost of living for a single man.—Board and lodging can be obtained in an hotel for £9 to £12 per month. This is an inclusive charge and usually includes everything save personal washing, for which the local charge is about 2s. per dozen articles, large or small. To give some idea of the drink bills which is entirely a matter of personal habit, the following bazaar prices are inserted :—

	s.	*d.*	
Whisky	7	0	per bottle
Gin	5	0	„ „
Local Wine ... ... 3d. to	2	6	„ „
Good local mineral water	0	8	per dozen bottles

Cost of living in a house to a married couple :—

	Per month.
Food	£10 to £13
Two servants	£5 to £8
Rent	£3 to £7
Fuel and light	£2 to £4
Washing	£1 5s.
	£21 to £33

To this figure, which represents comfortable but plain living, must be added for children (without an English nurse) £5 for the first and £3 for each additional child. In addition, it is estimated that a married officer will normally spend a further £20 per month on club, games, charity, subscriptions, amusements, furniture, clothes, provision for holiday, drinks, etc.

Housing accommodation has lately become less scarce; rents for unfurnished houses vary from £36 to £84 per annum, usually payable monthly. There is a limited number of Government houses, some of which (15) are earmarked for definite officials, others (23) are available generally; the Government charges 6 per cent. of the official salaries of the occupants. In Nicosia the unearmarked houses are seldom available for newly arrived officers.

Good furniture is made locally, and the cost of equipping a small house, exclusive of that for silver, china, and other than cheap rugs, is placed at £100 to £200.

It is usual in English households to employ a cook and a house-servant; these can be of either sex and should be regarded as a minimum. Wages are paid as under:—

Men, £3 10s. to £5 per month, inclusive.
Boys, £2 10s. to £3 10s. per month, inclusive.
Women, £2 to £4 per month, inclusive.

The maximum is paid to those able to speak English.

The best hotels are of moderate comfort and clean and providing good plain fare. Terms vary from 8s. to 12s. a day. For prolonged periods the rates vary from £9 to £12 a month for board and lodging. The minimum price at which a married couple can live in an hotel is £18 per month for board and lodging. Adding to this a minimum of £1 for tipping, which is approximately 5 per cent., and 10s. for washing, the bare minimum is £19 10s. per month or £234 per annum. This represents living in one small room which must serve, in addition to a bedroom, as a writing room, a room for receiving guests, a dressing-room and perhaps a bathroom.

Travelling is chiefly performed in motor-cars, which can usually be hired at a cost of 4d. a mile. Government makes an allowance to officials while travelling on duty of 4d. per mile, if using their own cars, and also pays the actual cost of a hired car, provided this does not exceed 4d. a mile. Subsistence allowance, varying from 2s. to 12s. a day, is also granted to officials travelling on duty while away from their head station.

Free medical (excluding dental) treatment is available for officials, but not for their families.

Clothing, amusements, and sport are obtainable at prices considerably below those prevailing in England.

There is no income-tax.

IX.—EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

Primary Education.

Education is voluntary, although legislative provision for the exercise of compulsory powers has existed since 1931. The importance attached by the people to the benefits of education is such that the attendance at schools, both primary and secondary, is very high for a voluntary system.

Since 1933 elementary education has been directly and completely controlled by the Government, which appoints and pays teachers, prescribes schools, curriculum and books, and appoints the local

bodies responsible for advising Government on educational matters (Boards of Education) and for the provision and maintenance of school buildings (town committees and village commissions). Each religious community has an entirely separate system of schools. Orthodox-Christian schools are taught in Greek, Moslem schools in Turkish. The establishment of private elementary schools requires Government authority.

Salaries of teachers in elementary schools are paid direct from the revenues of the Colony, as are gratuities on retirement on account of old age, ill-health or other reasons. Mistresses are obliged to retire on marriage. The total cost of teachers' salaries in 1935 was £106,627, compared with £105,844 in 1934; gratuities amounted to £6,717 in 1935, compared with £3,339 in 1934.

School buildings, equipment, books, etc., are provided by town or village authorities, who prepare annual estimates of the amounts required and submit them to the Boards of Education. The approved amounts are raised among Orthodox-Christians by special assessments made according to the means of individual inhabitants, and among Moslems and Maronites by the addition of the necessary percentage to the Immovable Property Tax. The total amount so raised in 1935 was £27,801 compared with £26,337 in 1934.

The provision of buildings, etc., is facilitated by the existence of Education Funds, representing the accumulated balances of certain special taxes formerly ear-marked for educational purposes. These are administered by the Education Department, which, with the advice of the Boards of Education, makes loans at low interest and grants for building purposes. The total amount so lent in 1935 was £8,303 (£6,063 in 1934), while grants were made amounting in all to £2,270 (£2,014 in 1934). School buildings on the whole are one of the most satisfactory features of education in Cyprus, though many villages, especially in the hills, still require much improvement.

The number of schools in operation in the school year 1934-5 was:—

	Boys.	*Girls.*	*Mixed.*	*Total.*
Orthodox-Christian	94	97	370	561
Moslem	43	42	174	259
Other religions	4	2	9	15
Total	141	141	553	835

The apparent reduction of 121 from the previous year's figure of 682 in the number of Orthodox-Christian schools is due to a change in policy, by which in many small villages one mixed school with two teachers has been substituted for separate single-teacher boys' and girls' schools. At the end of this school-year, however, one Orthodox-Christian and nineteen Moslem schools were closed on grounds of economy, accommodation being provided at neighbouring villages.

The number of pupils enrolled at the beginning of the same school-year was :—

	Boys.	*Girls.*	*Total.*
Orthodox-Christian	22,454	15,796	38,250
Moslem	4,605	2,980	7,585
Other religions...	564	683	1,247
Total	27,623	19,459	47,082

These totals show a decrease of 5,511 from the previous year's figures, due mainly to the exclusion of very young children under new regulations fixing the minimum school age at six years. Children are entitled to free education up to the end of the teaching year preceding their fourteenth birthday.

Not included in the above figures are 15 Government infant schools (in towns) with an enrolment of 1,526 pupils between the ages of four and six.

A new curriculum drawn up by the Education Department was introduced in September, 1935, for use in all elementary schools: the programmes of Orthodox-Christian and Moslem schools now differ in nothing but their religion and language of instruction. English is included in the curriculum of 82 of the larger schools.

The total cost of elementary education to the Colony during 1935 was £153,274, i.e., 8s. 5cp. per head of population or £3 5s. 1cp. per pupil. Of this sum, £120,846 or 6s. 6cp. per head of population came from Colonial revenue.

Secondary Education.

Secondary education was not under Government control during the year 1935. A Secondary Education Law was enacted in September, 1935, but not brought into force before the end of the year. It provides for the registration of all secondary schools and for the licensing of all teachers in such schools, with power to Government to refuse or cancel registration or licence in certain cases. The most important secondary schools are under the management of the town school committees appointed under the Elementary Education Law; these receive grants from Government in lieu of the former taxes ear-marked for education. All secondary schools are eligible for grants in aid of English teaching, and in this connection they are open to inspection by the Education Department.

The Moslem Boys' Lycée and Victoria Girls' School, both in Nicosia, are under the management of a Governing Body appointed by the Governor. Their curriculum follows the lines of similar schools in Turkey. In 1934-5 the Lycée employed two English masters (one in charge of the boarding-house), and the Victoria School one English mistress. It was decided to appoint an English headmistress for the latter school.

Orthodox-Christian schools under public management include a gymnasium (classical secondary school) in each of the six towns

except Larnaca, a commercial lyceum in that town, and girls' high schools in Nicosia, Famagusta, and Limassol. These are all managed by the town committees appointed under the Elementary Education Laws. These schools conform to the curriculum adopted in similar schools in Greece. Three of the gymnasiums employed an English master and the Larnaca lyceum two, of whom one was in charge of the boarding-house.

The villages of Evrykhou, Lapithos, Morphou, and Rizokarpaso have high schools corresponding to the lower classes of a gymnasium, and the village of Pedhoulas a practical or commercial school; all these are run by local committees. The high schools of Lefkara and Platres were closed in 1934. The hill village of Lemithou has a well-endowed commercial school managed by trustees appointed by the Governor.

The Latin (Roman Catholic) community has schools for boys and girls at Nicosia and Larnaca, and for girls at Limassol, all under religious management. The Armenians have mixed schools at Nicosia, Famagusta, Larnaca, and Limassol. All these cater for pupils of both primary and secondary school age.

The ownership of the English School, Nicosia, founded and for 35 years managed by Canon F. D. Newham (formerly Director of Education), was in 1930 vested in certain senior Government officers appointed *ex officio* as trustees. In December, 1935, at the request of these trustees, the Government undertook full responsibility for the management of this school. The old site and premises are to be bought by the War Office to serve as barracks, and the school will be rebuilt on a new site and re-organized as a Government Secondary School. The language of instruction is English, and the school is open to pupils of all nationalities.

The last sentence applies also to the American Academies (for boys and girls at Larnaca, for girls at Nicosia) conducted by the Reformed Presbyterian Mission. There are also private schools of a commercial type and of varying degrees of importance at Nicosia (3), Famagusta and Limassol (2), two private girls' schools at Limassol, and several small private teaching establishments in villages.

Night schools are run by Masonic lodges in Nicosia and Limassol. There are correspondence institutes, mainly for teaching English, at Famagusta and Paphos.

Secondary schools received a total of £8,590 from Colonial revenue in 1935 as grants-in-aid.

University Education.

There is no University or University College in Cyprus. Students go from the gymnasiums or the Moslem Lycée to the Universities of Athens or Istanbul, especially to study law or medicine; an increasing number are however now going to the Inns of Court and to English polytechnics.

Of the Government scholars sent to higher studies in England since 1930, three have returned after studying architecture, engineering and accountancy, respectively. The first two are in practice in Limassol.

Various examinations of the University of London are held by the Education Department.

Training of Teachers.

Plans are in preparation for establishing a Government Training College for elementary schoolmasters at Morphou in September, 1937. Two Cypriots were sent to the University College of the South West, Exeter, for a course of training preparatory to taking up work as lecturers at the Training College.

Technical Education.

There are no technical schools proper in the island. Carpentry and bee-keeping are taught in a few elementary schools, and wherever the country is suitable there are school gardens in which the children learn gardening. Needlework is widely taught in girls' schools, and sericulture is encouraged by the free issue of silk-worm seed and by demonstrations of efficient and hygienic methods arranged by the Agricultural Department.

Apprentices are taken by the Public Works Department as well as in some of the mines; and during the last few years a number of carpenters have been instructed by the Forest Department in the best use of the various kinds of wood.

Government Examinations.

The Government examinations in English, Turkish, and Greek, and the Civil Service examination were, as usual, held during the year. A special "English Ordinary" examination for schoolmasters was held in August. Of the 1,292 candidates who presented themselves for the examinations in English, 220 were successful and were awarded certificates.

Welfare, etc.

There is no public system of accident, sickness, or old age insurance. In Nicosia there are two orphanages; one Greek, managed by a Committee of which the Archbishop of Cyprus is chairman, the other Armenian, endowed by the late Mr. Melkonian of Egypt, and managed by a special Committee of the General Union of Armenian Benevolence in Paris. There are Infant Welfare Centres in Nicosia, Limassol, Kyrenia, Famagusta, and Larnaca. There is a Day Nursery for children of working mothers in Nicosia and Limassol. Societies for providing meals for poor school children exist at Nicosia, Kyrenia, Famagusta, Larnaca, Limassol, and Paphos. Summer holiday camps for weakly children are arranged by Societies in Nicosia, Famagusta, and Larnaca.

Among the benevolent societies the following may be mentioned: Turkish Benevolent Society, Nicosia, workroom for Turkish women

at Lapithos, the Mana Society of Nicosia, which provides clothes to poor elementary school children, and smaller similar societies in the chief towns of each District.

In 1933 the " Cyprus Self-Help Society " was founded by Lady Stubbs, with a view to relieving the distress that existed among the local handicraft workers. The Society aims at providing a wider market for the articles made and improving the standard of work. A shop was opened in the centre of Nicosia, and part of an ancient chapter house leased for use as workroom. The work of running the Society and selling the goods is done with the voluntary help of English, Greek, and Turkish ladies.

In 1926 a delegation from the British Social Hygiene Council visited Cyprus and submitted a report containing, *inter alia*, suggestions for promoting social welfare on the island. The outcome of this was the formation in 1927 of the Cyprus Social Hygiene Council, the appointment of a venereal disease specialist, a bacteriologist, and a trained social worker. The duties of the social worker, whose appointment terminated during 1933, have been voluntarily taken over by various ladies. The Council, with the Governor as president and the Director of Medical Services as chairman, includes the Director of Education, the Attorney-General, the Turkish Delegate of Evcaf, the Chief Commandant of Police, the Mayors of the leading towns, and representatives of all classes of the community. Its duty is " to make recommendations to the Government for action for social welfare and hygiene, legislative, financial, and administrative."

In 1935 a Survey of Voluntary School Work was made by the Honorary Secretary of the Cyprus Social Hygiene Council. This showed that the annual income of charitable societies raised by the public endeavour amounted to £5,402; to which was added Government and Municipal grants totalling £218. A delegate from Cyprus attended the Seventh Imperial Congress in London and spoke on the position of social hygiene in Cyprus.

The protection of young servant girls first engaged the attention of the Council. A law for the protection of female domestic servants was passed in 1928, under which employers must register each servant girl under the age of 18, and report to the Commissioner and the police when a girl leaves their employment. In the same year a hostel was opened in Nicosia where girls out of service could stay pending their further employment or return home. The hostel was closed down during 1933 at it was found that the objects aimed at could be more satisfactorily attained by other arrangements.

In 1935 the Cyprus Anti-Tuberculosis League, which is affiliated to the National Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis, London, was inaugurated. The Governor is Patron, the Colonial Secretary Vice-Patron, and the Director of Medical Services President. The League is established for the study of tuberculosis in all its forms and relations and the dissemination of knowledge

concerning the causes, treatment and prevention of tuberculosis. The League has established chest clinics in the principal towns of Cyprus.

A school for blind children was started in 1928; there are now 14 boys in residence. The children were moved during 1933 from the old building, which has proved too small, to temporary premises, pending the construction of a new school. The superintendent is an English woman who is a trained teacher of the blind. All the children are taught a trade, and in addition they receive instruction in reading and writing in Greek and English braille, arithmetic, rush-mat making, chair caning, basket work, knitting, and violin playing. The school is supported by grants from the Government, the education authority, and the municipalities, and by voluntary contributions.

Games are spreading rapidly in the elementary and secondary schools, but progress is hampered by lack of grounds. Association football is especially popular in the island, and matches are played between the various towns. The interdepartmental football association, formed in 1931, had a successful season. The Nicosia Women's Hockey Club, which is affiliated to the All England Women's Hockey Association, does valuable work in teaching hockey to the school girls of Nicosia. A silver cup, presented by Lady Storrs, is competed for annually by hockey teams from girls' schools in Nicosia, Larnaca and Limassol. Other games are also played, and both the Greek and Turkish communities hold annual sports.

A public library was opened in 1927, and libraries are gradually spreading in the elementary and secondary schools. Schools of music exist in various towns and pupils who so desire are prepared for the examinations for the diplomas of Associate and Licentiate of the Trinity College of Music; an examiner from this college comes yearly to Cyprus to examine the candidates. In 1935 an Armenian Cypriot student, for the first time, was granted a special scholarship and is at present continuing his musical studies at Trinity College, London. Music and singing are also taught to a limited extent in the schools. The "Philharmonic Society," organized during 1933, now has a membership of 200. The Society gave four local scholarships to poor musical students during 1935. Drama, apart from very occasional representations of local customs, hardly exists, except in the summer when an occasional touring company from Greece visits the island.

X.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

Shipping.

Six hundred and thirty-three steamships and 531 sailing vessels, engaged in foreign trade, called at Cyprus ports in the year under review. This represents a decrease of thirty-four steamships and of fifty sailing vessels. The total tonnage for vessels of all classes entering Cyprus was by 12,894 less than that of the previous year.

A decrease of 137 in the number of steamships and of 119 in that of sailing vessels, engaged in the coastal trade, is observable. These figures represent a total decrease in tonnage of 269,779 as compared with 1934.

The existing harbourage at Limassol and Larnaca consists of jetties (for small craft) and open roadsteads, and any improvements of these ports would probably be restricted to re-arrangement and extension of the jetties, combined with dredging. At Famagusta the presence of natural advantages, unrivalled in the Eastern Mediterranean, would permit of the expansion of the harbourage to an almost unlimited extent: a scheme for the reconstruction and development of this port was started in May, 1931, and all work under contract was completed in March, 1933. Subsidiary work on the scheme, such as approach roads, fencing, and customs sheds, was completed in 1935. The old harbour was well suited to the time when ships seeking admission rarely exceeded 2,000 tons, but its limited size and other disadvantages made it dangerous for the ships of 4,000 and 5,000 tons which had called for some time past. The new scheme provided for the dredging and enlargement of the harbour to enable it to accommodate ships up to 8,000 or 9,000 tons.

There is a regular subsidized mail service between Cyprus and Egypt; under the five-year contract made with the Khedivial Mail Steamship and Graving Dock Company, Ltd., as from 1st October, 1931, direct weekly sailings are maintained. This Company also runs a weekly service which calls at ports in Egypt, Palestine, Syria and Cyprus.

The Lloyd Triestino Company maintained two fortnightly services of passenger steamers which visited Famagusta, Larnaca, and Limassol on itineraries including Egypt, Palestine, Syria, Cilicia, Cyprus, Rhodes, Greece, and the Adriatic ports. Steamers of this Company also visited Cyprus at regular fortnightly intervals on an itinerary from Genoa visiting Naples, Syracuse, Egypt, Palestine, Syria, Cyprus, Rhodes, Constantinople, and Piraeus, Brindisi, Venice, and Trieste. Vessels of the Messageries Maritimes called at Larnaca monthly. Cargo steamers of the Moss Line called at frequent intervals, and also steamers of the Prince Line plying with cargo between England and Cyprus.

The Lloyd Triestino Company continued a weekly express service, begun at the end of 1930, from Trieste and Brindisi to Larnaca, Jaffa, Haifa, and Beirut. By this route the journey to London is performed in five days.

Foreign Mails.

The time taken in transit by mails from the United Kingdom is from five days to a week.

The total number of bags and packets of foreign mails was 8,716 received and 4,290 despatched, a decrease of 441 in the number received and 346 in the number despatched as compared with the

preceding year. The bulk of the overseas mail was received and despatched by the subsidized Khedivial mail steamers operating weekly sailings between Egypt and Cyprus and by the subsidized Express Line of the Lloyd Triestino Steamship Company operating weekly sailings between Italy, Cyprus and Palestine.

There were 5,531 bags and packets of letter mails received and 2,513 bags and packets despatched by the former service; and 2,575 bags were received and 1,370 bags were despatched by the latter service.

Mails with Europe and Palestine, Syria, Turkey and Greece were exchanged by vessels of the Lloyd Triestino (other than the Express Line), Messageries Maritimes and the Khedivial Steamship Company (plying between Syria, Palestine and Cyprus) throughout the year; and by vessels of the Hellenic Coast Line for four months only. The number of bags and packets of letter mails received and despatched by the above vessels numbered 610 and 407, respectively, a decrease of 538 and 677, as compared with the figures for 1934.

Parcels destined for other countries show an increase of 592 on the figures for 1934. The estimated value of merchandise exported by parcel post was £36,982, an increase of £16,300 as compared with 1934. The principal items in the list are artificial teeth valued at £15,948 and embroidery and lace valued at £15,623. Parcels received from abroad show a decrease of 597 on the figures for 1934. The value of parcels imported was upwards of £57,056, an increase of 3,960 compared with the figures for 1934. The number and value of cash-on-delivery parcels, inward and outward, also show an increase during the year under review.

Air mail correspondence originating in Cyprus was sent by ordinary mail to Egypt and Palestine for onward transmission by the England-India-Australia and England-South Africa Air Mail services. During the year under review 10,004 articles, including 1,441 registered items, were despatched to Egypt and 2,312 articles, including 310 registered items, were despatched to Palestine. The total weight of all correspondence despatched was 133 kilogrammes at a cost of £172. Compared with the figures for the previous year there was an increase of 8,399 items in number and of 86 kilogrammes in weight of the articles despatched.

In August, 1935, an experimental weekly air service between Egypt and Cyprus via Palestine was established by Misr Airwork, S.A.E. and use was made of this service for the carriage of air mail correspondence. The service started with the first flight from Cairo on the 3rd August, and was discontinued with the last flight from Cyprus on the 20th October, 1935. During the period the service was in operation 382 articles, weighing 9 kilogrammes, were received from Palestine, and 1,253 articles, weighing 18 kilogrammes, from Egypt; 732 articles, weighing 13 kilogrammes (including 138 items for onward transmission by air) were sent to Palestine, and 2,945 articles, weighing 42 kilogrammes (including

1,491 items for onward transmission by air) were sent to Egypt. The total weight of all correspondence despatched by this service was therefore 55 kilogrammes at a cost of £15.

Internal Posts.

Motor-mail services are run daily between the various towns of the island, and there are branch post sections to the villages. The estimated number of miles travelled in the conveyance of mails during the year is 670,000, as compared with 640,000 in the previous year.

Fifteen post offices, including the three summer offices of Troödos Platres and Pedhoulas, were in operation during the year. There were in addition 587 postal agencies, an increase of six over the previous year. Postal-order business was transacted at 25 of those offices, an increase of one over the previous year. British postal-orders are cashed and issued.

The series of postage and revenue stamps consists of 14 denominations ranging from ¼ piastre to £5. A special issue to commemorate the twenty-fifth anniversary of His Majesty's Accession was placed on sale on the 6th May, and continued in use until the 31st December, 1935, when it was withdrawn and the residue destroyed. The series comprised four denominations only, viz., ¾ piastre, 1½, 2½ and 9 piastres, and during the currency of the Silver Jubilee issue the sale of the four corresponding denominations in the permanent pictorial series was discontinued.

Stamps and stamped stationery sold during the year amounted to £72,909, an increase of £4,326 over 1934. Included in this total are £9,568 representing Customs Import Duties assessed on foreign inward parcels and brought to account by means of stamps. Stamps to the value of £3,601 were sold to stamp dealers and philatelists, an increase of £1,279 over 1934. This increase is due to the introduction of the new issue of pictorial stamps.

The total number of articles dealt with by the local post office was 3,867,514, a decrease of 158,002 on the figures for 1934. Articles posted in the island numbered 2,778,485, a decrease of 143,005; the remainder were received from the United Kingdom and foreign countries. Correspondence for local delivery showed an increase of 175,897 and that posted for the United Kingdom and other countries showed an increase of 32,892. Correspondence received from abroad decreased by 14,997.

Telegraphs, Telephones and Wireless.

Cable and Wireless, Limited, maintain a telegraph cable between Larnaca and Alexandria and Larnaca and Haifa, and land telegraphs between the six principal towns of the island. During the summer season Platres, Mount Troödos, Prodhromos and Pedhoulas are connected with the system. The only Government telegraph is a line along the railway.

The number of licences to install or maintain a wireless telegraphy receiving apparatus issued under the provisions of the Wireless Telegraphy Regulations, 1934, was 884, an increase of 341 as compared with the preceding year. In addition 37 dealers' licences were issued, an increase of 12 over 1934. Such licences entitled the holders to install and maintain apparatus for receiving messages only. The installation or maintenance of apparatus capable of transmitting messages is prohibited.

There are small telephone exchanges connecting the various Government offices and the residence of certain officials at Nicosia, Famagusta, Larnaca, and, during the summer season, Troödos, all of which are connected by trunk lines. Famagusta also is connected with the police stations at Rizokarpaso and three intermediate villages and also with the lighthouse at Cape Greco. The Forest Department maintains telephones in the principal forest areas for reporting outbreaks of fire, and these lines are connected with the Government system where possible. There is now a complete telephone line from Troödos to the western end of the mountain range, and the line from Troödos eastwards into Adelphi Forest has been extended. There is a small private exchange which offers a telephone service in the town of Limassol, but this is not connected with the other systems in the island.

There is also a wireless telegraphy station at Larnaca which was installed in 1933 by Cable and Wireless, Limited. The work of installing a public telephone system serving the six chief towns and Troödos was continued and practically completed during the year under review by Cable and Wireless, Limited.

Railways.

The Cyprus Government Railway consists of a line from the port of Famagusta, at the north-eastern end of the island, through Nicosia, the capital, and Morphou at the western end of the Mesaoria plain into the foot-hills at Kalonchorion in the Solea valley. The total length of this line is 71 miles, of which only 37, between Nicosia and Famagusta Harbour, are now open to regular passenger rail traffic. The section between Nicosia and Kalonchorion is served by special goods trains as traffic demands. By arrangement, rail trolleys may be hired for the conveyance of passengers.

There are two extensions of the Government railway operated as private lines; one runs from the Phokasa mine in the Solea valley below Evrykhou, the other from the Mavrovouni mine-head along the Xero river-bed; both branches converge at the new mining township of Xero, where the Cyprus Mines Corporation has erected plant for preparing the ore for shipment off its own pier.

The working expenditure and the gross earnings for the year were £16,795 and £21,139, showing a decrease of £513 and an increase of £2,055, respectively, on the figures for 1934.

The following table shows the passenger taffic for the last three years :—

	No. of Passengers.	*Receipts.*
1933	103,940	4,528
1934	94,609	3,697
1935	120,234	4,190

Railway road-feeder and collection and delivery services ran 122,716 miles and carried 34,758 tons and 14,646 passengers.

Forty-three thousand six hundred tons of goods were carried by road and rail against payment during the year, a decrease of 2,202 tons. Receipts were £14,374 as against £13,419 in 1934.

Roads.

The Colony is served by an excellent arterial road system radiating from the capital and linking up every important town and many of the more important villages. To this primary system a secondary system of feeder roads connects most of the villages of the island. The arterial or main road system totals 870 miles and is maintained by the Public Works Department.

From 1930 to 1934 a scheme of reconstruction of the roads of this system was carried out and the basis of an efficient maintenance organization established.

The system is divided into four classes of roads, classes I, II and III being entirely asphalted and class IV being in small part asphalted, in part waterbound stone and in part only foundationed or maintained with natural earth surface.

All the roads are a minimum of nine feet wide over the running surface and a minimum of 16 feet wide between the inner edges of side drains.

Class I, II and III roads vary in class only according to the strength of the type of bituminous treatment adopted in their reconstruction, which treatment is dependent upon carefully maintained traffic census taken four times each year.

At the end of the scheme of main road reconstruction in 1934 the mileage of asphalt treated surface was 613; at the end of 1935 this mileage had been increased to 637, leaving only 233 miles of class IV roads for gradual improvement to a higher class.

In municipal areas the local authority contributes to the upkeep of the sections of main roads traversing them and as these are the sections of heavy traffic incidence, special attention and treatment to them is thus rendered possible.

The system is well drained and provides communication in all weathers except in the case of the earth surface sections of the class IV roads which are impassable after heavy rain.

The secondary system of feeder or village roads totals 2,258 miles and is maintained by the district administration in each district. No part of this system is asphalted and is for the most part earth surface, impassable after heavy rain.

In addition to the foregoing, the larger municipalities have reconstructed in asphalt within the past few years many of their town roads and some suburban roads in areas of building development.

Altogether, the combined systems, excluding the forest paths, provide approximately one mile of road for every 108 persons of the population.

XI.—BANKING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Banks.

The chief banks in Cyprus are the Ottoman Bank, with branches at Nicosia, Larnaca, Limassol, Famagusta, and Paphos, and, during the summer season, Troödos; the Bank of Athens, with branches at Limassol and Nicosia; the Bank of Cyprus, with its head office at Nicosia and agencies at Larnaca, Limassol, Famagusta, Paphos, Kyrenia, and Morphou; and the Ionian Bank, Limited, with a branch at Nicosia and agencies at Larnaca, Limassol, Famagusta, and Paphos.

There are also six other banks of the nature of savings banks, established under the Companies (Limited Liability) Law, 1922, two at Larnaca, two at Paphos, one at Limassol, and one at Famagusta.

The amount of deposits in banks in the Colony totalled £1,206,184.

The Agricultural Bank, established in June, 1925, under the joint auspices of the Government and the Ottoman Bank, has a total capital of £250,000. It works in close connection with the co-operative societies.

Currency.

Currency notes.—£5, £1 and 10s. The 10s. notes, of the 1930 design, were placed in circulation in November, 1933.

Gold Coins.—£1. The Cyprus £1 is equal to the pound sterling. Gold is scarcely seen in active circulation.

Silver coins—

45-piastre piece (special Jubilee issue in 1928).
18-piastre piece.
9-piastre piece (= 1 shilling. There are 20 shillings to the £).
4½-piastre piece.
3-piastre piece.

Copper and cupro-nickel coins—

Piastre.
Half-piastre.
Quarter-piastre.

In 1934, cupro-nickel piastre and half-piastre coins were issued. The copper coins of these denominations are being gradually withdrawn.

Weights and Measures.

Capacity.

2 pints = 1 quart.
$2\frac{4}{5}$ quarts = 1 Cyprus litre
4 quarts = 1 gallon.
8 gallons = 1 kilé.
9 quarts = 1 kouza } liquid measure.
16 kouzas = 1 load }

Weight.

400 drams = 1 oke.
1 oke = $2\frac{4}{5}$ lb.
$1\frac{4}{5}$ okes = 1 Cyprus litre.
5 okes = 1 stone.
44 okes = 1 kantar.
180 okes = 1 Aleppo kantar.
800 okes = 1 ton.

Length.

12 inches = 1 foot.
2 feet = 1 pic.
3 feet = 1 yard.
33 pics = 1 chain.
2,640 pics = 1 mile.

Land Measure.

1 donum = 60 pics = 40 yards square (40/121sts of an acre).
1,963 donums = 1 square mile.
3·025 donums = 1 acre.

XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

The work of the Public Works Department includes the construction and repair of all Government roads and buildings throughout the island, the maintenance of harbours and lighthouses, the construction of village water-supplies, the inspection of all steam boilers annually and of all public vehicles quarterly, and the maintenance of public services such as the Government telephone system and the water-supplies to Government buildings and residences.

The Department also undertakes all Royal Engineer services in the Colony and provides engineering services for the Nicosia water administration, the Troödos Board of Health, and the building committees of the six principal towns.

For departmental purposes the Colony is divided into three engineering divisions, each controlled by a Divisional Engineer, with the necessary staff, workshops, and stores.

The headquarters of the Department are Nicosia, the staff comprising the Director, Assistant Director, Roads Engineer, Mechanical Engineer, and Accountant.

In 1935 the expenditure, including that on road loan works, carried out by direct labour, amounted to some £100,000, as compared with £133,000 in 1934.

The artesian boring programme was continued with outstanding success and resulted in additional supplies amounting in the aggregate to some 4,500 gallons a day which are being developed for irrigation.

Five schemes for the improvement of village water-supplies were completed and 34 schemes investigated. In every case water is conducted to the village in galvanized steel pipes leading from springs or chains of wells. Half the funds for these works are provided by the Government and half by the village or villages interested.

The experimental adit at Sykhari was completed during the year and a large supply located, but owing to the quantity and pressure of the water the pioneer tunnel collapsed. A new concrete-lined adit has since been put in hand.

XIII.—JUSTICE, POLICE, AND PRISONS.

Justice.

For the administration of justice Cyprus is divided into three judicial districts. The Courts are constituted under Imperial Orders in Council of 1927 and 1931. Provision is made therein for :—

(1) A Supreme Court consisting of five judges, two of whom are Christian and Mohammedan Cypriots, respectively, and having power to hear criminal and civil appeals from the decisions of all other courts, including Assize Courts and Divisional Courts of the Supreme Court.

(2) Three Divisional Courts consisting of one or two judges of the Supreme Court, as may be directed by the Chief Justice, and exercising original jurisdiction to hear and determine (*a*) defended actions of £300 and over and (*b*) election petitions.

(3) Three District Courts consisting of one non-Cypriot Judge (the President) and such number of District Judges as the Governor shall from time to time direct. The total number of District Judges during 1935 was nine. District Courts have appellate civil jurisdiction in appeals from Assistant District Judges and original civil jurisdiction in all actions except those within the exclusive jurisdiction of a Mohammedan Religious Tribunal or triable by a Divisional Court, as stated in 2 (*a*) above. In certain cases, e.g., bankruptcy, probate, etc., their jurisdiction is unlimited. The Governor, if he considers it expedient, may direct that Additional District Courts be held, or may appoint Additional District Judges. He may also, when necessary, direct a non-Cypriot Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court to act as President, in which case the District Court so presided over has unlimited civil jurisdiction.

(4) Three Assistant District Judges' Courts having civil jurisdiction up to £25, and in the cases mentioned below up to £50. The Governor has power to appoint as many Assistant District Judges as he may think necessary. In 1935 there were seven such judges. The President and the District Judges may also sit as Assistant District Judges and when so sitting have the major jurisdiction, which may also be given by the Governor to any Assistant District Judge.

(5) Three Assize Courts having unlimited criminal jurisdiction, and consisting of three or five judges, as the Chief Justice may direct, these being in the former case a non-Cypriot Judge of the Supreme Court and either two District Judges or the President and one District Judge, and in the latter two non-Cypriot Judges of the Supreme Court and the President and two District Judges.

(6) Magisterial Courts consisting of the President sitting with one or two District Judges of differing religions, or alone, or of one of two such judges of differing religions, or of an Assistant District Judge, and having, according as they are constituted, summary jurisdiction in cases involving up to three years' imprisonment or £100 fine or both, with or without an order for compensation not exceeding £100.

(7) Three Mohammedan Religious Tribunals consisting of a Sheri Judge, and having jurisdiction restricted to marriage, divorce, maintenance in relation thereto, inheritance and succession, wills and their registration, and the registration of vakfiehs, and concerning persons of the Mohammedan faith only.

There is also a Sheri Tribunal of Appeal consisting of the Mohammedan Judge of the Supreme Court as *ex officio* President and any two Mohammedan District Judges nominated by the Chief Justice, and having jurisdiction to hear appeals from the decisions of Mohammedan Religious Tribunals.

The Courts of Cyprus apply Ottoman Law as from time to time altered or modified by Cyprus Statute Law. In civil matters when the amount or value in dispute is £300 or over an appeal lies from the Supreme Court to His Majesty in Council. The Supreme Court may also in its discretion grant leave to appeal to His Majesty in Council from any other judgment which involves a question of great public importance.

A complete revision of the Judicial system was however under consideration and was effected at the end of the year by the Cyprus Courts of Justice Law, 1935. This law abolishes the Divisional Courts and gives District Courts unlimited jurisdiction in civil matters. The criminal jurisdiction of a President of a District Court, District Judge and Magistrate has been increased to three years, one year and six months respectively.

Criminal Returns.

In 1935 the number of persons tried at Assizes was 99 against 226 in 1934. As regards individual items: 22 persons were tried for murder (of whom 11 were convicted) and nine for manslaughter (all of whom were convicted). These numbers denote a decrease in homicide on 1934 during which year 21 persons were tried for murder (12 convicted) and 21 for manslaughter (16 convicted). There was also a decrease in the number of persons tried for attempted murder, and only one person was convicted of this offence (against six in 1934). Cases of rape went up from five (two convicted) in 1934 to nine (six convicted) in 1935; but unnatural offences fell from nine (six convicted) in 1934 to five (four convicted) in 1935. Convictions for robbery fell from 14 in 1934 to five in 1935; and there was also a considerable decrease in other assize cases. As a whole, assize convictions fell from 152 in 1934 to 68 in 1935. The number of summary convictions also shows a remarkable improvement—27,202 against 32,043 in 1934. The principal decrease was in convictions for forest offences. The decrease in those for wounding and grievous harm deserves special mention—183 against 454 in 1934; so does that in larceny and kindred offences—1,951 against 2,374 in 1934.

Civil Proceedings.

Actions begun in the District Courts during 1935 (including those of £300 and over later transferred to Divisional Courts) numbered 1,560 against 1,420 in 1934, and Assistant District Judges' cases 6,439 against 6,478.

Police.

The Cyprus Police Force is constituted under the provisions of Law 2 of 1878 and consists of the Chief Commandant, Deputy Chief Commandant, Local Commandants and other officers, and mounted and foot sergeant-majors, sergeants and constables.

The Chief Commandant and the Deputy Chief Commandant are at Police Headquarters, Nicosia, the latter being in charge of the Criminal Investigation Department; there is normally a Local Commandant in charge of each District, and one Local Commandant is at Headquarters in charge of the Depot, Training School and Fire Brigade. The police generally are in close touch with the Commissioners of the districts and other important Heads of Government Departments on matters relating to their Departments.

The duties of the police include, in addition to the maintenance of public order and the prevention and detection of crime, the control of traffic and the provision of orderlies to the Courts. Further, they provide the fire brigade in the capital, and passport control officers at all ports.

The physical and educational standards requisite for recruits were recently raised. No recruit is now enlisted unless he has a good knowledge of English. Every endeavour had been made

to enlist a well-educated type of recruit and this was achieved to a great extent. Physical training, arms drill, police duties, languages, fire drill, musketry, traffic control, baton drill, law, station books, framing of charges, Courts, investigation, are among the subjects in which instruction is given to recruits by experienced instructors.

Further special courses of lectures in first aid to the injured were given by Government Medical Officers, and a number of additional officers and men have recently qualified as holders of first aid certificates. There are now 12 officers and 41 men in possession of first aid certificates.

The circulation of instructional notes bearing on the most important clauses of new laws which affect the Police was begun and copies distributed with the *Police Gazette* in Turkish and Greek to all police offices and stations.

Increasing motor traffic on the roads necessitated the formation in the capital of a special branch of police from amongst the existing police personnel, who, under the direction of an officer, deal solely with the control of traffic and other duties in this connection.

A Police Band consisting of 25 men under a British Bandmaster was started during the latter half of the year.

The actual strength of the Police Force on 31st December, 1935, was as follows :—

Chief Commandant	1
Deputy Chief Commandant	1
Local Commandants	7
Bandmaster	1
Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors	15
Sergeant-Majors	14
Sergeants	53
Constables	645
	737

Discipline during the year was satisfactory.

In addition to the police, there exists a body of rural constables, reconstituted under Law 62 of 1932 as amended by Law 52 of 1934. These constables are appointed by the village commissions, subject to the approval of the Commissioner of the District, and their cost is borne by the villages with a grant-in-aid from the Government. They are responsble for the protection of the rural areas under their charge, and co-operate with the police in the prevention and detection of crime and other matters.

Prisons.

The prisons in the island consist of :—

(*a*) The central prison, Nicosia, which accommodates long-sentence male prisoners, short-sentence male prisoners, and female prisoners, in separate divisions, each division containing 201, 200, and 18 cells respectively. With this accommodation the separate system can normally be maintained throughout, the workshops alone being in association.

(*b*) The five district prisons which are used for the custody of short-sentence prisoners only, who work in associated gangs during the day. Female prisons are also maintained in the districts for female prisoners undergoing short sentences.

The central prison is in charge of a Resident Superintendent and the five district prisons are in charge of the local Commandants of Police who are designated as Governors of Prisons.

All the prisons in the island are under the direction of the Inspector of Prisons, who is also the Chief Commandant of Police.

At the central prison there is a prison farm, which, with the exception of a civilian foreman, is run entirely by prisoners. A large quantity of the vegetables and other cereals consumed at the central prison are obtained from this farm.

Though the treatment of prisoners is directed as far as possible to reform rather than punishment, nevertheless it has been found necessary in some instances to make prison unpalatable for the hardened and dangerous criminal by stricter supervison and harder work.

Prisoners are mainly employed on various kinds of industrial labour, including tailoring, carpentering, boot-making, weaving, masonry, carpet making, baking and agricultural work. Educational advantages are afforded to them, and priests of all denominations are allowed to visit them. Remission of sentence is granted to prisoners of good conduct. After release they are given every encouragement to lead honest lives unmolested.

There is a reformatory—constituted as such by the new Juvenile Offenders Law of 1935—for juvenile offenders at Athalassa farm, close to Nicosia. The inmates are employed on general farm work, animal husbandry and other kinds of work calculated to fit them for useful trades after their release. Of the 177 juveniles and juvenile adults released from the central prison and Athalassa during the year under review, only 37 were subsequently convicted. The daily average population in the Athalassa reformatory was 55·54 as compared with 55·21 in 1934. The lack of an after-care society makes it almost impossible to follow up the boys after discharge from prison.

The probation system is not followed in Cyprus, local conditions rendering it inapplicable at present.

During the year under review discipline was well maintained. The daily average number of persons detained in all the prisons was 654·18 as compared with 727·73 in 1934. The sanitary condition of the prisons was satisfactory and the health of the prisoners was good, the daily average number on the sick list being 7·42 against 8·74 in 1934.

The Colony's prison staff consists of 1 Resident Superintendent, Central Prison, 1 Chief Warder, 1 Assistant Chief Warder, 1 Sergeant-Major, 12 Sergeants and 67 Warders; total 83.

XIV.—LEGISLATION.

Forty-one laws were enacted during the year, the most important of which are the following :—

The Wills and Succession (Amendment) Law, 1935, gives, with a slight qualification, any person who was born or whose father was born in the United Kingdom or any of the self-governing Dominions complete freedom to dispose of the whole of his property by will.

The Hotels Law, 1935, gives more control over hotels in the Colony with a view to improving them and making them more attractive to tourists.

The Shepherds' Licensing Law, 1935, was enacted with the object of checking the depredations caused to rural property by shepherds.

The Secondary Education Law, 1935, enables the Government to direct educational policy in all its aspects and to exercise supervision over all educational institutions in the Colony.

The Prevention of Crime Law, 1935, makes better provision for the control of persons of lawless character.

The Guardianship of Infants and Prodigals Law, 1935, makes provision for the guardianship of infants other than those coming within the scope of the Infants' Estates Administration Law, 1894, and in particular provides for cases in which a minor acquires property by way of gift. It provides also for the appointment of a guardian of a prodigal.

The English School (Management and Control) Law, 1935, places the English School on a more permanent foundation for the benefit of the youth of the Colony and vests the movable and immovable property and the management and control thereof in the Governor.

The Courts of Justice Law, 1935, reorganizes the judicial system of the Colony.

The Juvenile Offenders Law, 1935, makes provision for the trial of juvenile offenders by a Juvenile Court having jurisdiction to deal summarily with all offences, except homicide, committed by them. It provides that children under the age of 14 shall not be sent to prison. They may be sent to a reformatory for a period not less than six months.

The Antiquities Law, 1935, repeals the Antiquities Law, 1905. It creates a central Antiquities Advisory Board and District Antiquities Committees for each District. It empowers the Director of Antiquities to acquire any antiquity discovered on payment to the finder of the fair market price. Exportation of antiquities is permitted under a licence from the Director of Antiquities.

Subsidiary Legislation issued during the year 1935.

The following were the more important measures :—

1. The Cinematograph Films Regulations, 1935.
2. The Elementary Education (Qualifications of School-teachers) Regulations, 1935.
3. The Hotels Regulations, 1935.
4. The Importation of Dogs Order, 1935.
5. The Prison (Amendment) Regulations, 1935.

The following enactments deal, to some extent, with employment in factories :—

The Hours of Employment Law, 1927.
The Employment of Women (during the night) Law, 1932.
The Employment of Children and Young Persons Law, 1932.

The only enactment which deals with compensation for accidents is the Mines Regulations (Amendment) Law, 1925.

There is no legislative provision for health insurance, old age pensions, etc., in the Colony.

XV.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

The totals of revenue and expenditure for the last five years are :—

Year.	*Revenue.*	*Grant-in-Aid.*	*Total.*	*Expenditure.*	*Share of Cyprus of Turkish Debt Charge.*	*Total.*
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1931	769,996	92,800	862,796	784,676	92,800	877,476
1932	793,760	92,800	886,560	779,943	92,800	872,743
1933	761,745	92,800	854,545	711,093	92,800	803,893
1934	767,865	92,800	860,665	714,158	92,800	806,958
1935	873,264	92,800	966,064	828,772	92,800	921,572

Revenue was £105,399 more than in 1934, expenditure £114,614 more. There was a surplus on the year's working of £44,492 ; the total surplus was thus increased to £275,869 on the 31st December, 1935, including the reserve fund of £90,000 which was transferred to the general surplus during the year.

Increases in revenue were mainly noticeable under Customs Import Duties (£32,543) on account of increased imports, Taxes on Landed Property (£11,181) due to the effect in a full year of increased taxation imposed during 1934, Tobacco Duties (£5,894) due to increased local consumption, Stamp Duties (£3,852) and Extraordinary non-recurrent items (£55,226) consisting of the sale of surplus Note Security Fund Investments, grants from the Cyprus Monuments Funds and the Empire Grants Committee of the Museum Association of Great Britain, and the appropriation to Revenue of the Rat Destruction Fund. Decreases were noticeable

particularly under Salt (£3,509) due to a reduction in price, and under Forest Revenue (£3,169) due to the restriction of the commercial activities of the department. In 1934 the sum of £6,257 accrued to Revenue in respect of appreciation of Investments, whereas in 1935 a charge of £7,342 was made to Expenditure for depreciation of Investments.

The chief increases in Expenditure were in respect of Public Debt (£9,225), Pensions and Gratuities (£3,612), Imperial Defence (£6,782), District Administration (£10,293), Medical (£2,782), Agriculture (£3,183), Public Works Annually Recurrent (£12,179), Public Works Extraordinary (£20,994), Antiquities (£4,500) and Miscellaneous (£45,046).

The amount of the Public Debt is £615,000, for which a loan was floated in London in 1932 by the issue of £615,000 Cyprus Government 4 per cent. inscribed stock 1956-66, the net proceeds being £571,710. The annual contribution of 1½ per cent. (£9,225) to a Sinking Fund was started in 1935. The object in raising the loan was to provide for the reconstruction of roads, for preliminary expenses and purchase of land for the Central Experiment Farm at Morphou, for the improvement of Famagusta Harbour and for the repayment to the Imperial Treasury of the balances due in respect of previous loans for Irrigation Works, Harbour and Railway.

Currency notes of £5, £1, and 10s. under the authority of the Cyprus Currency Notes Order and Law, 1928 and 1935, were in circulation throughout the year. The exchange of the superseded issue was proceeded with during the year.

The main heads of taxation in 1935 were as follows :—

	Yield for 1935. £
(1) Import Duties	359,657
(2) Direct Taxes:—	
(*a*) Immovable Property Tax at the rate of 7 per 1,000 in towns and 4½ per 1,000 in villages on the capital value of immovable property.	101,589
(*b*) Land Registry Fees (Defter Hakani) ...	
(3) Animal Tax on goats	10,073
(4) Excise:—	
(*a*) Tobacco	99,839
(*b*) Salt	20,148
(5) Licences (wine and tobacco selling, game, motor vehicles and drivers, firearms, hotel keeping, etc.).	25,277
(6) Stamp duties (including sale of stamps for both postal and revenue purposes).	44,885

Customs Tariff.

Specific duties were to a considerable extent substituted for *ad valorem* duties by an Imperial Order in Council of 1931, on which, as from time to time amended, the Customs tariff is based. Specific duties include those on flour, wheat, sugar, barley, coffee,

rice, spirits, timber, petrol, benzine, kerosene, and tobacco manufactured and unmanufactured; *ad valorem* duties include those on cotton piece-goods, motor-cars, motor cycles and parts, silk goods, woollen manufactures, confectionery and other food-stuffs.

The following figures show the relative import duties charged :—

	Value of Imports. £	*Duty.* £
Specific	472,205	241,037
15 per cent. *ad valorem*	66,590	8,064
20 „ „	431,990	68,564
25 „ „	114,389	21,763
30 „ „	122,392	20,223
Free of import duty	274,375	—
Total	1,481,941	359,651

Excise and Stamp Duties.

Excise duty is payable as under :—

Manufactured tobacco, in addition to the import duty—11s. per *oke*.

The total amount paid on tobacco during the year was £99,840.

Matches manufactured and sold in Cyprus :—

Equal to the rate of Customs import duty payable for the time being on matches of British Empire origin imported into the Colony.

At present there is no local manufacture of matches.

Playing cards manufactured and used in Cyprus :—

Two-thirds of the rate of import duty payable on playing cards of British Empire origin imported into Cyprus.

The amount paid in excise in 1935 was £183.

Licences and fees under this head may be summarized as follows :—

(1) *Tobacco*, to sell by retail :—

Manufactured tobacco and tumbeki, £1 per annum.

Hawkers, £1 10s.

(2) *Intoxicating liquors*, to sell by retail :—

In the case of hotels, clubs, etc., an annual percentage on the rental or yearly value of the premises after the rate of 50 per cent., but with certain minimum and maximum rates laid down.

In the case of tents, booths, etc., 2s. *per diem*.

In the case of any approved building, 10s. *per diem*.

(3) *Others*, e.g., sponge and boat licences, fees in respect of animals examined by the veterinary authorities prior to shipment, etc., of insufficient revenue importance to justify separate mention.

The sum of £5,416 was paid during the year for licences for wine-selling, and £2,583 for tobacco-selling.

Stamp Duties.—In addition to stamp duties on cheques, agreements, receipts, etc., fees in respect of the undermentioned services are collected in stamps :—

Advocates' examination and enrolment.
Carriage Plates.
Certificate of competence in motor driving.
Club, application to inspect register.
Club, certificate of registration.
Companies' registration.
Court fees.
Delivery Orders to Customs.
Dogs' badges.
Examinations.
Firearms, certificate of registration.
Identity certificates.
Inspection of public motor cars.
Issue of passports and certificates of British Nationality.
Marriage fees.
Partnerships registration.
Patents registration.
Permits under the Newspaper, Books and Printing Presses Law, 1930.
Postal charges.
Registration of chemists and druggists.
Registration of Cyprus ships.
Registration of dentists.
Registration of medical diplomas.
Searching fees for births and deaths.
Ships' reports.
Ships' export manifests.
Specification for goods exported.
Trade marks.

The sum of £44,885 was credited to revenue during the year in respect of stamp duties not adjusted to other specific items of revenue.

Hut Tax or Poll Tax.

There is no hut or poll tax in Cyprus.

XVI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Silver Jubilee Celebrations.

The outstanding event of the year 1935 was the celebration on the 6th May of the Silver Jubilee of His late Majesty King George V. The day was observed as a public holiday throughout the island and all public buildings and schools were decorated. A ceremonial parade was held at Nicosia, which included detachments from H.M. Ships *London*, *Devonshire*, and *Shropshire* which visited Cyprus waters from the 3rd to the 10th May; the detachment of Sherwood Foresters stationed in Cyprus; a detachment of

the Cyprus Police; and the band of the Seaforth Highlanders which visited Cyprus from the 2nd to the 11th May and fulfilled several engagements in various parts of the island.

In the principal towns of the several districts parades were held by the Commissioners, and special entertainments were given in honour of the occasion. In the rural areas all elementary schools were decorated and during the morning the children assembled under their teachers to hear an address on the significance of the day and to sing the National Anthem.

In connection with the celebration of the Jubilee a Mayor's Jubilee Fund was started in each district, the proceeds of which will be devoted to the establishment of a new sanatorium for the treatment of tuberculosis.

Appointments.

Mr. W. D. Battershill, Assistant Colonial Secretary, Jamaica, was appointed Colonial Secretary, Cyprus, on the 15th February, 1935, in succession to Mr. H. Henniker-Heaton, C.M.G. He arrived in the Colony on the 28th February, 1935.

Major W. H. Flinn, O.B.E., Trade Commissioner for Cyprus in London, was appointed Treasurer on the 1st January, 1935, in succession to Mr. H. J. Pink. He arrived in the Colony on the 14th March, 1935.

Land and Survey.

The tenure of land in Cyprus is governed by the Ottoman Land Law and local legislation. Agricultural land in general (*arazi mirié*) is held by a title deed (*qochan*), which is issued by the Land Registry Office, the real ownership remaining with the State. It can be alienated by sale, in which case a new title deed is issued and the transaction registered by the Land Registry Office. It is transmissible by inheritance within certain specified degrees of relationship, but cannot be transmitted by will except in the case of a person who was born or whose father was born in the United Kingdom or any of the Self-Governing Dominions, whether domiciled in Cyprus or not. If it becomes vacant by failure of heirs, it escheats to the State (*mahlul*). Land left uncultivated for certain periods without any of the excuses provided for in the law can be confiscated and offered to the previous owner on payment of its equivalent value.

Buildings, trees, gardens, vineyards, and wild grafted trees are known as mulk (*arazi memluke*), and included in this category are building sites within or near a town or village. Immovable property held under this tenure belongs in full to the owner, is alienated, inherited, and transmitted by will like movable property, and the provisions of the land code do not apply to it.

The law on land is most complicated and land is divided into numerous classes. There are different laws governing the tenure and the transmission of each class, the laws of inheritance being

different for Christians and Moslems. The amendment and simplification of the land laws has been studied by a Committee which submitted its report in 1934. The Report is now under the consideration of Government.

Unowned or waste land is known as hali (*arazi mevat*) and is the property of the Crown. This may, with the permission of the Government, and on payment of certain fees representing its equivalent value, be taken up and cultivated, the ownership as in the case of *arazi mirié* remaining with the State.

The valuation of the immovable property in the Colony is approximately £16,417,008 or £45 3s. 2d. per head of population. The charges on land and other immovable property in 1935 were (i) tax on immovable property amounting in towns to seven per thousand of the assessed capital value and in villages to 4½ per thousand; (ii) fees on mortgage or transfer by sale or on transmission.

Prices of land vary according to its adaptation to certain crops, its means of irrigation, and its position in relation to towns and villages. They vary, therefore, from a few shillings to £30 or £40 a donum (one-third of an acre), while land in the vicinity of towns, suitable for building sites, may fetch over £200 a donum. The average size of a cultivated plot of land is two acres, and of the average holding 7½ acres. An intending purchaser would probably have some difficulty in obtaining at a reasonable rate any considerable area of suitable land for development.

There was again a demand for land by Jews for development as orange groves in the Nicosia, Larnaca, Limassol and Famagusta districts and land to the extent of 1,567 acres with 183 trees standing thereon and eight houses were purchased from Cypriots as against 2,451 acres in 1934. The registered value of these properties was £7,652 and the sale price £15,683 or 205 per cent. of the former as against 165 per cent. in 1934.

Prices at voluntary sales were well maintained, the average price of land (including trees, gardens and vineyards) being 121 per cent. of the registered value as against 135 per cent. in 1934, while in the case of house property the average price was 134 per cent. of the registered value as against 142 per cent. in 1934.

As regards forced sales, the policy of fixing a reserve price (which had been adopted as an emergency measure in order to prevent debtors from losing their land at sacrificial prices owing to the absence of bidders during the financial crisis) was continued by the enactment of Law No. 11 of 1935. The recoveries for forced sales amounted to 81 per cent. of the registered value as against 105 per cent. in 1934.

In consequence of the enactment of the Immovable Property (Restrictions on Sales) Law, 1935 (No. 11 of 1935) the number of attachments fell from 5,665, affecting 67,290 properties in 1934, to 4,329 affecting 63,516 properties in 1935. There was likewise a decrease in the number of mortgages and of Agricultural Bank

securities registered. Mortgages numbered 4,294, securing debt to the amount of £381,450, as against 5,280 securing debt to the amount of £420,390 in 1934. Agricultural Bank securities numbered 24, involving 73 mortgages securing loans for £2,619, as against 111, involving 655 mortgages securing loans for £16,629, in 1934. Mortgages to the number of 5,264, affecting 28,565 properties, were cancelled.

As at the 31st of December, 1935, the total mortgage debts of the Colony amounted to £2,269,675, as against £2,299,842 on the corresponding date in 1934. These debts represent 13·83 per cent. of the total value of immovable property. The bulk of the debt contracted in 1935 is accounted for by the renewal of old mortgages, including interest accrued, and by the borrowing of funds for the erection of new buildings.

The activities of the Survey Branch of the Land Registration and Survey Department were mainly devoted to maintaining the survey work already done by bringing the plans of those areas where General Registration has been effected up to date, so that the plans are complementary to the Registers. The growing towns of Larnaca and Famagusta were re-surveyed and plotted on a large scale some years ago; these surveys are now being brought up to date and connected with the Land Registers. The contouring of the Paphos District for the production of the 1 inch Map was continued, as also was the Chain Survey for the 1/2,500 Map which is used as the basis of General Registration. A considerable amount of work was done in the laying out of areas for establishment of orange groves and for building sites.

Co-operative Societies.

At the end of the year there were 273 co-operative credit societies with a membership of 15,035. There were also 13 co-operative societies with 939 members.

Chamber of Commerce.

The Cyprus Chamber of Commerce was legally registered under the Companies (Limited Liability) Law of 1922 on the 29th of April, 1927. It was founded with a view to fostering the trade of the Colony by promoting a spirit of co-operative enterprise amongst local merchants, and by facilitating commercial relationships with merchants abroad. The Chamber works in close connection with the London Chamber of Commerce, the Federation of British Industries, and the Federation of Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire.

Loan Commissioners.

The Loan Commissioners continued the issue of loans to public bodies, and sums amounting to £3,361 were lent to municipal corporations and village communities for the improvement of water supplies and other works of public utility.

APPENDIX.

Publications of General Interest obtainable from the Government Printing Office, Nicosia, and elsewhere.

Title.	*Price.* s. cp.
*Annual Report (Governor's)—1930 to 1934 (per copy)	1 6 to 2 6
*Bibliography of Cyprus, by G. Jeffery—1929	2 4½
Blue Book (Annual) to 1935	4 0
*Census Report, 1931 (without abstracts)	2 0
*Census Report, 1931 (with abstracts)	7 0
*Chronology of Cyprus, by Sir R. Storrs—1930	2 0
†Cyprus Agricultural Journal (quarterly) per copy	0 3
Department of Antiquities Report No. 2—1934	4 0
Famagusta: A short guide to—by R. Gunnis—revised—1936 ...	0 4½
*Financial and Economic Resources of Cyprus, Report on, by Sir Ralph Oakden—1934	6 0
*Handbook of Cyprus, 1930, by Sir R. Storrs and B. J. O'Brien ...	7 4½
*Historic Cyprus, by R. Gunnis—1936	8 4½
Mosques of Nicosia, by G. Jeffery—1935	1 0
Present condition of the Historical Monuments of Cyprus, by G. Jeffery—1931, reprinted 1935	0 4½
Report on present position of Ancient Monuments of Cyprus, by Sir Charles Peers—1934	0 5
*Rural Life Survey, Cyprus, 1930 (with maps)	5 0
Rural Life Survey, Cyprus, 1930 (without maps)	2 6
Statistics of Imports, Exports and Shipping, year ended 31st December, 1935	1 4½

Maps.

(Obtainable from the Director of Land Registration and Surveys, Nicosia.)

	Price. s. cp.
Cyprus, Motor Map—8 miles to an inch, layered, coloured, mounted and folded—1931	2 3
Cyprus—4 miles to an inch—General Map—1933	1 3 and 2 3
Cyprus—4 miles to an inch—Administration Map—1933	1 0 and 2 0
Kyrenia. Visitors' Map—1 mile to an inch—contoured, coloured, mounted and folded, 1931	1 3 and 2 3
Troödos Hill Resorts. Visitors' Map—1 mile to an inch—contoured, coloured, mounted and folded, 1932	1 3 and 2 3

Large scale Topographical and Cadastral sunprints, covering the whole island, also towns and villages, are obtainable.

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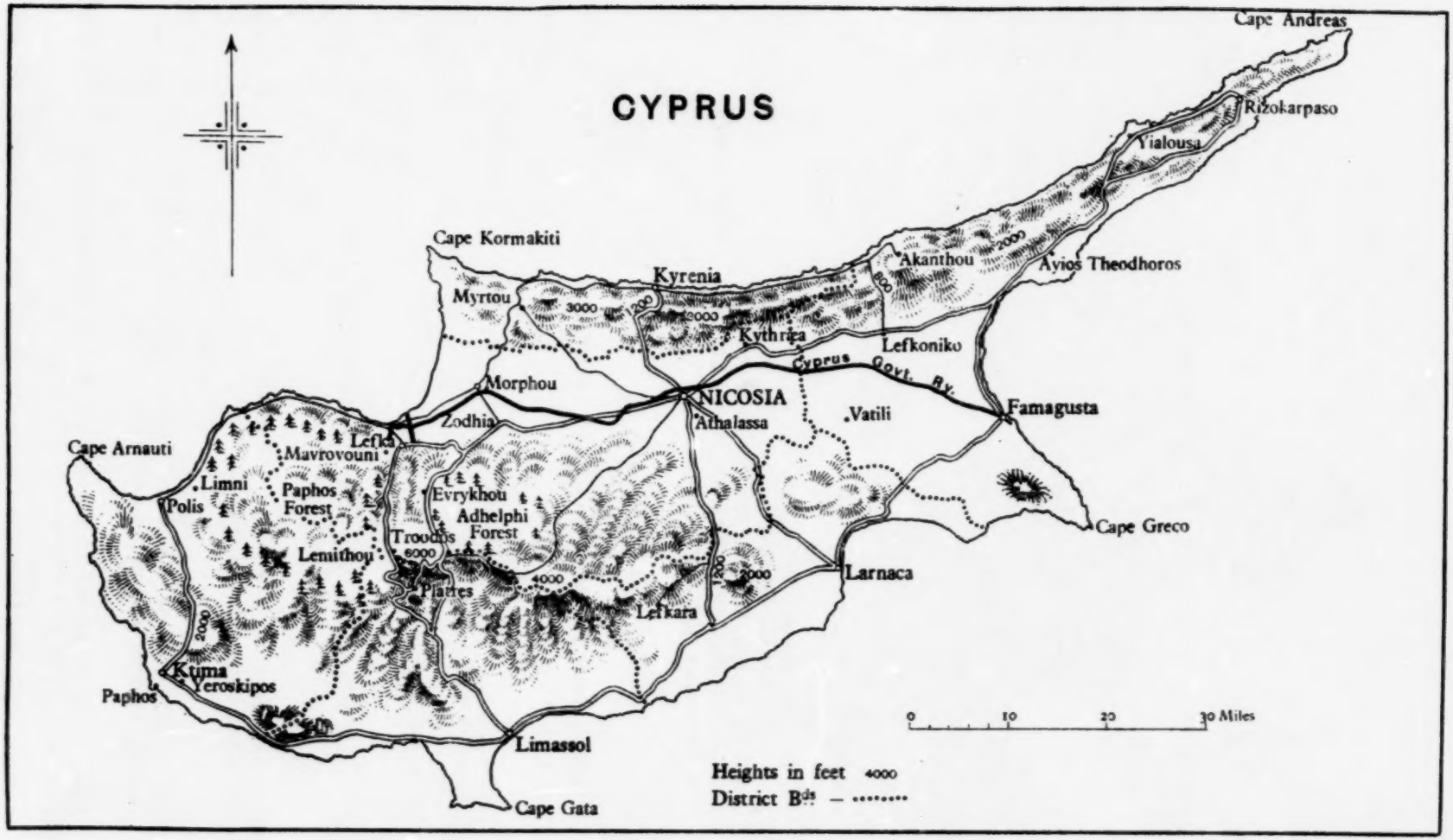
* Obtainable also from the Crown Agents for the Colonies, 4, Millbank, Westminster, London, S.W.1.

† Obtainable from the Agricultural Department, Nicosia, Cyprus, only.



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Report of Imperial Committee, 1933 [Cmd. 4335] 2s. (2s. 2d.)

IMPERIAL ECONOMIC CONFERENCE, OTTAWA, 1932
Summary of Proceedings and copies of Trade Agreements [Cmd. 4174] 1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.)
Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings [Cmd. 4175] 3s. (3s. 3d.)

COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT
Report of the Colonial Development Advisory Committee for the period 1st April, 1935 to 31st March, 1936 [Cmd. 5202] 4d. (5d.)

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH IN EAST AFRICA
Report of the East African Agricultural Research Station, Amani, for the period 1st April, 1935 to 31st March, 1936 [Colonial No. 119] 1s. (In the press)

EDUCATION OF AFRICAN COMMUNITIES
Memorandum by the Advisory Committee on Education in the Colonies [Colonial No. 103] 6d. (7d.)

KENYA: FINANCIAL POSITION AND SYSTEM OF TAXATION
Report of Commission (including five Maps) [Colonial No. 116] 9s. (9s. 6d.)

KENYA: NATIVE AFFAIRS
Report of the Kenya Native Affairs Department for the year 1934 [Non-Parliamentary Publication] 3s. (3s. 4d.)

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Report, September, 1933 [Cmd. 4556] 11s. (11s. 9d.)
Evidence and Memoranda. [Colonial No. 91]. Issued in three Volumes, £2 each volume, by post £2 0s. 9d.
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ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF CYPRUS FOR 1936

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I.—GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE AND HISTORY.

Geography.

The island of Cyprus, situated in the eastern Mediterranean between 34° 33′ and 35° 41′ N. latitude and between 32° 20′ and 34° 35′ E. longitude, is about 140 miles in greatest length from east to west and about 40 miles in greatest breadth from north to south. A narrow range of limestone mountains, with an average height of 2,000 feet, extends along the northern coast, and an extensive group of mountains, culminating in Mount Olympus, 6,406 feet above the sea, fills the south-western part of the island. Between these ranges lies the fertile Mesaoria plain.

Mails from the United Kingdom reach Cyprus via Brindisi or Port Said, from which it is distant at the nearest point 249 miles. The crossing from Larnaca or Famagusta on the south-east coast to Beirut or Haifa is accomplished in a night, and the strait between the north coast and the southern shores of Asia Minor is at Kyrenia 45 miles wide. Cyprus is connected by regular services with Egypt, Syria, Palestine, Turkey, Greece, Italy, and France.

Climate.

The climate of Cyprus is generally speaking temperate and healthy. In summer the climate is varied, hot and dry on the plains, damp on the sea shore and, on the hills inland, healthy and bracing. In winter the climate is mild and invigorating and save on the mountains where falls of snow occur at intervals the temperature rarely falls below freezing point. The rainy and cool season is from October to March. The mean temperature at Nicosia for the last 15 years was 66·7° F., mean maximum 78·5° F., and mean minimum 54·9° F. Highest shade temperature during that time was 111° F., lowest 26° F. Average rainfall for the last ten years was 20·31 inches. The mean rainfall for 1936 was 22·86 inches.

History.

Cyprus was the centre of Aegean civilization 2,000 years before the Christian era, and Phoenician and Greek colonies were established there at a very early date. It would appear, indeed, to have been colonized in the Mycenaean age, and probably was used as a base for those assaults by the Achaeans on the power of Egypt and of the Hittites, which took place in the century before the Trojan war. The island is alluded to in both the Iliad and Odyssey by Homer to whom it was known as the home of Aphrodite, whose chief sanctuary and altar of incense were at Paphos. It was conquered by the Egyptians in the sixth century B.C. and later absorbed into the Persian Empire. Evagoras, a native-born king, succeeded in the fifth century B.C. in raising Cyprus to a position of independence but on his death it again fell into the power of Persia and in due course to Alexander the Great. At the division of Alexander's Empire, Cyprus passed to Egypt, until in 58 B.C. it became a Roman province, falling, on the division of the Roman Empire, under the rule of the Byzantine Emperor.

In A.D. 1184 the Governor of Cyprus, Isaac Comnenus, revolted and maintained his independence until 1191, when Richard Coeur de Lion of England, on his way to the Crusades, landed, and in a sharp campaign of a few weeks conquered the island. Richard sold it to Guy de Lusignan, the King of Jerusalem, and the Lusignan dynasty ruled the island until 1489, although from 1378 to 1464 the Genoese Republic exercised a suzerainty over a part of the Kingdom. In 1489 Cyprus fell to the Republic of Venice, who held it until it was wrested from them by the Turks in 1571, in the sultanate of Selim II.

In 1878 the island passed under the administration of Great Britain, and, on the outbreak of war with Turkey in 1914, was annexed to the British Crown by Order in Council of 5th

November, 1914. The annexation has been formally recognized by Turkey under the Treaty of Lausanne, which was ratified on 6th August, 1924.

In 1925, Letters Patent formally elevating Cyprus to the status of a Colony and constituting the office of Governor of the Colony in place of that of High Commissioner were passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom, dated 10th March.

In October, 1931, the agitation spread by the protagonists of the " Union with Greece " movement culminated in riots, as a result of which certain constitutional changes were made as described in the following chapter.

Historical Remains and Antiquities.

Cyprus is rich in archaeological and antiquarian interest and has remains and monuments ranging from the prehistoric to the Turkish through the Phoenician, Greek, Roman, Byzantine, Gothic and Renaissance periods which are a unique possession of the Empire and a priceless heritage.

In 1935, by the establishment of an Antiquities Department and the enactment of a new and comprehensive Antiquities Law, the Government inaugurated a policy of closer supervision and protection of the Antiquities and historic Monuments in the Colony.

During 1936, with the aid of funds raised in England by the Cyprus Committee amounting to some £1,200, the work of repairing the Ancient Monuments continued. The principal Monuments treated during the year were the Bedestan at Nicosia, the churches of St. George of the Greeks and St. George of the Latins at Famagusta, St. Hilarion Castle, Bellapais Abbey, the church of St. Evlalios at Lambousa and the Royal Chapel at Pyrga.

The first part of a three-years programme for the repair of the East Wall of Kyrenia Castle was completed by the Department, the cost, some £500, being defrayed by the Government.

Early in the year the maintenance of the walls and moat of Nicosia was vested in three authorities: the Municipality, and the Police and Evkaf Departments. The clearance and improvement of the Moat is in progress whilst the Municipality spent some £375 and the Government £350 on the work of preservation of the Walls.

The height and style of buildings adjoining Ancient Monuments is now controlled in certain areas in Kyrenia and Nicosia and throughout the whole of the Old Town and fortifications of Famagusta.

In order that complete control may be obtained over certain areas in Famagusta several properties previously privately owned have been acquired by the Government in exchange for the grant of land elsewhere.

A further grant of £400 from the Carnegie Corporation through the Empire Grants Committee of the Museums Association of Great Britain has made it possible to complete the reorganization of the Cyprus Museum in Nicosia. District Museums were established in Larnaca, Famagusta and Paphos during the year.

Excavations were carried out by the Department under the direction of the Curator of the Museum at Khirokitia; a sacred enclosure dating from the time when pottery was unknown was brought to light. At Curium the Pennsylvania University Museum Expedition continued its exploration of the site on a large scale.

Languages.

The chief language of the country is a local dialect of modern Greek, often very corrupt but retaining a number of archaisms and showing traces of the island's history in the large proportion of words borrowed from French, Italian, and Turkish sources. Osmanli Turkish, somewhat archaic and (in the villages) free from Persian and Arabic forms, is spoken by the Mohammedans, who, however, as a general rule are familiar with Greek. The new Turkish alphabet became obligatory for all official purposes in 1932, and is now in general use. The knowledge of English is rapidly becoming more widely diffused, and, save in the most remote villages, there is usually to be found someone who can speak and even read and write it. In a less degree, French is spoken by the more educated classes.

II.—GOVERNMENT.

Previous to November, 1931, the Government of the Colony was regulated by Letters Patent bearing date 10th March, 1925, which provided for administration by a Governor aided by an Executive and a Legislative Council. The Executive Council consisted then of four official and three unofficial members. The Legislative Council consisted of the Governor (who normally presided), nine official members, and 15 elected members, three chosen by the Mohammedan and 12 by the non-Mohammedan voters. The Council could be prorogued or dissolved by the Governor, if he thought fit, and had in any event to be dissolved at the end of five years.

In consequence of the riots of 1931, the Legislative Council but not the Executive Council was abolished by Letters Patent bearing date 12th November, 1931, and power to legislate was granted to the Governor.

In October of 1933 an Advisory Council, on an informal basis, was established in order that there might be a channel through which to obtain the views of the community on questions of legislation and other matters of importance affecting

the relations of the Government and the people. The Council consists of members of the Executive Council, of which the present composition is four officials and two unofficials, together with other members to be annually selected from the unofficial community. The five persons who served in 1934 and 1935 were re-appointed to serve in 1936.

For administrative purposes the Colony is divided into districts, namely, Nicosia, Larnaca, Limassol, Famagusta, Kyrenia, and Paphos. In each the Government is represented by a Commissioner.

A description of the judicial organization appears under Chapter XIII.

Fourteen municipal corporations are established under the provisions of the Municipal Corporations Laws, 1930 and 1934. Their councils are responsible, generally speaking, for conservancy and the preservation of public health and safety within the municipal limits. They contribute towards the cost of maintenance of public hospitals, and of infant-welfare centres established with the authority of the Social Hygiene Council within municipal limits. Their powers include borrowing money for compulsorily acquiring land for purposes of public utility, making by-laws, granting gratuities and pensions to municipal employees, undertaking or assisting charitable or educational schemes, and establishing markets and parks or other places of recreation.

The more important of the powers of municipal councils are exercised subject to the approval of the Governor or of the Governor-in-Council.

III.—POPULATION.

Since 1881 a decennial census of the population has been taken. In 1881 the population was 186,173. The population of Cyprus as revealed by the census of 1931 has nearly doubled itself in the past 50 years. The actual return in 1931 was 347,959, representing a density of 97·1 to the square mile. The estimated population in 1936 was 369,091, an increase of 21,132 or 5·7 per cent.

Race in the Near East is inseparably linked up with religion. Cyprus is a land of many creeds, and in differentiating sociologically between the various elements of the population it is easiest to follow these natural lines. The bulk of the inhabitants of the island are of the Orthodox Greek-Christian faith and belong to the Autocephalous Church of Cyprus; somewhat over one-fifth are Mohammedans. A certain number of villages are exclusively either Mohammedan or Greek-Christian, but the majority are inhabited by members of both

communities. There is also an Armenian community, which tends steadily to increase, and a distinct, though not numerous, Latin colony.

The following are the more important vital statistics:—

	1935.	*Per* 1,000 *of population as estimated at 30th June, 1935.*	1936.	*Per* 1,000 *of population as estimated at 30th June, 1936.*
Births	11,735	32·3	12,727	34·3
Deaths	4,976	13·6	4,656	12·4
Marriages	3,399	9·3	2,371	6·4
Infantile Mortality (deaths under one year).	1,419	120·0*	1,340	105·2*

* Rate per 1,000 births.

The numbers of persons who entered and left Cyprus during the year were 10,214 and 10,800 respectively, but it is not possible to say what proportion were emigrants and immigrants proper. A certain number of Cypriots found employment in the Belgian Congo and other parts of central Africa. There was a considerable exodus of young Cypriots to London in search of employment. Cyprus does not afford a field for immigration to any large extent, but a small number of recent immigrants of alien race are to be found near Famagusta and Larnaca and are mainly engaged in citrus planting.

As in previous years, the summer resorts of Troodos, Platres, Prodhromos, and Pedhoulas attracted many visitors from Egypt, Syria, and Palestine.

IV.—HEALTH.

Except for the endemic prevalence of malaria the climate is healthy, and with proper precautions there should be no difficulty in enjoying complete immunity from this disease. Cyprus is free from plague, typhus, and other virulent diseases common in the Near East. Generally speaking, conditions of health and sanitation are satisfactory and are improving. The Medical Department exercises a general control, with a staff including 44 medical practitioners, 59 nurses and attendants, 29 compounders, one Government midwife, and seven clerks; it also undertakes the training of midwives, probationer nurses, and sanitary inspectors.

The amount spent by the Department in 1936 was £53,555.

Prevalent Diseases.

The most prevalent diseases are noted below. Statistics for the mortality arising therefrom are not available.

Malaria is met with in all its forms throughout the island; the intensity of the general infection varies with the rainfall. The number of malaria cases reported in 1936 was 12,779 as compared with 17,917 in 1935 and 11,665 in 1934.

Venereal diseases are common, but syphilis is decreasing.

A campaign against trachoma has been in existence for the past few years. Nearly 9,000 cases were treated in 1936. The results of treatment are good, and propaganda, in the form of lectures and cinema demonstrations, is beginning to bear fruit.

In 1936, 280 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis were notified as compared with 223 in 1935, 51 cases of dysentery as compared with 133 in 1935, and 667 cases of typhoid fever as compared with 548 in 1935.

In November the National Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis sent Dr. Noel D. Bardswell, M.V.O., as Medical Commissioner for Cyprus, together with a Nurse Commissioner, for the purpose of investigating the incidence of the disease in the Colony. It is expected that his forthcoming report on the subject will be of the greatest assistance to Government in dealing with this troublesome problem.

The necessity for a modern sanatorium for the treatment of early cases of tuberculosis has long been realized and on the occasion of the Jubilee of His late Majesty King George V a fund was inaugurated by the Mayors of the six principal towns with this end in view. A sum of approximately £5,000 was collected and to this has now been added a generous grant of £10,000 by the Colonial Development Fund. A site is about to be selected and building commenced as soon as possible.

Provision for treatment, etc.

There are Government hospitals at Nicosia and Limassol and State-aided hospitals at Larnaca, Famagusta, Paphos and Kyrenia. The accommodation in these hospitals is 306 beds and 25 cots. The total number of admissions in 1936 was 5,647 as compared with 4,852 in 1935.

The inadequacy of the present General Hospital of Nicosia has necessitated the construction of a new one. This when complete, will be a fine modern building of three stories, of reinforced concrete, accommodating 120 patients and with thoroughly up-to-date equipment and installations.

The Government also maintains a leper farm and hospital, a mental hospital, and a sanatorium for the treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis. There were 105 lepers in the leper farm on the 31st December, 1936, as compared with 102 12 months previously; admissions to the leper farm hospital, which has 12 beds, were 66 in 1936 as against 94 in 1935. The mental hospital contains accommodation for 194 patients.

Admissions in 1936 numbered 64 as compared with 47 in 1935; at the end of the year 249 patients were under treatment as against 230 at the end of 1935. The sanatorium, which has 55 beds, admitted 60 patients as against 45 in 1935.

Two small private hospitals are maintained by mining companies, one at Amiandos and one at Pendayia. There are also six small rural hospitals maintained by voluntary contributions. They render medical relief to indigent persons and persons requiring special nursing and medical assistance. They are also used by the Medical Department in case of epidemics.

A well-equipped laboratory is available at Nicosia for bacteriological, pathological and analytical work under a pathologist and an analytical chemist.

X-ray equipment is available at Nicosia, Limassol, Larnaca, Famagusta and Paphos, and electro-therapeutic treatment and radium therapy at Nicosia.

Clinics, dispensaries, etc.—Venereal diseases clinics under the charge of specialist medical officers exist at Nicosia, Famagusta, Larnaca, Limassol and Paphos. Eye clinics are attached to all general hospitals. Ten rural dispensaries, each under the charge of a medical officer, are maintained in different parts of the country. There are three travelling oculists and five honorary dentists.

Disease Prevention.

Malaria.—The sanitary staff deal with river-beds near villages and drains and streams, and with the making of new drains; they cover, fill, or oil the wells, and in suitable cases stock tanks with fish. In some areas paris green dust is sprayed. Inspections of premises are carried out. Free quinine is issued to all schools, to the poor, and to Government officials.

In February an officer of the International Division of the Rockefeller Foundation arrived in the Colony and established the Malaria Control Bureau. The Bureau which works in close co-operation with the Medical Department has already done valuable work in investigating the incidence and types of malaria in Cyprus, and also in control work. The ultimate result of its labours is bound to be of the greatest benefit to all, and especially to the rural population.

Propaganda in the form of lectures, pamphlets, and cinema films is employed.

Venereal Diseases.—There are prophylactic centres in the principal towns, the increase in attendance at which shows that the public are becoming increasingly alive to the value of prophylaxis. Propaganda is carried out by means of lectures and films.

Enteric.—Wherever the disease breaks out, anti-typhoid inoculation is offered, and a small temporary hospital established.

Smallpox.—No case of smallpox occurred.

The adulteration of foodstuffs is controlled by the Analytical Chemist.

Quarantine duties are undertaken by Government medical officers; there is one large quarantine station near Larnaca and a smaller one in the town.

Health Promotion.

Infant welfare centres exist at Nicosia, Larnaca, and Famagusta, and a nursery for somewhat older children at Limassol. Baby Shows and Health Exhibitions were held at Nicosia, Larnaca and Kyrenia in October and November, 1936, and an All-Island Baby Show was held at Larnaca.

Rural medical officers inspect schools at intervals and supply drugs, particularly for eye diseases. School dental clinics exist in five districts and free treatment is given to poor children. The Medical Department employs a medical officer for schools in Paphos District. Of recent years there has been a marked improvement in school sanitation.

Lectures are given in various parts of the island on matters connected with public health. The main objective is to inculcate habits of personal hygiene and to awaken a consciousness of individual responsibility for the protection of the community.

V.—HOUSING.

(*a*) *In villages.*—The construction of the villages is a reminder of ancient times when men crowded together on account of fear. The houses are built close together, the streets are narrow, and only in front of the church or mosque is there any open space. The houses in the hills are built of stone, and in the plains of mud-brick on a stone plinth. The roofs are of beaten clay or, where they are available, of tiles, whilst the floors are of beaten earth or paving stones. A courtyard entered by a double door surrounds each house, which usually consists of one long, low room with one or two small openings, closed by wooden shutters, to serve as windows. In almost every village, however, are to be found a certain number of two-storied houses owned by the more prosperous people. Drainpipe openings high up in the wall allow the smoke of a fire to drift out. In the hill villages there are rough fire-places with old petroleum tins acting as chimney-pots.

There are glass windows in 10 to 15 per cent. of the houses mostly of recent construction and belonging to the more well-to-do peasants in the large villages. As a general rule it may

be stated that the whole family lives, eats, and sleeps in the same room except in the case of well-off Mohammedans and a certain number of the richer Orthodox-Christians. Among the latter it is a custom of long standing and does not wholly depend on financial circumstances.

Oxen are to be found on the average in 50 per cent. of the rooms. This is partly due to necessity owing to lack of funds for stabling, partly also to convenience, since during working times oxen are fed through the night; they also give warmth during the cold weather.

The houses are warm in winter and cool in summer. Damp-proof courses are not used, and sanitary arrangements are practically non-existent.

The houses are in almost all cases owned by the peasants who live in them.

(*b*) *In towns.*—There has recently been considerable activity in house-building in the towns, and the acute shortage of better-class houses which existed some years ago has almost disappeared. The new houses are of an improved type, and stone is replacing mud-brick in many cases. The older houses have much the same defects as those in the villages. No damp-proof course is noticeable. There is a tendency to build cellars for washing-rooms, which are generally insanitary, and to put in small unventilated rooms where no sunlight can penetrate. Water-closets are being increasingly installed, but with little uniformity of type or means of disposal of the effluent.

In recent years by-laws were made by the various municipal corporations under the Municipal Corporations Laws, 1930 and 1934, and received the approval of the Governor. These by-laws, in the case of the larger municipalities, make obligatory the provision of proper sanitary conveniences in all premises within the municipal limits, and prescribe certain uniform requirements in connexion therewith. Power is given to the sanitary authorities to enter and inspect any premises in order to ascertain whether the relevant regulations have been complied with. The by-laws also contain certain provisions as to buildings and streets, and control the undesirable blocking of streets by the construction of balconies and kiosks.

Under Law 25 of 1927, building committees were appointed and given effective control over building operations and road construction on State land. The provisions of this law have helped to prevent the haphazard erection of buildings and overcrowding.

Under the provisions of various laws the old narrow streets, typical of Eastern countries, in the towns are being adequately widened as opportunity arises.

The houses in the towns are often owned by those who live in them.

General.

Improvement in housing accommodation must spread from the towns outwards; in the villages, where the people have long been familiar and not discontented with old-established conditions, and where they are slow to appreciate the findings of modern science, progress must inevitably be slow.

VI.—PRODUCTION.

Agriculture.

Cyprus is essentially an agricultural country, and the majority of the population consists of peasant proprietors or tenants farming their own lands or on their own account. Farms, on a large scale, known locally as chiftliks, exist, but it is on the peasant proprietor or smallholder that the agricultural prosperity of the island has hitherto mainly depended.

There was a total absence of rainfall in December, 1935, and January of 1936, followed by very unsettled conditions throughout the spring and consequently cereals suffered badly.

Wheat.—The area under wheat was slightly increased over the previous year, but owing to shortage of rain the production was only 1,782,618 *kilés* as against 2,414,044 *kilés* in 1935. Owing to poor production and high prices of imported flour the price of wheat went up.

Barley.—The area under barley was further decreased and, owing to bad weather conditions, production was affected both in quality and quantity. 2,016,762 *kilés* of barley was produced as against 2,465,056 *kilés* in 1935. Exportation to the United Kingdom continued and absorbed a reasonable proportion of the good grain.

Carobs.—Owing to hot dry winds production decreased by 1,904 tons, being 33,266 tons as against 35,170 tons in 1935, which was already much below the normal average production. Total exports and value respectively were 40,522 tons and £174,667.

Cotton.—The area under cotton was 10 per cent. less than that of 1935, and the crop, which was further reduced by an unusually severe attack of boll worm, was only 32,070 cwt. as against 55,872 cwt. in 1935. The demand for cotton was good and the prices satisfactory.

Olives.—1936 was a very poor olive year on account of adverse weather conditions. The estimated production of olives and olive oil was 2,090,508 *okes* and 240,927 *okes* respectively as compared with 7,505,374 *okes* and 1,570,727 *okes* in 1935.

Flax.—The area under flax decreased by 25 per cent. in 1936 and was mainly cultivated for linseed production but there was a general improvement in demand for export of fibre and production increased by nearly 40 per cent.

Tobacco.—Since the restriction of the export trade of the yellow-leaf tobacco, the cultivation of tobacco has fallen off and the area cultivated was one-third less than that in 1935. The production of yellow-leaf in 1936 was 90,993 *okes*. Owing to lack of demand cultivation and export of fumigated tobacco is very much reduced.

Potatoes.—There was further increase both in the area and in the production of potatoes in 1936. The production estimated at 457,418 cwt. was 6 per cent. more than that of 1935 which was 433,142 cwt. Prices were on the whole satisfactory. Exports, which amounted to 16,061 tons valued at £86,684, continued throughout the year. There is a growing export to the United Kingdom of early winter crop potatoes.

Onions.—The acreage of onions was smaller than that of 1935, but the production was a record for the last five years. The 1936 crop was estimated at 82,057 cwt. as against 80,424 cwt. in 1935. In 1936 64,684 cwt. onions were exported valued £13,024 as compared with 75,574 cwt. valued £6,422 in 1935.

Onion sets.—Production satisfactory.

Vetches and legumes.—The acreage under various leguminous crops was normal. Production of broad beans and haricot beans increased considerably.

Cumin and aniseed.—The acreage of cumin in 1936 was a record one, but the crop suffered from disease and untimely rains. Therefore the production estimated at 19,858 cwt. was below the production in 1935, which was estimated at 23,532 cwt. Trade in cumin was small and the price was low. Aniseed is now a minor crop.

Citrus.—Extension of citrus plantations continued. The export figures for 1936 both of oranges and lemons were a record for the last five years being 276,783 cases oranges and 42,078 cases lemons valued at £79,413 and £18,695 respectively. The yield was average and the increase in total crop was due to the coming into bearing of new plantations.

Vineyards.—Red and white varieties of grapes are grown, the former being mainly made into wine or raisins and the latter mainly consumed as table grapes. Besides the ordinary wines, a wine called Commandaria is made from half-dried grapes and possesses a distinctive flavour. There is a considerable demand for export as well as for local consumption. New planting of vines took place on an increased scale and improved table and wine varieties of grapes constitute the majority of these plantations.

The production of grapes was estimated at forty million *okes*, which is ten million *okes* less than last year's production. The quality of the grapes was satisfactory. Export reached 24,387 cwt. valued at £8,121 as compared with 23,338 cwt. valued at £7,767 in 1935.

Raisin-making has been discouraged by the low prices prevailing during the last few years. The raisin production in 1936 was 3,525 tons as compared with 4,762 tons in 1935.

The export of wines to the British Empire is regulated by section 55 of the Customs Law, No. 31 of 1936, which aims at preventing the export of wines of an inferior quality which might prejudicially affect the trade. The export of wines to the United Kingdom in 1936 was 235,426 gallons as compared with 232,618 gallons in 1935. The total export of wines in 1936 was greater than in 1935 the figures being 1,289,027 gallons valued at £53,566 in 1936 as compared with 1,184,267 gallons valued at £49,837 in 1935. The export trade in brandy was well maintained and 79,476 gallons of grape juice valued at £6,118 were exported during the year, of which 63,958 gallons valued at £4,975 went to the United Kingdom.

Apples, pears, plums, cherries and apricots bore a heavy crop and were largely exported. Kaishas (a variety of white apricot peculiar to Cyprus) and quince had a moderate production, but the peaches were poor. Melon production was very satisfactory all being consumed locally. Fig-drying was carried out on a limited scale, owing to the inferior crop, and the production of dry apricots was very much limited owing to the high prices that were given for the fresh fruit. Walnuts and hazelnuts produced good crops.

Agricultural pests.

A more widespread campaign than in the previous year was necessary against locusts. The usual campaign against rats and queen hornets was carried out. The increase of interest shown by fruit growers in spraying treatments against insect pests continued and the treatments against red scale on citrus trees and against codling moth on apples are now well established, although the more expensive fumigation treatment against the former pest makes little headway at present. The greater part of the citrus trees in the area near Limassol infected with the scale insect *Lepidosaphes Beckii* were again fumigated but infection still remains and the movement of citrus fruit and plants from the area was controlled as far as possible. The fumigation this year was done by a contracting firm using liquid hydrocyanic acid.

Experiments were carried out to test the value of various baits for use against the olive fly (*Dacus Oleae*) and the Mediterranean Fruit Fly (*Ceratitis capitata*) and useful information

was obtained as a result of the season's trials. Other experiments designed to test the efficacy of various powders in protecting stored grain from insect attack indicated that they were probably of value in this respect.

Plant diseases.

Climatic conditions were exceptionally favourable to fungus diseases and resembled those which prevailed in 1931. An outbreak of the Late Blight of potatoes, *phytophthora infestans* (Mont.) de Bary, occurred on the spring crop; the autumn crop was severely attacked by *alternaria solani* (Ell. & Mort). Jones and Grout. and a species of *oidium*.

Vines were attacked by the Downy Mildew (*plasmopara viticola* (Berk. & Curt.) Bel. & de Toni, this being the first recorded attack since 1931, and rusts on cereals were severe in all districts.

Further trials on a commercial scale were carried out on the prevention of wastage in citrus fruit. Two consignments treated with " Shirlan " and iodized wraps were forwarded to Covent Garden Market with satisfactory results.

Trials in connexion with the production of seed potatoes were continued; these included importation of seed from Northern Ireland treated with fungicide for the control of Common Scab, *actinomyces scabies* Thax., and the introduction of virus free stocks, and of new varieties to replace Up-to-Date.

Trials of introduced varieties of wheat for resistance to flag smut and rusts were continued and pure lines selected.

Irrigation.

Three irrigation reservoirs are situated in the eastern Mesaoria and are under the supervision of an irrigation superintendent.

It is now generally considered that Cyprus is by natural configuration unsuited for the construction of irrigation works on a large scale, and that the best method of conserving the water supply of the country is by afforestation. The provision and utilization of water supplies are of paramount importance to the country. Encouragement is afforded to the extension of irrigation by exploring for artesian supplies, by the sinking of chains of wells, and by the use of mechanical means to raise to the surface subterranean water, of which a sufficient quantity is available in most parts of the island.

Agricultural Experiments and Education.

Development work at the Central Experimental Farm continued with funds from the grant from the Colonial Development Fund, and experiments with cereals, cotton, and other field crops were continued. Trials with vines were continued

at the Viticultural Station, Saittas, with hardy fruits at the Deciduous Fruit Station, Trikoukkiá, and with citrus fruits at the Citrus Experimental Grove, Famagusta.

The number of school gardens maintained under the scheme run by the Department of Agriculture in co-operation with the Department of Education was 302. Agricultural instruction was given in schools by schoolmasters and agricultural officers.

Veterinary Services.

Climatic conditions in the early part of the year provided sufficient pasture and the lambing season was good. Flock-owners kept on a greater number of young stock than usual, with the result that most parts of the Colony were overstocked. The lack of adequate rain in the autumn and early winter brought about severe shortage of pasture and a high incidence of parasitic diseases in the flocks, the losses in goats being very severe. Large stock remained in good health throughout the year and there was no serious epidemic disease.

Continued attention was paid to the introduction of treatment for internal and external parasites in sheep and goats, large quantities of drugs and sheep dips being distributed gratis.

Over 740,000 animals were inoculated with anthrax vaccine prepared in the Veterinary Laboratory, as compared with 623,000 in the previous year. The losses from anthrax, which before annual vaccination was adopted amounted to £20,000 per annum, are now almost negligible.

The Veterinary Service has continued the inspection of cow-sheds and dairies and the supervision of meat inspection in the principal towns.

Animal Husbandry and Live-stock.

The Government maintains a 250-acre stock farm, at Athalassa, four miles from Nicosia. This farm was first opened in 1902 and the following stock are now maintained at it:—A herd of dairy cattle including Shorthorns and Kerries, horses, large black pigs, Maltese goats, a flock of native fat-tailed sheep, and three breeds of poultry (Rhode Island Red, White Leghorn, and Light Sussex). Thoroughbred stallions, jack donkeys and native bulls, besides dairy bulls, boars and he-goats, stand for service at nominal fees.

During the year two stallions, one Kerry bull, one Dairy Shorthorn bull and four heifers in calf and some poultry were purchased in the United Kingdom from the grant recently made from the Colonial Development Fund.

Besides this central stock farm, stud stables are maintained in the more important stock-breeding centres, at which a

thoroughbred stallion, bull (either native or dairy type), jack donkey, boar, and he-goat are kept for service. There are now eight such stables in operation, and in addition a dairy bull is maintained in Nicosia for the use of town dairymen's herds.

A system of issuing stud animals on loan and, in the case of jack donkeys, granting a premium to approved animals is being continued and there are now 11 bulls, 22 boars, three goats, four stallions on loan, and 11 premium jack donkeys.

The biennial census of large animals showed an increase in all classes except camels, the annual counting of sheep and goats was the highest since 1886 and 1911 respectively and the number of pigs was the highest recorded since 1918. The total number of animals excluding lambs and kids was 726,489, an increase of over 13 per cent. on the figures for the previous year.

The number of animals exported was 3,588 valued at £33,159 as compared with 5,841 valued at £50,728 in the previous year. The reduction was mainly due to the unsettled conditions prevailing in Palestine.

The application of the Horse Breeding Law, 1930, continued to effect improvement in the type of stallions licensed for stud purposes.

Sericulture.

There was a small increase in the production of cocoons in 1936 (99,530 *okes*, being 4,457 *okes* more than in 1935), but although the prices showed a slight improvement they are still too low to encourage silkworm rearing. There was again a small exportation of cocoons, but the bulk of the total production was reeled on the local hand-reeling apparatuses for use locally.

Forestry.

Most of the forests and plantations of the island are now State-owned, and are managed by the Forest Department. The hill forests are important for timber and fuel production, for water catchment and for protection against soil erosion, while the plantations and forests of the plains provide necessary fuel supplies. In the poorly-timbered countries of the Near East the Cyprus forests constitute a very valuable reserve of timber and fuel.

The total area of delimited State forests, comprising roughly 90 per cent. of all forest land, is 401,210 acres or 17·49 per cent. of the total area of the Colony. Of the 627 square miles of State forests, some 491 square miles consist of the major forests and plantations; the remainder is poor scrub used as fuel and grazing grounds.

The number of private forests under the administration of the Department has had to be curtailed in recent years, owing to reductions in the forest personnel, which has had to be concentrated in the main State forests. Only two private woodland estates have been under the protection of the Forest Department during the year.

Development in the principal forests has continued. An area of 56·70 square miles was brought under working plan organization, bringing the total area of forests now under working plans to 271·78 square miles. The total distance of forest roads is now up to 166 miles. Fire-protection work was continued and the total length of fire-traces was brought up to 226·5 miles. In all, 38 acres of bare land were afforested. There were good rains during the year and natural regeneration was a general success. A larger proportion of seedlings than usual have survived the summer heat and are established.

The local forest industries showed encouraging progress during the year. The output of local timber increased from 578,500 cubic feet of sawn, hewn or round timber in 1935 to 752,900 cubic feet in 1936, but the total imported timber was reduced from 801,275 cubic feet to 660,258 cubic feet in 1936.

There was an increased consumption of nearly 40,000 cubic feet, which resulted from the improvement in the local building trade and in the demand for mine timber. Nearly six thousand tons of fuel were sold from the forests during the year, in addition to large quantities removed from the forest on permit or by free privilege. All exploitation during the year was in the hands of local enterprise, except that with a view to reducing the danger from fires, certain burnt areas were exploited departmentally.

There was an increase in the total number of registered goats grazing in the island from 225,673 in 1935 to 266,480 in 1936, of which 21,566 were permitted to graze in the forests, while many more graze illicitly. This continual heavy grazing destroys regeneration, retards growth and maintains erosion. However, that some progress was made against uncontrolled grazing is shown by the fact that 43 villages applied the Village Tree Planting Law to exclude grazing over an area totalling 24,842 acres compared with 34 villages which applied this law in 1935 to an area totalling 17,173 acres. The policy of exchanging forest land or timber for grazing privileges was continued.

The policy of leasing lowland forest areas for cultivation on five-year leases at nominal rent was continued. At the close of the year there were 988 leases occupied covering an area of 2,666 acres.

Departmental gross revenue for 1936 amounted to £9,521 and expenditure to £23,463.

The damage sustained from forest fires showed an encouraging decline.

Sponge fishing.

The sponge fisheries in the territorial waters of Cyprus are supervised by the Comptroller of Customs and Inland Revenue, who is also the Government Inspector of Fisheries.

The sponges obtained locally are of good quality, but the Cypriot does not take kindly to the industry, and the fishing is mostly done by fishers from the Greek islands, more particularly from Symi and Calymnos. Each sponge-boat fishing with the harpoon or by naked diving pays a licence fee of 10s. and gives up to the Government, as duty in kind, 20 per cent. of the catch. Machine-boats pay a licence fee of £1 and 25 per cent. of the catch. All the sponges retained by the sponge fishers are exported.

No machine-boat licences were issued during 1936 owing to the restriction on fishing with machine diving apparatus. Fifteen licences were issued to harpoon and naked divers, who took 1,318 *okes* of sponges. The Government share was 263 *okes* of which 75 per cent. were sold by tender and exported and 25 per cent. kept for local sale.

Mining.

The mining industry continued to expand in 1936 and the total value of mineral exports amounted to £712,000 compared with £464,977 in 1935. There was considerable activity in prospecting due to the interest taken in the search for precious metals and 58 new prospecting permits were issued during the period. The total expenditure in the mining industry during 1936 was approximately £778,700 of which £440,000 is estimated to have been spent in the Colony.

Pyrites (*Cupreous*).—This is by far the most important mineral produced in Cyprus and practically the whole of the output for 1936 came from the Skouriotissa and Mavrovouni Mines operated by the Cyprus Mines Corporation. The ore from the Skouriotissa mine is railed to the coast and exported in its crude state, while that from Mavrovouni is sent to an ore treatment plant of modern design situated at Xero where it is concentrated and exported in the form of cupreous concentrates. The flotation plant has recently been enlarged and will shortly be capable of treating 1,500 tons of ore per day.

During 1936 these pyrites mines produced 525,000 tons of ore of which 211,700 tons of crude pyrites and 58,714 tons of cupreous concentrates were exported, the total value amounting to £456,503.

A pyrites mine at Kalavaso is also being opened up by the Hellenic Company of Chemical Products and Manures, Limited, who anticipate being able to send trial shipments of ore in 1937.

There is no local consumption of pyrites.

Asbestos (*Chrysolite*) is produced by the Tunnel Asbestos Cement Company, Limited, at their quarries at Amiandos on Troodos. The asbestos-bearing rock is quarried, treated in primary and fibre mills, and graded into "standard", "shorts" and "fines" qualities. These are transported by an aerial ropeway 19 miles in length to the coast and exported in the unmanufactured state. There is no local demand for asbestos.

In 1936, 9,500 tons of fibre were exported having a value of £80,343 compared with 7,510 tons valued at £50,174 for 1935. Due to a better demand for asbestos an increase in the output from these mines is to be looked for in the near future.

Gold.—Auriferous deposits, which are confined to the oxidized zone of mineralized areas, are worked at Mathiati and Troulli in the Nicosia and Larnaca districts respectively, while other deposits are being opened up near Mitsero where the Hellenic Company of Chemical Products and Manures, Limited, will shortly erect a cyanide plant. In other localities discoveries of gold-bearing deposits have been reported on which development work is proceeding. During 1936, gold and silver to the value of £157,000 was produced and exported from the Colony.

Chrome iron ore (*chromite*) occurs in the Troodos area, and deposits are being worked by the Cyprus Chrome Company, Limited. An aerial ropeway has been erected for transporting the ore from the mines to a concentrating plant in course of erection near Kakopetria. Production is expected to commence in 1937. There is no local consumption of chromite.

Copper (*metallic*) is not actually produced in the Colony, but the amount of metallic copper, contained in pyrites and concentrates, which is expected to find its way into the world's markets is estimated at 16,351 tons for the year 1936.

Gypsum is produced by quarrying at many localities in the island. It is exported in its raw state and also as plaster of paris after being calcined and powdered locally. During 1936, 4,910 tons of calcined and 11,430 tons of raw gypsum were exported. Owing to its superior quality there is a good demand for Cyprus gypsum from overseas, but the trade is restricted by reason of the lack of loading facilities at the coast and the high freight rates ruling at present.

Terra umbra (*Turkey umber*) is produced from shallow underground workings, mostly in the Larnaca district. Part of the terra umbra is exported in its raw state and part as burnt umber after being calcined and graded into the required shades. During 1936 an amount of 4,541 tons was exported having an estimated total value of £12,420. There is practically no local consumption.

Labour.—This is readily obtainable locally. On the larger mines miners are paid on an average 3·3 shillings a shift while surface hands receive 2·6 shillings per day. On small prospecting operations the rates are somewhat lower. During 1936 it is estimated that 6,700 persons were directly employed in the mining industry.

Other Industries.

Small tanneries scattered over the island continued the production of lower-grade leathers for local consumption.

The manufacture of cigarettes is a thriving local industry; there are six tobacco factories in the Colony. The tobacco employed has up to the present been imported chiefly from Greece, but the London market is well supplied with Cyprus-grown tobacco for cigarette manufacture.

Demand for sumac was lower than last year, the amount exported being 11,910 cwt. valued £7,198 as against 14,930 cwt. valued £9,117 in 1935. The chief market is the United Kingdom.

Cotton manufactures of local design form an important minor industry of which the centre is Lefkara in the Larnaca district. Here lace is manufactured in a design akin to Venetian point lace and is sold in all parts of the world by itinerant lace-sellers. Silk fabrics are also manufactured locally and enjoy a small export trade.

Soap to the approximate value of £30,054 was manufactured, and bricks were manufactured and exported to Egypt, Syria, and Palestine. There is a number of local potteries.

The making of stockings by machinery, mainly for local use, and the industry of hat-making for ladies, are gaining ground.

The Empire Dental Industry, Ltd., established at Larnaca in August, 1934, for the manufacture of artificial teeth, employs about 130 labourers daily, and the declared value of teeth exported in 1936 was £26,378, as against £16,907 in 1935.

VII.—COMMERCE.

The outstanding feature in the Trade Statistics for the year under review is the large increase in the value of exports, which gave the Island a very satisfactory trade balance at the end of 1936.

Imports.

The total value of imports (excluding specie) during 1936 was £1,485,716, as against £1,481,941 in 1935, an increase of £3,775 or 0·26 per cent.

The following table shows the value of imports for each of the last three years, under the main heads of classification:—

Class of Merchandise.	1934.	1935.	1936.
	£	£	£
Food, drink, and tobacco	334,429	275,279	320,462
Raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured	109,014	113,828	108,534
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured	974,866	1,092,236	1,055,223
Animals not for food	136	167	815
Bullion	717	431	682
Total	1,419,162	1,481,941	1,485,716

The following table gives the increases and decreases in quantities and values of the principal imports for the year under review as compared with 1935:—

Commodity.	Unit of Quantity.	1935.		1936.		Quantity. Increase + or Decrease —	Value. Increase + or Decrease —
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.		
			£		£		£
Wheat	cwt.	24	10	74,974	31,144	+ 74,950	+ 31,134
Flour, wheaten	,,	124,824	48,231	169,144	81,270	+ 44,320	+ 33,039
Oils, edible	,,	22,207	32,865	21,542	25,826	— 665	— 7,039
Sugar	,,	74,591	25,237	62,460	21,791	— 12,131	— 3,446
Tobacco, unmanufactured	,,	5,529	36,627	4,242	29,423	— 1,287	— 7,204
Timber	cub. ft.	801,275	57,156	696,393	46,995	— 104,882	— 10,161
Hardware and cutlery		—	38,171	—	33,973	—	— 4,198
Iron and steel and manufactures thereof		—	84,451	—	77,006	—	— 7,445
Machinery		—	98,268	—	124,735	—	+ 26,467
Cotton manufactures, including yarns and threads		—	185,825	—	159,488	—	— 26,337
Woollen manufactures		—	77,970	—	68,303	—	— 9,667
Silk (including artificial silk) goods		—	48,265	—	31,308	—	— 16,957
Leather, dressed and sole		—	49,228	—	44,588	—	— 4,640
Benzine	gal.	1,290,960	34,718	1,464,148	39,213	+ 173,188	+ 4,495
Petroleum	,,	2,642,617	41,707	3,761,632	55,080	+1,119,015	+ 13,373
Motor cars and chassis	No.	297	39,680	304	40,088	+ 7	+ 408

The principal increases of value were in wheaten flour, mining machinery, petroleum and benzine, and wheat. Decreases were most noticeable in regulated textiles (cotton, silk and artificial silk piece goods), owing to excessive importations in previous years. Other significant decreases occurred in edible oils, unmanufactured tobacco, timber, iron bars, and woollen piece goods.

The following table shows the principal countries of origin of the imports:—

Country.	1935. £	1936. £	1935. *Percentage.*	1936.
United Kingdom	528,541	491,579	35·67	33·09
Other parts of the British Empire	143,595	182,655	9·69	12·29
Roumania	111,921	119,645	7·55	8·05
Germany	101,198	117,494	6·83	7·91
Empire of Japan	71,047	70,354	4·80	4·74
Greece	78,641	68,191	5·31	4·59
Other countries (each under 5 per cent. in both years) ...	446,998	435,798	30·15	29·33
Total	1,481,941	1,485,716	100·00	100·00

There was an increase of £2,098 in the value of imports from the British Empire, as compared with 1935. Imports from Australia rose by £33,892, due entirely to flour. Cotton yarns and empty sacks from British India raised the value of imports from that country by £8,642. Imports from Germany and Syria increased by £16,296 and £43,741, respectively. In the case of Syria this was almost entirely due to wheat, the increased importation of this commodity being due to the considerable increase in the price of flour owing to world shortage. Other countries to increase their trade were Roumania, Belgium, United States of America, Denmark and Hungary.

Imports from the United Kingdom decreased by £36,962, chiefly due to cotton manufactures, cotton yarns and threads, iron piping, sugar, and woollen manufactures. Other countries to show decreases were Greece, Egypt, Italy, France, Czechoslovakia, Brazil and Turkey.

Exports.

The total value of exports of merchandise was £1,594,815, as against £1,189,006 in 1935, an increase of £405,809 or 34·13 per cent.

The following table shows the value of exports during the last three years under the main heads of classification:—

Class of Merchandise.	1934.	1935.	1936.
	£	£	£
Food, drink, and tobacco	502,555	471,435	604,500
Raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured	441,450	572,311	848,286
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured	94,926	104,187	122,630
Animals not for food	35,592	39,652	18,226
Bullion	4,904	1,421	1,173
Total	1,079,427	1,189,006	1,594,815

The following table shows the variation in quantities and values of the principal exports:—

Commodity.	*Unit of Quantity.*	*1935.*		*1936.*		*Quantity. Increase + or Decrease —*	*Value. Increase + or Decrease —*
		Quantity.	*Value.*	*Quantity.*	*Value.*		
			£		£		£
Animals, living	—	—	51,028	—	33,554	—	— 17,474
Carobs	tons	28,699	130,350	40,522	174,667	+ 11,823	+ 44,317
Citrus fruit	No.	31,499,731	50,859	58,002,121	98,217	+26,502,390	+ 47,358
Potatoes	cwt.	236,026	68,246	322,190	86,953	+ 86,164	+ 18,707
Wines	gal.	1,196,216	50,944	1,290,416	53,630	+ 94,200	+ 2,686
Cotton, raw	cwt.	8,291	25,246	10,937	30,070	+ 2,646	+ 4,824
Asbestos	tons	7,513	50,174	9,506	80,343	+ 1,993	+ 30,169
Copper ore (including precipitate)	,,	37,170	147,618	64,029	252,385	+ 26,859	+ 104,767
Metallic residues and wastes ...	,,	4	17,619	21	125,528	+ 17	+ 107,909
Pyrites	,,	207,789	194,782	220,367	204,118	+ 12,578	+ 9,336
Yellow ore	,,	2,034	35,070	763	31,867	— 1,271	— 3,203
Cuminseed	cwt.	19,941	32,084	16,445	18,844	— 3,496	— 13,240

Increases in both quantity and value were also noticeable in the exports of beans and peas, raisins, hides and skins and wool. Exports of embroidery and needlework increased also in value. There was a marked falling off in the export of donkeys and mules, and corn and grain.

The following table shows the direction of exports during the years 1935 and 1936 with percentage distribution:—

Country of final destination.	1935.	1936.	1935.	1936.
	£	£	*Percentage.*	
United Kingdom	287,987	434,943	24·22	27·27
Other parts of the British Empire	119,836	121,117	10·08	7·59
Germany	108,708	333,964	9·14	20·94
United States of America ...	185,956	168,025	15·64	10·54
Egypt	138,690	150,630	11·66	9·45
Holland	72,543	96,550	6·10	6·06
Greece	60,582	49,753	5·10	3·12
Other countries (each under 5 per cent. in both years) ...	214,704	239,833	18·06	15·03
Total	1,189,006	1,594,815	100·00	100·00

The United Kingdom continues to be the principal purchaser of Cyprus products and the total value of exports to the United Kingdom rose by £146,956, the commodities principally responsible being carobs (ground), carob seed, barley, raw cotton, lemons, oranges, asbestos and pyrites.

In so far as foreign countries are concerned Germany heads the list, exports to that country having increased by £225,256. This is entirely due to metallic residues and copper ore. Exports to Egypt increased by £12,240, mainly in oxen and potatoes. Holland shows an increase of £24,007, entirely due to pyrites; and increased shipments of raisins, hides and skins, linseed and wool are responsible for an increase of £14,456 in the value of exports to France. There were declines in exports to Greece, Italy and Belgium.

Invisible Exports and Imports.

" Invisible " exports, including visitors and tourists, expenditure from capital by mining and other companies, remittances from emigrants, incomes from abroad of persons living in Cyprus, commission and fees to insurance, shipping and other agents, profits on exports by merchants, are estimated to amount to £528,000.

" Invisible " imports in the form of money sent away for education of children and for investment abroad, and taken away by persons on holiday and by emigrants, insurance

premiums, payments to pensioners living abroad, Imperial defence, and payments on account of public debt, are estimated to amount to £204,000.

The total (estimated), therefore, of imports and exports, visible and invisible, during 1936 amounted to:—

	£
Imports	1,689,716
Exports	2,122,815

Development.

It is satisfactory to note that the trade balance is now favourable, and that the demand for Cyprus products in the United Kingdom and the Empire generally is being maintained.

The possibility of development depends largely on standardization of qualities and kinds and proper packing of agricultural products intended for export. Legislation is in force providing for the inspection and grading of such products.

The Trade Development Officer is largely responsible for the work of finding new outlets for Cyprus produce.

The number of persons who entered Cyprus in 1936 was 10,170, as against 9,471 in 1935 and 9,031 in 1934; the number of tourists landing for the day was approximately 4,000. The estimated profit accruing to the island from tourists and visitors was £144,000.

VIII.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

At present it may be said that there is no " labouring class " in Cyprus in the generally accepted sense of the term, though one is gradually being created by the mines. Many labourers own a little land and may at certain seasons of the year be themselves employers.

Labour is plentiful. The vast majority of the workers are employed either by small agriculturists or by master craftsmen. Factories are very few, and any such institution as the so-called " factory system " is unknown. In short, conditions are oriental rather than occidental.

The largest employers of labour are referred to in Chapter VI of this Report.

Generally speaking, the working hours most commonly recognized in the island are those from sunrise to sunset, though it is to be noted that the precise times of " sunrise " and " sunset " are not very rigorously interpreted or observed, and that generous intervals are permitted for food and rest. The average number of hours per week worked at the mines is 53 hours, in the Public Works Department 60 and in the Railway Department 57.

The following table illustrates the position with regard to wages, as compared with 1935:—

Occupation.		*Average Rates of Wages.*	
		1935.	*1936.*
Railway	Skilled	29 p. (=16·6 loaves) per diem	29 p. (=11·6 loaves) per diem
	Unskilled	15 p. (= 8·6 ,,) ,,	15 p. (= 6 ,,) ,,
Public Works	Skilled	22½ p. (=13 ,,) ,,	25 p. (= 10 ,,) ,,
	Unskilled	11 p. (= 6·3 ,,) ,,	13½ p. (= 5·4 ,,) ,,
	Women and Children.	6½ p. (= 3·7 ,,) ,,	8 p. (= 3·2 ,,) ,,
Mines	Men, underground.	29 p. (=16·6 ,,) ,,	30 p. (=12 ,,) ,,
	Men, surface.	24 p. (=13·7 ,,) ,,	24 p. (= 9·6 ,,) ,,
	Women, surface.	9 p. (= 5·1 ,,) ,,	9 p. (= 3·6 ,,) ,,

Under the Mines Regulation Amendment Law of 1925, employers are liable, subject to the provisions of the Law, to pay compensation in the case of death or injury to workers in the mines while so employed.

The following list shows the staple articles of food, with average prices for 1935 and 1936, of a family of the labouring class in Nicosia district.

Article.	*Average price per oke (=2¾ lb.)*	
	1935	*1936*
	s. p.	*s. p.*
Bread	0 1¾	0 2½
Native-made cheese	1 6	1 6
Olives	0 5	0 4
Olive oil	1 3½	1 4½
Beans and lentils	0 4	0 3½
Potatoes	0 1½	0 1½
Wild vegetables found in the field	Free.	Free.
Meat (once a week)	1 7	1 6
Dried fish (herrings, sardines) each	0 0½	0 0½
Bulgur and rice	0 3	0 3½
Salt	0 3	0 2½
Fruit	0 1	0 1
Onions	0 1	0 1
Other vegetables (average)	0 0½	0 1

The average cost of living in 1936 of a family of the labouring class (man, wife, and three children) was approximately £44 a year in Nicosia town and £34 a year in the villages of Nicosia district. The average wages earned by husband and wife together in the year amounted approximately to £46 in Nicosia town and £37 in the villages.

The approximate figures for 1935 were:—

	Expenses per annum.	*Wage rate.*
Nicosia	42	35
Villages	32	34

The following information relates to the cost of living for officials.

Cost of living for a single man.—Board and lodging can be obtained in an hotel for £9 to £12 per month. This is an inclusive charge and usually includes everything save personal washing, for which the local charge is about 2s. per dozen articles, large or small. To give some idea of the drink bills, which is entirely a matter of personal habit, the following bazaar prices are inserted:—

	Per bottle.
	s. d.
Whisky	7 0
Gin	5 0
Local wine	3d. to 2 6
	Per dozen bottles.
	s. d.
Good local mineral water	0 8

Cost of living in a house to a married couple:—

	Per month.
Food	£10 to £13
Two servants	£5 to £8
Rent	£3 to £7
Fuel and light	£2 to £4
Washing	£1 5s.
	£21 to £33

To this figure, which represents comfortable but plain living, must be added for children (without an English nurse) £5 for the first and £3 for each additional child. In addition, it is estimated that a married officer will normally spend a further £20 per month on club, games, charity, subscriptions, amusements, furniture, clothes, provision for holiday, drinks, etc.

Housing accommodation has lately become less scarce; rents for unfurnished houses vary from £36 to £84 per annum, usually payable monthly. There is a limited number of Government houses, some of which (15) are earmarked for definite officials, others (23) are available generally; the Government charges 6 per cent. of the official salaries of the occupants. In Nicosia the houses not earmarked are seldom available for newly arrived officers.

Good furniture is made locally, and the cost of equipping a small house, exclusive of that for silver, china, and other than cheap rugs, is placed at about £100.

It is usual in English households to employ a cook and a house-servant; these can be of either sex and should be regarded as a minimum. Wages are paid as under:—

Men, £3 10s. to £5 per month, inclusive.
Boys, £2 10s. to £3 10s. per month, inclusive.
Women, £2 to £4 per month, inclusive.

The maximum is paid to those able to speak English.

The best hotels are of moderate comfort and clean and providing good plain fare. Terms vary from 8s. to 10s. a day. For prolonged periods the rates vary from £9 to £12 a month for board and lodging. The minimum price at which a married couple can live in an hotel is £18 per month for board and lodging. Adding to this a minimum of £1 for tipping, which is approximately 5 per cent., and 10s. for washing, the bare minimum is £19 10s. per month or £234 per annum. This represents living in one small room which must serve, in addition to a bedroom, as a writing room, a room for receiving guests, a dressing-room and perhaps a bathroom.

Travelling is chiefly performed in motor cars, which can usually be hired at a cost of 4d. a mile. Government makes an allowance to officials while travelling on duty of 4d. per mile, if using their own cars, and also pays the actual cost of a hired car, provided this does not exceed 4d. a mile. Subsistence allowance, varying from 2s. to 12s. a day, is also granted to officials travelling on duty while away from their head station.

Free medical (excluding dental) treatment is available for officials, but not for their families.

Clothing, amusements, and sport are obtainable at prices considerably below those prevailing in England.

There is no income tax.

IX.—EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

Primary Education.

Education is voluntary, although legislative provision for the exercise of compulsory powers has existed since 1931.

Since 1933 elementary education has been directly and completely controlled by the Government. Each religious community has an entirely separate system of schools. Orthodox-Christian and Maronite schools are taught in Greek, Moslem schools in Turkish. The establishment of private elementary schools requires Government authority.

Salaries of teachers in elementary schools and gratuities on retirement are paid direct from the revenues of the Colony. Mistresses are obliged to retire on marriage. The total cost of

teachers' salaries in 1936 was £103,068, compared with £106,627 in 1935; gratuities amounted to £11,234 in 1936, compared with £6,717 in 1935.

School buildings, equipment, books, etc., are provided by town or village authorities. The amounts approved for this purpose are raised among Orthodox-Christians by special assessments made according to the means of individual inhabitants, and among Moslems and Maronites by the addition of the necessary percentage to the Immovable Property Tax. The total amount so raised in 1936 was £28,039 compared with £27,801 in 1935.

The provision of buildings, etc., is facilitated by the existence of Education Funds, representing the accumulated balances of certain special taxes formerly earmarked for educational purposes. These are administered by the Education Department, which, with the advice of the Boards of Education, makes loans at low interest and grants for building purposes. The total amount so lent in 1936 was £6,806 (£8,303 in 1935), while grants were made amounting in all to £1,879 (£2,270 in 1935). School buildings are being rapidly improved by this system.

The number of Government elementary schools in operation in the school year 1935-6 was:—

	Boys.	*Girls.*	*Mixed.*	*Total.*
Orthodox-Christian	74	75	402	551
Moslem	37	36	165	238
Maronite	2	2	2	6
Total	113	113	569	795

The total for 1934-5 was 835. The process of amalgamating boys' and girls' schools and of grouping small neighbouring villages for school purposes was continued.

The number of pupils enrolled in these schools at the beginning of the same school-year was:—

	Boys.	*Girls.*	*Total.*
Orthodox-Christian	22,082	16,362	38,444
Moslem	4,484	2,824	7,308
Maronite	126	75	201
Total	26,692	19,261	45,953

The total for the previous year was 47,082. Children are entitled to free education from the age of six up to the end of the teaching year preceding their fourteenth birthday.

All Government infant schools were closed at the end of the school-year 1935-6 on grounds of economy.

English is included in the curriculum of 114 of the larger schools. Proficiency in English is a condition of the promotion of elementary schoolmasters.

There is a small private school for English children in Nicosia and one at Skouriotissa for children of the Cyprus Mines Corporation's English and American staff.

The total cost of elementary education to the Colony during 1936 was £149,437, i.e., 8s. 2p. per head of population or £3 5s. 0p. per pupil. Of this sum £119,207 or 6s. 5p. per head of population came from Colonial Revenue.

Secondary Education.

The Secondary Education Law, 1935, was brought into force in March, 1936. It provides for the registration and inspection of all secondary schools and for the licensing of all teachers in such schools, with power to Government to refuse or cancel registration or licence in certain cases. All secondary schools are eligible for grants in aid on conforming to the conditions imposed by regulations made under the Law, which include Government's approval of the curriculum.

The Moslem Boys' Lycée and Victoria Girls' School, both in Nicosia, are under the management of a governing body appointed by the Governor. The curriculum of the Lycée follows the lines of similar schools in Turkey. An English headmaster and a new English assistant master, in charge of the boarding-house, were appointed in 1936. An English headmistress and an English physical training mistress were also appointed to the Victoria School, which is being developed with special attention to domestic science and physical training.

Orthodox-Christian schools under public management include a gymnasium (classical secondary school) in each of the six towns except Larnaca, a commercial lyceum in that town, and girls' high schools in Nicosia, Famagusta, and Limassol. These are all managed by the town committee, appointed under the Elementary Education Laws. The curriculum of Limassol and Famagusta gymnasiums is being re-organized on approved lines. Three of the gymnasiums and the Larnaca Lyceum employed an English master.

The villages of Evrykhou, Lapithos, Morphou and Rizokarpaso have high schools corresponding to the lower classes of a gymnasium, and the village of Pedhoulas a practical or commercial school; all these are run by local committees. The hill village of Lemithou has a well-endowed commercial school managed by trustees appointed by the Governor, with an English headmaster; this school is taught in English.

The Latin (Roman Catholic) community has schools for boys and girls at Nicosia and Larnaca, and for girls at Limassol, all under religious management. The Armenians have mixed schools at Nicosia, Famagusta, Larnaca and Limassol. All these cater for pupils of both primary and secondary school age.

The English School, Nicosia, formerly under private management, came under Government control during this school-year. A new English headmaster and two new English assistant masters were appointed. The school is being enlarged and entirely re-organized; new buildings are being erected on a fine site outside the town. It will provide a modern education in English up to London Matriculation standard for Cypriot boys of all denominations.

The American Academies (for boys and girls at Larnaca, for girls at Nicosia), conducted by the Reformed Presbyterian Mission, admit pupils of all denominations and are taught in English. There are also private schools of a commercial type and of varying degrees of importance at Nicosia, Famagusta and Limassol (2), two private girls' schools at Limassol, and several small private teaching establishments in villages. The Cyprus College, Nicosia, provides instruction in English and commercial subjects and includes evening classes.

Night schools are run by Masonic lodges in Nicosia and Limassol. There are correspondence institutes, mainly for teaching English, at Famagusta and Paphos.

Secondary schools received a total of £6,733 from Colonial revenue in 1936 as grants-in-aid.

University Education.

There is no University or University College in Cyprus. Students go from the gymnasiums or the Moslem Lycée to the Universities of Athens or Istanbul, especially to study law or medicine; an increasing number are however now going to the Inns of Court and to English Universities and polytechnics.

Grants were received from the British Council to enable two Cypriot secondary schoolmasters to study English and other subjects at University Colleges in England, and a mistress selected for appointment at the Victoria School was sent to England for a year's course of domestic science.

Various examinations of the University of London are held by the Education Department.

Training of Teachers.

It is proposed to open a Government Normal School for training elementary schoolmasters at Morphou in October, 1937. Two Cypriots are undergoing a course of training at the University College of the South West, Exeter, preparatory to taking up work at lecturers at the Normal School.

Technical Education.

There are no technical schools proper in the island. Carpentry and bee-keeping are taught in a few elementary schools, and wherever the country is suitable there are school gardens in which the children receive elementary agricultural

instruction. Needlework is widely taught in girls' schools, and sericulture is encouraged by the free issue of silk-worm seed and by demonstrations of efficient and hygienic methods arranged by the Agricultural Department.

Apprentices are taken by the Public Works Department as well as in some of the mines and in the most important trades.

Government Examinations.

The Government examinations in English, Turkish and Greek, and the Civil Service examination were, as usual, held during the year. Of the 1,271 candidates who presented themselves for the examinations in English, 364 were successful and were awarded certificates.

Welfare, etc.

There is no public system of accident, sickness, or old age insurance. In Nicosia there are two orphanages; one Greek, managed by a committee of which the Archbishop of Cyprus is chairman, the other Armenian, endowed by the late Mr. Melkonian of Egypt, and managed by a special committee of the General Union of Armenian Benevolence in Paris. There are infant welfare centres in Nicosia, Kyrenia, Famagusta and Larnaca. There is a day nursery for children of working mothers in Nicosia and Limassol. Societies for providing meals for poor school children exist at Nicosia, Kyrenia, Famagusta, Larnaca, Limassol and Paphos. Summer holiday camps for children are arranged by societies in Nicosia, Famagusta, and Larnaca.

Among the benevolent societies the following may be mentioned: Moslem Benevolent Society, Nicosia, workroom for Moslem women at Lapithos, the Mana Society of Nicosia, which provides clothes to poor elementary school children, and smaller similar societies in the chief towns of each district.

In 1926 a delegation from the British Social Hygiene Council visited Cyprus and submitted a report containing, *inter alia*, suggestions for promoting social welfare on the island. The outcome of this was the formation in 1927 of the Cyprus Social Hygiene Council, the appointment of a venereal disease specialist, a pathologist, and a trained social worker. The duties of the social worker, whose appointment terminated during 1933, have been voluntarily taken over by various ladies. The Council, with the Governor as president and the Director of Medical Services as chairman, includes the Director of Education, the Attorney-General, the Moslem Delegate of Evcaf, the Chief Commandant of Police, the Mayors of the leading towns, and representatives of all classes of the community. Its duty is " to make recommendations to the Government for action for social welfare and hygiene, legislative, financial and administrative."

In 1936 a welfare committee for the leper farm was established, the object of which was to interest the public in the unfortunate inmates and to arrange concerts and cinema shows at the leper farm.

In 1935 the Cyprus Anti-Tuberculosis League, which is affiliated to the National Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis, London, was inaugurated. The Governor is Patron, the Colonial Secretary Vice-Patron, and the Director of Medical Services President. The League is established for the study of tuberculosis in all its forms and relations and the dissemination of knowledge concerning the causes, treatment and prevention of tuberculosis. The League has established a tuberculosis dispensary in Nicosia, an extension ward at the Athalassa Sanatorium; established classes for the training of health visitors; publishes a monthly pamphlet, " Cyprus Public Health " and supplies educational posters and other literature.

In 1936 the National Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis, Great Britain, sent Dr. Noel D. Bardswell, M.V.O., as Medical Commissioner for Tuberculosis and a Nurse Commissioner, for the purpose of conducting a tuberculosis survey of the island.

A school for blind children was started in 1928; there are now fourteen boys in residence. The children were moved to a new school in 1936. The superintendent is an English woman who is a trained teacher of the blind. All the children are taught a trade, and in addition they receive instruction in reading and writing in Greek and English braille, arithmetic, rush-mat making, chair caning, basket work, knitting, and violin playing. The school is supported by grants from the Government, the education authority, and the municipalities, and by voluntary contributions.

Games are spreading rapidly in the elementary and secondary schools, but progress is hampered by lack of grounds. Besides athletics, association football is especially popular in the island, and matches are played between the various towns. The Nicosia Women's Hockey Club does valuable work in teaching hockey to the school girls of Nicosia. A silver cup, presented by Lady Storrs, is competed for annually by hockey teams from girls' schools in Nicosia, Larnaca and Limassol. Other games are also played, and both the Greek and Moslem communities hold annual sports.

A public library was opened in 1927, and in 1936 legislation was enacted to place it on a legal and permanent foundation under the control of a committee of management. Other libraries are gradually spreading in the elementary and secondary schools. Schools of music exist in various towns and pupils who so desire are prepared for the examinations for the diplomas of Associate and Licentiate of the Trinity College of Music; an

examiner from this college comes yearly to Cyprus to examine the candidates. In 1935 an Armenian Cypriot student, for the first time, was granted a special scholarship and is at present continuing his musical studies at Trinity College, London. In 1936 this scholarship was extended for another year and an additional scholarship was granted to a second Armenian Cypriot music student. Music and singing are also taught to a limited extent in the schools. The " Philharmonic Society " organized during 1933, now has a membership of 200. Drama, apart from very occasional representations of local customs, hardly exists, except in the summer when an occasional touring company from Greece visits the island.

X.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

Shipping.

Six hundred and one steamships and 552 sailing vessels, engaged in foreign trade, called at Cyprus ports in the year under review. This represents a decrease of 32 steamships and an increase of 21 sailing vessels. The total tonnage for vessels of all classes entering Cyprus was by 98,576 less than that of the previous year.

There was an increase of 21 in the number of steamships and of 18 in that of sailing vessels engaged in the coastal trade representing, however, a decrease of 9,622 in the total tonnage.

The existing harbourage at Limassol and Larnaca consists of jetties (for small craft) and open roadsteads. A scheme for the reconstruction and development of Famagusta Harbour was started in May, 1931, and all work under contract was completed in March, 1933. Subsidiary work on the scheme was completed in 1935. The old harbour was well suited to the time when ships seeking admission rarely exceeded 2,000 tons, but its limited size and other disadvantages made it dangerous for the ships of 4,000 and 5,000 tons which had called for some time past. The new scheme provided for the dredging and enlargement of the harbour to enable it to accommodate ships up to 6,000 or 7,000 tons.

The regular weekly subsidized mail service between Cyprus and Egypt was continued throughout 1936 by the Khedivial Mail Steamship and Graving Dock Company, Limited.

The Lloyd Triestino Company maintained two fortnightly services of passenger steamers which visited Famagusta, Larnaca, and Limassol on itineraries including Egypt, Palestine, Syria, Cilicia, Cyprus, Rhodes, Greece, and the Adriatic ports. Steamers of this Company also visited Cyprus at regular fortnightly intervals on an itinerary from Genoa visiting Naples, Syracuse, Egypt, Palestine, Syria, Cyprus, Rhodes, and Piraeus, Brindisi, Venice, and Trieste. Vessels

of the Messageries Maritimes called at Larnaca monthly. Cargo steamers of the Moss Line called at frequent intervals, and also steamers of the Prince Line plying with cargo between England and Cyprus. The Hellenic Coast Lines, Limited, maintained two fortnightly services between Greece, Palestine, Egypt and Syria.

The Lloyd Triestino Company continued a weekly express service, begun at the end of 1930, from Trieste and Brindisi to Larnaca, Jaffa, Haifa, and Beirut. By this route the journey to London is performed in five days.

Foreign Mails.

The time taken in transit by mails from the United Kingdom is from five days to a week.

The total number of bags and packets of foreign mails was 8,261 received and 3,840 despatched, a decrease of 455 in the number received and of 450 in the number despatched as compared with the preceding year. The bulk of the overseas mail was received and despatched by the subsidized Khedivial mail steamers operating weekly sailings between Egypt and Cyprus and by the Express Line of the Lloyd Triestino Steamship Company operating weekly sailings between Italy, Cyprus and Palestine. The temporary subsidy granted since the year 1932 to the latter Company in respect of the Express Adriatic—Cyprus—Palestine service was discontinued as from the 1st January, 1936. The service has nevertheless been maintained throughout the year, the Company receiving the actual transit charges due for the carriage of mails in accordance with the Postal Union Convention. The contract with the Khedivial Mail Steamship Company which expired on 30th September, 1936, was extended under the same terms and conditions to the 31st December, 1936.

Mails with Europe and Palestine, Syria, Turkey and Greece were exchanged throughout the year by vessels of the Lloyd Triestino, Messageries Maritimes, the Khedivial Steamship Company (other than the subsidized line) and the Hellenic Coast Line. The number of bags and packets of letter mails received and despatched by the above vessels numbered 746 and 292, respectively, an increase of 136 and a decrease of 115, respectively, as compared with the figures for 1935.

Parcels destined for countries abroad show an increase of 400 on the figures for 1935. The estimated value of merchandise exported by parcel post was £50,274, an increase of £13,292 as compared with 1935. The principal items in the list are artificial teeth valued at £25,107 and embroidery and lace valued at £17,495. Parcels received from abroad show an increase of 17 on the figures for 1935. The value of parcels

imported was upwards of £56,238, a decrease of £818 compared with the figures for 1935. The number and value of cash-on-delivery parcels, inward and outward, show a slight decrease during the year under review. The Customs Import Duties collected by the Department on inward foreign parcels and letter packets amounted to £9,367 as compared with £9,568 in 1935.

Air mail correspondence originating in Cyprus was sent by ordinary mail to Egypt and Palestine for onward transmission by the England-India-Australia and England-South Africa Air Mail services. During the year under review the total weight of all such correspondence forwarded for transmission by air mail was 166 kilogrammes and the amount paid in 1936 was £249, a slight increase over the figures for 1935.

In the summer months of 1936 a temporary weekly air service between Egypt and Cyprus was established by Messrs. Misr Airlines. The service was extended in September, 1936, to Palestine and 'Iraq. Advantage was taken of this service for the carriage of air mail correspondence. During the period the service was in operation 14 kilogrammes of mail were received and 34 kilogrammes despatched.

Internal Posts.

Fifteen post offices, including the three summer offices of Troodos, Platres and Pedhoulas, were in operation during the year. There were in addition 585 postal agencies, at 25 of which postal order business was transacted in addition to the sale of stamps and posting and delivery of correspondence.

Motor mail services are run daily between the various towns of the island and to the three summer offices for about four months; and there are branch post services to the villages either by motor or by animal. The estimated number of miles travelled in the conveyance of mails during the year was 690,000, as compared with 670,000 in the previous year. Of these 515,000 miles were covered by motor transport and 175,000 miles by other means of transport.

The series of postage and revenue stamps consists of 14 denominations, ranging from ¼ piastre to £5, of which the first eleven denominations were of a pictorial design.

Stamps and stamped stationery sold during the year amounted to £75,053, an increase of £2,144 over 1935. Of this amount it is estimated that £26,500 were derived from the sale of stamps for postal purposes. Stamps to the value of £3,633 were sold to stamp dealers and philatelists, an increase of £32 over 1935.

The total number of articles dealt with by the post office was 4,339,684, an increase of 472,170 on the figures for 1935. Articles posted in the island numbered 3,110,938, an increase of 332,453;

the remainder were received from the United Kingdom and foreign countries. Correspondence for local delivery showed an increase of 267,853 and that posted for the United Kingdom and other countries showed an increase of 64,600. Correspondence received from abroad increased by 139,717. Included in the number of articles posted in the island were some 501,000 officially franked packets, representing an estimated value of free services rendered by the Department to other Government Departments of £3,628. The number of articles dealt with in the Returned Letter Office amounted to 11,124, as compared with 10,541 in 1935.

The number of British postal orders sold during the year was 35,696 to the value of £22,630, an increase of 3,501 in number and £1,893 in value. The number cashed was 53,388 to the value of £41,713, an increase of 7,649 in number and £6,430 in value.

The number of money orders issued was 5,207 to the value of £17,912; and the number paid was 8,096 to the value of £32,392.

A total of 750 new steel private post office boxes were installed at the five district post offices of Larnaca, Limassol, Famagusta, Paphos and Kyrenia in place of the wooden boxes.

Telegraphs, Telephones and Wireless.

Cable and Wireless, Limited, maintain a telegraph cable between Larnaca and Alexandria and Larnaca and Haifa, and land telegraphs between the six principal towns of the island. During the summer season Platres, Mount Troodos, Prodhromos and Pedhoulas are connected with the system. The only Government telegraph is a line along the railway.

The number of licences to install or maintain a wireless telegraphy receiving apparatus issued under the provisions of the Wireless Telegraphy Regulations, 1934, was 1,280, an increase of 396 as compared with the preceding year. In addition 46 Dealers' Licences were issued, an increase of nine over 1935. Such licences entitled the holders to install and maintain apparatus for receiving messages only. The installation or maintenance of apparatus capable of transmitting messages is prohibited.

A public telephone system serving the six chief towns and Troodos was opened during the year by Cable and Wireless, Limited.

The Forest Department also maintains telephone lines in the principal forest areas for reporting outbreaks of fire.

There is a wireless telegraphy station at Larnaca which was installed in 1933 by Cable and Wireless, Limited.

Railways.

The Cyprus Government Railway consists of a line from the port of Famagusta, at the north-eastern end of the island, through Nicosia, the capital, and Morphou at the western end of the Mesaoria plain into the foothills at Kalonchorion in the Solea valley. The total length of this line is 71 miles, of which only 37, between Nicosia and Famagusta Harbour, are now open to regular passenger rail traffic. The section between Nicosia and Kalonchorion is served by special goods trains as traffic demands. By arrangement, rail trolleys may be hired for the conveyance of passengers.

There are two extensions of the Government railway operated as private lines; one runs from the Phokasa mine in the Solea valley below Evrykhou, the other from the Mavrovouni mine-head along the Xero river-bed; both branches converge at the new mining township of Xero, where the Cyprus Mines Corporation has erected plant for preparing the ore for shipment off its own pier.

The working expenditure and the gross earnings for the year were £16,769 and £23,131, showing a decrease of £26 and an increase of £1,992, respectively, on the figures for 1935.

The following table shows the passenger traffic for the last three years:—

	No. of Passengers.	*Recipts.* £
1934	94,609	3,697
1935	120,234	4,190
1936	106,577	3,943

Railway road-feeder and collection and delivery services ran 140,369 miles and carried 38,081 tons and 13,239 passengers.

55,837 tons of goods were carried by road and rail against payment during the year, an increase of 12,177 tons. Receipts were £16,194 as against £14,374 in 1935.

Roads.

The Colony is served by an excellent arterial road system radiating from the capital and linking up every important town and many of the more important villages. To this primary system a secondary system of feeder roads connects most of the villages of the island. The arterial or main road system totals 870 miles, of which 640 miles are asphalted, and is maintained by the Public Works Department.

The secondary system of feeder or village roads totals 2,258 miles and is maintained by the district adminstration in each district. No part of this system is asphalted.

XI.—BANKING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Banks.

The chief banks in Cyprus are the Ottoman Bank, with branches at Nicosia, Larnaca, Limassol, Famagusta, and Paphos, and, during the summer season, Troodos; the Bank of Athens, with branches at Limassol and Nicosia; the Bank of Cyprus, with its head office at Nicosia and agencies at Larnaca, Limassol, Famagusta, Paphos, Kyrenia, and Morphou; the Ionian Bank, Limited, with a branch at Nicosia and agencies at Larnaca, Limassol, Famagusta, and Paphos; and Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas), Limited, with a branch at Nicosia.

There are also six other banks of the nature of savings banks, established under the Companies (Limited Liability) Law, 1922, two at Larnaca, two at Paphos, one at Limassol, and one at Famagusta.

The amount of deposits in banks in the Colony totalled £1,478,334.

The Agricultural Bank, established in June, 1925, under the joint auspices of the Government and the Ottoman Bank, has a total capital of £250,000. It works in close connexion with the co-operative societies.

Currency.

Currency notes.—£5, £1 and 10s.

Silver coins.—45, 18, 9, 4½ and 3 piastre pieces.

Copper and cupro-nickel coins.—Piastre, half piastre and quarter piastre.

Gold coins.—£1. The Cyprus £1 is equal to the pound sterling. Gold is rarely if ever seen in circulation. (The Cyprus £1 is divided into 180 piastres, 9 piastres = 1 shilling.)

Weights and Measures.

Capacity.

2 pints = 1 quart.
2⅘ quarts = 1 Cyprus litre.
4 quarts = 1 gallon.
8 gallons = 1 kilé.
9 quarts = 1 kouza
16 kouzas = 1 load
} liquid measure.

Weight.

400 drams = 1 oke.
1 oke = 2⅘ lb.
1⅓ okes = 1 Cyprus litre.
5 okes = 1 stone.
44 okes = 1 kantar.
180 okes = 1 Aleppo kantar.
800 okes = 1 ton.

Length.

12 inches = 1 foot.
2 feet = 1 pic.
3 feet = 1 yard.
33 pics = 1 chain.
2,640 pics = 1 mile.

Land Measure.

1 donum = 60 pics = 40 yards square (40/121sts of an acre).
1,963 donums = 1 square mile.
3,025 donums = 1 acre.

XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

The work of the Public Works Department includes the construction and repair of all Government roads and buildings throughout the island, the maintenance of harbours and lighthouses, the construction of village water-supplies, the inspection of all steam boilers annually and of all public vehicles quarterly, and the maintenance of public services such as the water-supplies to Government buildings and residences.

The Department also undertakes all Royal Engineer services in the Colony and provides engineering services for the Nicosia water administration, the Troodos Board of Health, and the building committees of the six principal towns.

In 1936 the expenditure including maintenance and new works amounted to some £80,000.

The artesian boring programme was continued and resulted in additional supplies amounting in the aggregate to some 4,700,000 gallons a day being made available.

Ten schemes for the improvement of village water-supplies were completed and 41 schemes investigated. Half the funds for these works are provided by the Government and half by the village interested.

XIII.—JUSTICE, POLICE AND PRISONS.

Justice.

A complete revision of the judicial system was effected by the Courts of Justice Law, 1935, which came into operation on the 1st January, 1936. This law abolished the Divisional Courts of the Supreme Court and restored to the District Courts unlimited civil jurisdiction; it also re-adopted the administrative division of six districts for judicial purposes.

It provides for—

(1) A Supreme Court, consisting of a Chief Justice and two or more Puisne Judges—now two—with appellate jurisdiction, both civil and criminal, over the decisions of all other Courts, and original jurisdiction as a Colonial Court of Admiralty under the Imperial Act of 1890 and in matrimonial causes, with powers in such causes similar to those of the High Court in England. A single Judge exercises the original jurisdiction of the Court, and his decision is subject to review by the full Court.

(2) Six Assize Courts, one for each district, with unlimited criminal jurisdiction and power to order compensation up to £300. These Courts are constituted by a Judge of the Supreme Court sitting with a President of a District Court and a District Judge or with two District Judges. This bench of three is nominated by the Chief Justice whenever a sitting is to be held.

(3) Six District Courts, one for each district, consisting of a President and such District Judges and Magistrates (previously called District Judges and Assistant District Judges respectively) as the Governor may from time to time direct. There are at present three Presidents (each in charge of two District Courts, namely, Nicosia and Kyrenia, Famagusta and Larnaca, and Limassol and Paphos, respectively), nine District Judges, and seven Magistrates. The District Courts exercise original civil and criminal jurisdiction, the extent of which depends upon the bench constituting the Court.

(i) *In civil matters* (other than those within the original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court) a President and one or two District Judges sitting together have unlimited jurisdiction; a President or a District Judge sitting alone has jurisdiction up to £200, and a Magistrate up to £25. The jurisdiction of a member of the Court sitting alone to try an action on the merits is determined by the amount or value actually in dispute between the parties as disclosed at the

settlement of issues or upon the pleadings. A President has also power to hear appeals from decisions of Magistrates in actions where the amount actually in dispute does not exceed £25.

(ii) *In criminal matters* the jurisdiction of a District Court is exercised by its members sitting singly, and is of a summary character. A President has power to try any offence punishable with imprisonment up to three years or with fine up to £100 or with both, and may order compensation up to £100; a District Judge has power to try any offence punishable with imprisonment up to one year or with fine up to £100 or with both, and may order compensation up to £50; and a Magistrate has power to try any offence punishable with imprisonment up to six months or with fine up to £25 or both, and may order compensation up to £25.

The Courts of Cyprus apply, where provision cannot be found either in certain Ottoman Legislation as specified in the 1935 Courts of Justice Law or in local legislation, the common Law, the rules of equity, and the statutes of general application in force in England on the 5th November, 1914, the date of the Colony's annexation.

The Family Law of the various religious communities is expressly saved. There also continue to be the three Mussulman religious tribunals established by the Courts Order in Council of 1927, with the jurisdiction thereby conferred on them, namely, over persons of the Mussulman faith in matters of marriage, divorce, maintenance in relation thereto, inheritance and succession, wills and their registration, and the registration of vaqfiehs. Each tribunal consists of a Sheri Judge having jurisdiction over two districts. Appeals from their decision are to the Supreme Court (instead of the Sheri Tribunal of Appeal now abolished).

Criminal Returns.

In 1936 the number of persons tried at Assizes was 101 against 99 in 1935. As regards individual items: seventeen persons were tried for murder (of whom fourteen were convicted), and ten for manslaughter (all of whom were convicted). These numbers denote an increase in convictions of homicide on 1935, during which year twenty-two persons were tried for murder (eleven convicted) and nine for manslaughter (nine convicted). The number of persons convicted of attempted murder was two in 1936 (against one in 1935). Cases of rape fell from nine (six convicted) in 1935 to five (five convicted) in 1936; likewise, convictions for robbery fell

from five in 1935 to one in 1936. The convictions of persons tried for other offences against property went up from fourteen in 1935 to twenty-six in 1936. As a whole, Assize convictions went up from 68 in 1935 to 85 in 1936. The number of summary convictions also went up from 27,202 in 1935 to 28,398 in 1936. The principal increase was in convictions for traffic offences from 3,974 in 1935 to 6,782 in 1936. The variations in other classes of summary cases were not noteworthy.

Civil Proceedings.

Actions begun in the District Courts during 1936 numbered 7,986 against 7,999 in 1935.

Police.

The Cyprus Police Force is constituted under the provisions of Law 2 of 1878 and consists of the Chief Commandant, Deputy Chief Commandant, Local Commandants and other officers, and mounted and foot sergeant-majors, sergeants and constables.

The Chief Commandant and the Deputy Chief Commandant are at Police Headquarters, Nicosia the latter being in charge of the Criminal Investigation Department; there is normally a Local Commandant in charge of each district, and one Local Commandant is at Headquarters in charge of the Depot, Training School and Fire Brigade. The police generally are in close touch with the Commissioners of the districts and other important Heads of Government Departments on matters relating to their Departments.

The duties of the police include, in addition to the maintenance of public order and the prevention and detection of crime, the control of traffic and the provision of orderlies to the Courts. Further, they provide the fire brigade in the capital, and passport control officers at all ports.

The physical and educational standards requisite for recruits were recently raised. No recruit is enlisted unless he has a good working knowledge of English. Every endeavour has been made to enlist a well-educated type of recruit and this was achieved to a great extent. Physical training, arms drill, police duties, languages, fire drill, musketry, traffic control, baton drill, law, station books, framing of charges, Courts, and investigation are among the subjects of instruction given to recruits by experienced instructors.

Further special courses of lectures in first aid to the injured were given by Government Medical Officers, and a number of additional officers and men have recently qualified as holders of first aid certificates. There are now 14 officers and 55 men in possession of first aid certificates and six officers and 26 men in possession of first aid badges.

Special law notes of instruction on the most important clauses of new laws which affect the police are issued with the Police Gazette in Turkish and Greek to all police officers and stations.

Increasing motor traffic on the roads has necessitated the formation in the capital of a special branch of police from amongst the existing police personnel, who, under the direction of an officer, deal solely with the control of traffic and other duties in this connexion.

The Police Band consists of 30 men under a British Bandmaster.

The actual strength of the Police Force on 31st December, 1936, was as follows:—

Chief Commandant	1
Deputy Chief Commandant	1
Local Commandants	7
Bandmaster	1
Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors	13
Sergeant-Majors	14
Sergeants	53
Constables	644
	734

Discipline during the year was satisfactory.

In addition to the police, there exists a body of rural constables, reconstituted under Law 62 of 1932 as amended by Law 52 of 1934. These constables are appointed by the village commissions, subject to the approval of the Commissioner of the district, and their cost is borne by the villages with a grant in aid from the Government. They are responsible for the protection of the rural areas under their charge, and co-operate with the police in the prevention and detection of crime and other matters.

Prisons.

The prisons in the island consist of:—

(*a*) The central prison, Nicosia, which accommodates long and short sentence male and female prisoners, the divisions containing 202, 202, and 18 cells respectively. With this accommodation the separate system can normally be maintained throughout, the workshops alone being in association.

(*b*) The five district prisons which are used for the custody of short-sentence prisoners only, who work in associated gangs during the day. Female prisons are also maintained in the districts for female prisoners undergoing short sentences.

The central prison is in charge of a Resident Superintendent and the five district prisons are in charge of the Local Commandants of Police who are designated as Governors of Prisons.

All the prisons in the island are under the direction of the Inspector of Prisons, who is also the Chief Commandant of Police.

At the central prison there is a prison farm, which, with the exception of a civilian foreman, is run entirely by prisoners. A large quantity of the vegetables and other cereals consumed at the central prison are obtained from this farm.

Though the treatment of prisoners is directed as far as possible to reform rather than punishment, nevertheless it has been found necessary in some instances to make prison unpalatable for the hardened and dangerous criminal by stricter supervision and harder work.

Prisoners are mainly employed on various kinds of industrial labour, including tailoring, carpentering, bootmaking, weaving, masonry, carpet making, baking and agricultural work. Educational advantages are afforded to them, and priests of all denominations are allowed to visit them. Remission of imprisonment is granted to prisoners of good conduct.

There is a reformatory—constituted as such in the Juvenile Offenders Law of 1935—for juvenile offenders at Athalassa farm, close to Nicosia. The inmates are employed on general farm work, animal husbandry and other kinds of work calculated to fit them for useful trades after their release. Of the 193 juveniles and juvenile adults released from the central prison and Athalassa during the year under review, 70 were subsequently convicted. The daily average population adolescent and juvenile in the Athalassa reformatory was 44·4 as compared with 55·54 in 1935. The lack of an after-care society makes it almost impossible to follow up the boys after discharge from prison.

So far as possible the reformatory juveniles are kept segregated from the adolescents.

The probation system is not followed in Cyprus, local conditions rendering it inapplicable at present.

During the year under review discipline was well maintained. The daily average number of persons detained in all the prisons was 622·68 as compared with 654·18 in 1935. The sanitary condition of the prisons was satisfactory and the health of the prisoners was good, the daily average number on the sick list being 8·01 against 7·42 in 1935.

The Colony's prison staff consists of a Resident Superintendent, Central Prison, a Chief Warder, an Assistant Chief Warder, a Sergeant-Major, twelve Sergeants and seventy-one Warders.

XIV.—LEGISLATION.

Forty-three laws were enacted during the year, the most important of which are the following:—

The Immovable Property Acquisition (Aliens) Law, 1936, empowers the Governor-in-Council to impose restrictions upon the acquisition by aliens of immovable property situated in any prescribed area.

The Immigration Law, 1936, regulates and controls the entry into the Colony of aliens as immigrants or travellers. It enables the Governor to prescribe the period during which aliens may remain in the Colony and to prohibit the entry of aliens of any class or category.

The Deportation (British Subjects) Law, 1936, empowers the Governor-in-Council in certain cases to make deportation orders in respect of immigrant British subjects who do not belong to the Colony.

The Public Health (Villages) Law, 1936, repeals the previous Law on the subject and makes more adequate provision for the promotion of public health in villages. It creates a Village Health Commission in every village to which the Law applies and prescribes the duties and powers to be performed and exercised by such Commission at the instance of the Commissioner of the district. Provision is made for the establishment of a Village Health Fund for every such village.

The Medical Registration Law, 1936, amends and consolidates the Law relating to the registration of medical practitioners. It establishes a Medical Council consisting of three Government Medical Officers (including the Director of Medical Services as chairman) and two private practitioners. It provides *inter alia* that no person shall be registered as a medical practitioner unless he possesses an adequate knowledge of the English language and is the holder of either a degree which would entitle him to registration in the United Kingdom or a degree granted by a body recognized by the Governor-in-Council as a qualification for the purposes of this Law.

The United Kingdom Designs (Protection) Law, 1936, dispenses with the registration of a design registered in the United Kingdom under the Patents and Designs Acts, 1907 to 1932, and provides that the registered proprietor of such design shall enjoy in the Colony the like privileges and rights as though the Certificate of Registration in the United Kingdom had been issued with an extension to the Colony.

The Compounding of Offences Law, 1936, enlarges the powers of the Commissioners by enabling them to compound certain offences set out in the Schedule to the Law and gives them additional power to require the forfeiture of animals or goods, where such forfeiture would have followed upon the conviction of the offender. It empowers the Governor-in-Council to make compoundable any offence punishable with imprisonment not exceeding six months or with a fine not exceeding twenty-five pounds or with both such imprisonment and fine.

The Counterfeit Currency (Convention) Law, 1936, gives effect to the International Convention for the Suppression of Counterfeiting Currency, signed on behalf of His Majesty King George V at Geneva on the 20th April, 1929. This Law will come into operation on a day to be fixed by the Governor by notice in the Gazette.

The Customs Law, 1936, amends and consolidates the laws relating to the control and regulation of Customs and the payment of import and export duties.

The Employment of Women (in Mines) Law, 1936, gives effect to the draft Convention concerning the employment of women on underground work in mines which was adopted by the International Labour Conference at its Nineteenth Session in June, 1935.

Subsidiary Legislation issued during the year 1936.

The following were the more important measures:—

1. The Matrimonial Causes Rules, 1936.
2. The Defence of Cyprus (Consolidation and Amendment) Regulations, 1936.
3. The Immigration Regulations, 1936.
4. The Immovable Property Acquisition (Aliens) Regulations, 1936.
5. The Cyprus Pensions (Amendment) Regulations, 1936.
6. The Secondary Education Regulations, 1936.
7. The Newspaper, Books and Printing Presses (Amendment) Regulations, 1936.

The following enactments deal, to some extent, with employment in factories:—

The Hours of Employment Law, 1927.
The Employment of Women (during the night) Law, 1932.
The Employment of Children and Young Persons Law, 1932.
The employment of Women (in Mines) Law, 1936.

The only enactment which deals with compensation for accidents is the Mines Regulations (Amendment) Law, 1925.

There is no legislative provision for health insurance, old age pensions, etc., in the Colony.

XV.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

The totals of revenue and expenditure for the last five years are:—

Year.	*Revenue.*	*Grant-in-Aid*	*Total*	*Expenditure*	*Share of Cyprus of Turkish Debt Charge*	*Total*
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1932 ...	793,760	92,800	886,560	779,943	92,800	872,743
1933 ...	761,745	92,800	854,545	711,093	92,800	803,893
1934 ...	767,865	92,800	860,665	714,158	92,800	806,958
1935 ...	873,264	92,800	966,064	828,772	92,800	921,572
1936 ...	826,075	92,800	918,875	761,965	92,800	854,765

Revenue was £47,189 less than in 1935 and expenditure £66,807 less. There was a surplus on the year's working of £64,110, and the total surplus was increased to £339,979 on the 31st of December, 1936.

The chief decreases in Revenue were under Customs Duties (£16,776) and Miscellaneous (£52,275). The chief increases in Revenue were under Excise and Licences (£3,893), Port Dues (£2,410), Defter Hakani (£3,331), and Rents and Royalties (£6,030).

The chief decreases in Expenditure were under Secretariat (£2,523), Police (£2,078), Education (£2,718), Public Works Annually Recurrent and Extraordinary (£12,022), Defence (£4,652), and Miscellaneous (£58,793). The chief increases in Expenditure were under Pensions (£7,999), and District Administration (£4,740).

The amount of the Public Debt remained unchanged at £615,000, represented by £615,000 of Cyprus Government 4 per cent. Inscribed Stock 1956-1966 issued in London in 1932.

The main heads of taxation in 1936 were as follows:—

		Yield for 1936
		£
(1)	Import Duties	342,881
(2)	Direct Taxes	
	(*a*) Immovable Property Tax	105,301
	(*b*) Land Registry Fees (Defter Hakani) ...	
(3)	Animal Tax	11,873
(4)	Excise :—	
	(*a*) Tobacco	104,716
	(*b*) Salt	19,000
(5)	Licences	25,548
(6)	Stamp Duties	45,318

Customs Tariff.

During the year a new Customs Law, consolidating and bringing up to date previous Laws, was enacted, and the opportunity was taken of revising the tariff which was simplified by the substitution of one general schedule for three. In the new tariff Imperial preference was increased on certain British goods from one-sixth to one-third. Specific duties include those on flour, wheat, sugar, barley, coffee, rice, spirits, timber, petrol, benzine, kerosene, and tobacco manufactured and unmanufactured; *ad valorem* duties include those on cotton piece goods, motor cars, motor cycles and parts, silk goods, woollen manufactures, confectionery and other food stuffs.

The following figures show the relative import duties charged:—

	Values of imports	*Duty*
	£	£
Specific	504,697	225,996
12 per cent. *ad valorem*	37,785	3,774
15 " " " "	9,774	1,390
18 " " " "	14,315	1,924
20 " " " "	207,720	35,330
24 " " " "	189,282	30,558
25 " " " "	28,426	5,834
30 " " " "	156,271	28,726
35 " " " "	22,854	9,343
Free of import duty	314,592	—
Total	1,485,716	342,875

Excise and Stamp Duties.

Excise duty is payable as under:—

Manufactured tobacco, in addition to the import duty—11s. per oke.

The total amount paid on tobacco during the year was £104,716.

Matches manufactured and sold in Cyprus:—

Equal to the rate of Customs import duty payable for the time being on matches of British Empire origin imported into the Colony.

At present there is no local manufacture of matches.

Playing cards manufactured and used in Cyprus:—

Two-thirds of the rate of import duty payable on playing cards of British Empire origin imported into Cyprus.

The amount paid in excise in 1936 was £78.

Licences and fees under this head may be summarized as follows:—

(1) *Tobacco,* to sell by retail:—

Manufactured tobacco and tumbeki, £1 per annum.
Hawkers, £1 10s.

(2) *Intoxicating liquors,* to sell by retail:—

In the case of hotels, clubs, etc., an annual percentage on the rental or yearly value of the premises after the rate of 50 per cent., but with certain minimum and maximum rates laid down.

In the case of tents, booths, etc., 2s. *per diem.*

In the case of any approved building, 10s. *per diem.*

(3) *Others,* e.g., sponge and boat licences, fees in respect of animals examined by the veterinary authorities prior to shipment, etc., of insufficient revenue importance to justify separate mention.

The sum of £5,683 was paid during the year for licences for wine-selling, and £2,620 for tobacco-selling.

Stamp Duties.—In addition to stamp duties on cheques, agreements, receipts, etc., fees in respect of the undermentioned services are collected in stamps:—

Advocates' examination and enrolment.
Carriage Plates.
Certificate of competence in motor driving.
Club, application to inspect register.
Club, certificate of registration.
Companies' registration.
Court fees.
Delivery Orders to Customs.
Dogs' badges.
Examinations.
Firearms, certificate of registration.
Identity certificates.
Inspection of public motor cars.
Issue of passports and certificates of British nationality.
Marriage fees.
Partnerships registration.
Patents registration.
Permits under the Newspaper, Books and Printing Presses Laws, 1934 to 1936.
Postal charges.
Registration of chemists and druggists.
Registration of Cyprus ships.
Registration of dentists.
Registration of medical diplomas.
Searching fees for births and deaths.
Ships' reports.
Ships' export manifests.
Specification for goods exported.
Trade marks.

The sum of £45,318 was credited to revenue during the year in respect of stamp duties not adjusted to other specific items of revenue.

Hut Tax or Poll Tax.

There is no hut or poll tax in Cyprus.

XVI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

General.

The news of the death of His Majesty King George V on the 21st January, 1936, was received with profound general regret, and large crowds assembled at the memorial services arranged by the different religious communities and at the public ceremonies which were held in each of the principal towns in the Island to proclaim the Accession of His Majesty King Edward VIII. Similar public ceremonies were held on the 12th December, 1936, when, after the abdication of His Majesty King Edward VIII, the Accession of His Majesty King George VI was proclaimed.

His Excellency the Governor, Sir Richmond Palmer, K.C.M.G., C.B.E., was absent on leave from the 2nd July to the 20th September, 1936. During his absence the Government was administered by Mr. W. D. Battershill, Colonial Secretary.

The Right Honourable Sir Samual Hoare, G.C.S.I., G.B.E., C.M.G., First Lord of the Admiralty, paid a short visit to the island in September, 1936, during the course of his tour of the Mediterranean.

The Right Honourable Sir Philip Sassoon, G.B.E., C.M.G., Under-Secretary of State for Air, paid a short visit to the island in the month of October, 1936.

Appointments.

Mr. Lancelot Ivan Neptune Lloyd-Blood, M.C., Solicitor-General, Palestine, was appointed Attorney-General, Cyprus, on the 2nd September, 1936, in succession to Mr. Henry William Butler Blackall, K.C., who had been transferred on promotion to the Gold Coast. Mr. Lloyd-Blood arrived in the Colony on the 3rd September, 1936.

Land and Survey.

The tenure of land in Cyprus is governed by the Ottoman Land Law and local legislation. Agricultural land in general (*arazi mirié*) is held by a title deed (*qochan*), which is issued by the Land Registry Office, the real ownership remaining with the State. It can be alienated by sale, in which case a new title deed is issued and the transaction registered by the Land Registry Office. It is transmissible by inheritance within certain specified degrees of relationship, but cannot be transmitted by will except in the case of a person who was born or whose father was born in the United Kingdom or any of

the Self-Governing Dominions, whether domiciled in Cyprus or not. If it becomes vacant by failure of heirs, it escheats to the State (*Mahlul*). Land left uncultivated for certain periods without any of the excuses provided for in the law can be confiscated and offered to the previous owner on payment of its equivalent value.

Buildings, trees, gardens, vineyards, and wild grafted trees are known as mulk (*arazi memluke*), and included in this category are building sites within or near a town or village. Immovable property held under this tenure belongs in full to the owner, is alienated, inherited, and transmitted by will like movable property, and the provisions of the land code do not apply to it.

The law on land is most complicated and land is divided into numerous classes. There are different laws governing the tenure and the transmission of each class, the laws of inheritance being different for Christians and Moslems. The amendment and simplification of the land laws has been studied by a committee which submitted its report in 1934. The report is now under the consideration of Government.

Unowned or waste land is known as hali (*arazi mevat*) and is the property of the Crown. This may, with the permission of the Government, and on payment of certain fees representing its equivalent value, be taken up and cultivated, the ownership as in the case of *arazi mirié* remaining with the State.

The valuation of the immovable property in the Colony is approximately £16,529,383 or £45 0s. 3d. per head of the population. The charges on land and other immovable property in 1936 were (i) tax on immovable property amounting in towns to seven per thousand of the assessed capital value and in villages to 4½ per thousand; (ii) fees on mortgage or transfer by sale or on transmission.

Prices of land vary according to its adaptation to certain crops, its means of irrigation, and its position in relation to towns and villages. They vary, therefore, from a few shillings to £30 or £40 a donum (one-third of an acre), while land in the vicinity of towns, suitable for building sites, may fetch over £200 a donum. The average size of a cultivated plot of land is two acres, and of the average holding 7½ acres. An intending purchaser would probably have some difficulty in obtaining at a reasonable rate any considerable area of suitable land for development.

The demand by Jews of land in Cyprus for development into orange groves continues to decrease. The total purchases during the year were 457 acres and four trees as against 1,567 acres in 1935. Of these 457 acres, 402 acres were additions to holdings already held by Jews, and 55 acres were acquired

by seven new purchasers mostly in the Limassol and Larnaca Districts. The registered value of these properties was £2,264 and the sale price £3,394 or 150 per cent. of the former as against 205 per cent. in 1935.

Prices at voluntary sales were well maintained, the average price of land (including trees, gardens and vineyards) being 149 per cent. of the registered value as against 121 per cent. in 1935, while in the case of house property the average price was 135 per cent. of the registered value as against 134 per cent. in 1935.

As regards forced sales, the policy of fixing a reserve price (which had been adopted as an emergency measure in order to prevent debtors from losing their land at sacrificial prices owing to the absence of bidders during the financial crisis) was continued by the enactment of Law No. 40 of 1935. The recoveries for forced sales amounted to 79 per cent. of the registered value as against 81 per cent. in 1935.

The number of attachments was 4,480 affecting 61,919 properties as against 4,329 attachments and 63,516 properties in 1935. Mortgages registered during 1936 numbered 4,596, securing debt to the amount of £425,240, as against 4,294 securing debt to the amount of £381,450 in 1935. Mortgages to the number of 5,756 affecting 35,171 properties were cancelled. Agricultural Bank securities numbered four, involving nineteen mortgages securing loans for £521, as against twenty-four, involving seventy-three mortgages securing loans for £2,619, in 1935.

As at the 31st of December, 1936, the total mortgage debts of the Colony amounted to £2,240,880, as against £2,269,675 on the corresponding date in 1935. These debts represent 13·55 per cent. of the total value of immovable property. The bulk of the debt contracted in 1936 is accounted for by the renewal of old mortgages, including interest accrued, and by the borrowing of funds for the erection of new buildings.

The activities of the Survey Branch of the Land Registration and Survey Department were mainly devoted to maintaining the survey work already done by bringing the plans of those areas where General Registration has been effected up to date, so that the plans are complementary to the Registers. The growing towns of Larnaca and Famagusta were re-surveyed and plotted on a large scale some years ago; these surveys are now being brought up to date and connected with the Land Registers. The contouring of the Paphos District for the production of the 1-inch map was completed, as also was the chain survey for the 1/2,500 map which is used as the basis of General Registration. A considerable amount of work was done in the laying out of areas for establishment of orange groves and for building sites.

Co-operative Societies.

At the end of the year there were 266 co-operative credit societies with 14,706 members. There were also 34 co-operative societies with 2,904 members including eight co-operative stores, ten wine-making societies, nine savings-banks, four marketing societies and three various.

Chamber of Commerce.

The Cyprus Chamber of Commerce was legally registered under the Companies (Limited Liability) Law of 1922 on the 29th of April, 1927. It was founded with a view to fostering the trade of the Colony by promoting a spirit of co-operative enterprise amongst local merchants, and by facilitating commercial relationships with merchants abroad. The Chamber works in close connexion with the London Chamber of Commerce, the Federation of British Industries, and the Federation of Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire.

Loan Commissioners.

The Loan Commissioners continued the issue of loans to public bodies, and sums amounting to £3,295 were lent to municipal corporations and village communities for the improvement of water supplies and other works of public utility.

APPENDIX.

Publications of General Interest obtainable from the Government Printing Office, Nicosia, and elsewhere.

Title.	*Price.* s.	p.
*Annual Report (Governor's)—1930 to 1935 (per copy) ...	1 to 2	6
*Bibliography of Cyprus, by G. Jeffery—1929	2	4½
Blue Book (Annual) to 1936	4	0
*Census Report, 1931 (without abstracts)	2	0
*Census Report, 1931 (with abstracts)	7	0
*Chronology of Cyprus, by Sir R. Storrs—1930	2	0
†Cyprus Agricultural Journal (quarterly) per copy	0	3
Cyprus Customs—Schedule of Duties and Fees—1936	1	0
Department of Antiquities Report (illustrated)—1934	4	0
Department of Antiquities Report (illustrated)—1935	5	0
Famagusta: A short guide to, by R. Gunnis—revised—1936 ...	0	4½
*Financial and Economic Resources of Cyprus, Report on, by Sir Ralph Oakden—1934	6	0
*Handbook of Cyprus, 1930, by Sir R. Storrs and B. J. O'Brien	7	4½
*Historic Cyprus, by R. Gunnis—1936	8	4½
Mosques of Nicosia, by G. Jeffery—1935	1	0
Present condition of the Historical Monuments of Cyprus, by G. Jeffery—1931, reprinted 1935	0	4½
Report on present position of Ancient Monuments of Cyprus, by Sir Charles Peers—1934	0	5
Ruins of Salamis, by G. Jeffery—1926, reprinted—1936 ...	0	4½
Rural Life Survey, Cyprus, 1930 (without maps)	2	6
Statistics of Imports, Exports and Shipping, year ended 31st December, 1936	1	4½

Maps.

(Obtainable from the Director of Land Registration and Surveys, Nicosia.)

Lithographed maps.

	Scale.	*Date.*	*Price. Unmounted.* s.	p.	*Mounted.* s.	p.
Cyprus—Motor Map ...	T 1 : 506,880	1931	1	3	2	3
			(Contoured and layered)			
Cyprus—General Map ...	T 1 : 253,440	1933	1	3	2	3
			(Hill features shown)			
Cyprus — Administration Map	T 1 : 253,440	1933	1	0	2	0
Troodos — Troodos and Hill Resorts	T 1 : 63,360	1932	1	3	2	3
			(Contoured)			
Kyrenia and Environs—Kyrenia	T 1 : 63,360	1931	1	3	2	3
			(Contoured)			

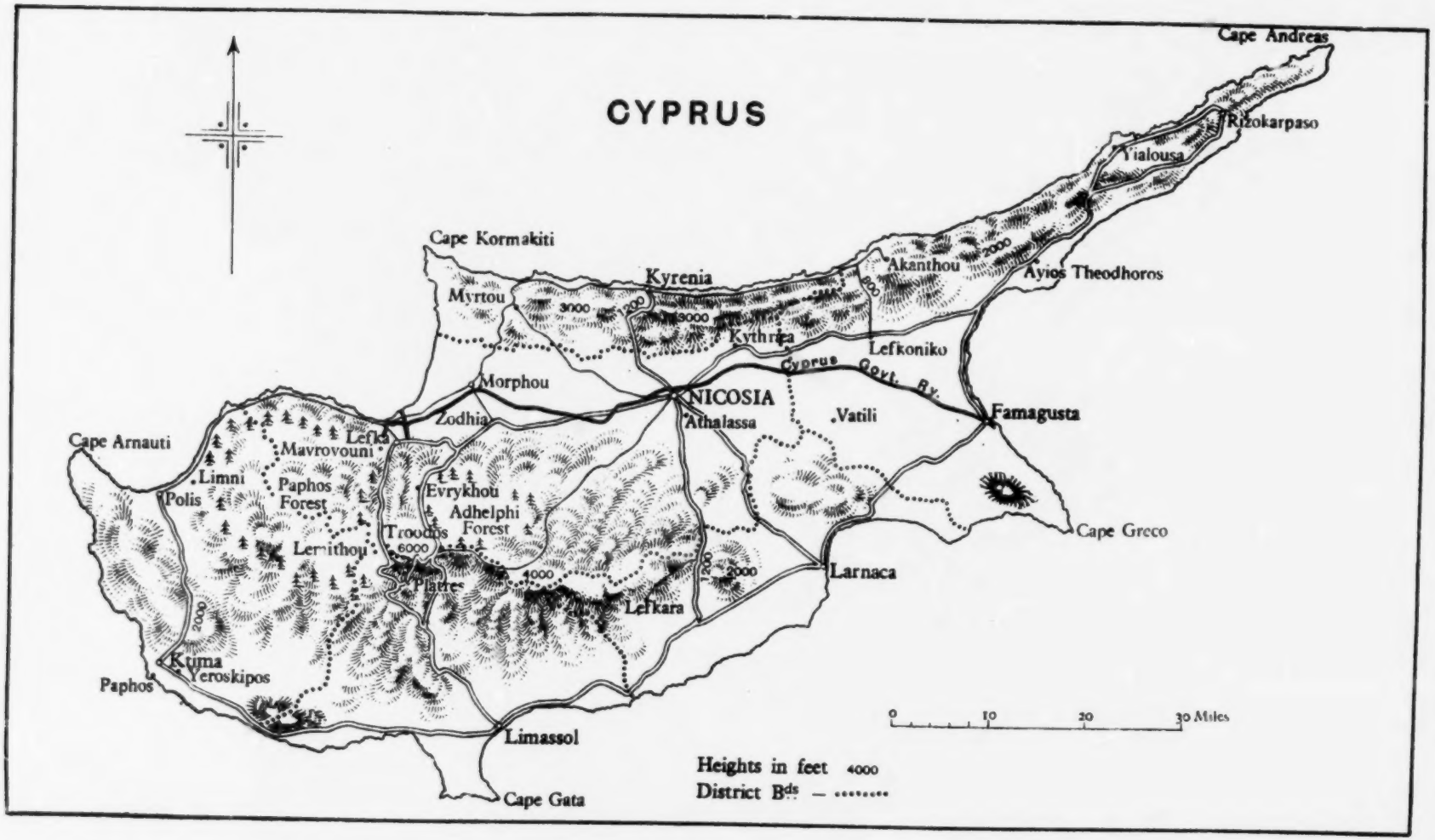
N.B.—T. = Topographical

Folded copies of above maps are available.

Large scale Topographical and Cadastral Sunprints, covering the whole island, also towns and villages, are obtainable.

* Obtainable also from the Crown Agents for the Colonies, 4, Millbank, Westminster, London, S.W.1.

† Obtainable from the Agricultural Department, Nicosia, Cyprus, only.



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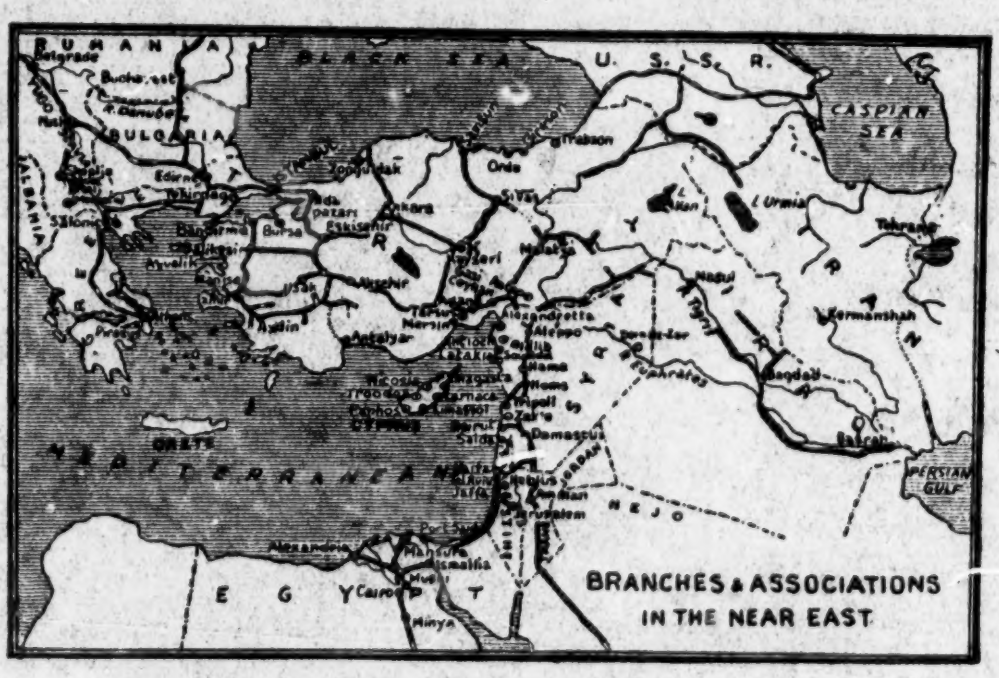

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ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF CYPRUS FOR 1937

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I.—GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE AND HISTORY.

Geography.

The island of Cyprus, situated in the eastern Mediterranean between 34° 33′ and 35° 41′ N. latitude and between 32° 20′ and 34° 35′ E. longitude, is about 140 miles in greatest length from east to west and about 40 miles in greatest breadth from north to south. A narrow range of limestone mountains, with an average height of 2,000 feet, extends along the northern coast, and an extensive group of mountains, culminating in Mount Olympus, 6,406 feet above the sea, fills the south-western part of the island. Between these ranges lies the fertile Mesaoria plain.

Mails from the United Kingdom reach Cyprus via Brindisi or Port Said, from which it is distant at the nearest point 249 miles. The crossing from Larnaca or Famagusta on the south-east coast to Beirut or Haifa is accomplished in a night, and the strait between the north coast and the southern shores of Asia Minor is at Kyrenia 45 miles wide. Cyprus is connected by regular services with Egypt, Syria, Palestine, Turkey, Greece, Italy, and France.

Climate.

The climate of Cyprus is generally speaking temperate and healthy. In summer the climate is varied, hot and dry on the plains, damp on the sea shore and, on the hills inland, healthy and bracing. In winter the climate is mild and invigorating and save on the mountains where falls of snow occur at intervals the temperature rarely falls below freezing point. The rainy and cool season is from October to March. The mean temperature at Nicosia for the last 15 years was 66·7° F., mean maximum 78·6° F., and mean minimum 54·9° F. Highest shade temperature during that time was 111° F., lowest 26° F. Average rainfall for the last ten years was 20·20 inches. The maximum rainfall for 1937 was 18·09 inches.

History.

Recent research has carried the history of Cyprus back to about 4,000 B.C., the Early Neolithic Age, when a primitive people with weapons and vessels of stone dwelt in riverside settlements of circular huts. Before the introduction of metal, pottery was in general use and was frequently adorned with painted decoration of great individuality. The general adoption of bronze (3,000-2,500 B.C.) coincided with the appearance of the plain red pottery, suggestive of Anatolian origins, of which the rock-cut tombs of the period have yielded such quantities.

By the late Bronze Age, doubtless on account of its rich deposits of copper, the island was attracting trade and settlers both from the neighbouring coast of Phoenicia and from Mycenaean Greece. In the dark age which followed the incursions of the iron-users from the North, these contacts with the outer world were lost.

In the seventh century B.C. Cyprus was split into a series of independent kingdoms, tributaries of the Assyrian Emperor. It was conquered by the Egyptians in the sixth century B.C. and later absorbed into the Persian Empire. In 500 B.C. an unsuccessful revolt failed to assist the Greeks of the mainland in their struggle against Persia, but Evagoras, a native-born king, succeeded in the fifth century B.C. in raising Cyprus to a position of virtual independence; on his death it again fell into the power of Persia and in due course to Alexander the Great. At the division of Alexander's Empire, Cyprus passed to Egypt, until in 58 B.C. it became a Roman province, falling, on the division of the Roman Empire, under the rule of the Byzantine Emperor.

In A.D. 1184 the Governor of Cyprus, Isaac Comnenus, revolted and maintained his independence until 1191, when Richard Coeur de Lion of England, on his way to the Crusades, landed, and in a sharp campaign of a few weeks conquered

the island. Richard sold it to Guy de Lusignan, the King of Jerusalem, and the Lusignan dynasty ruled the island until 1489, although from 1378 to 1464 the Genoese Republic exercised a suzerainty over a part of the Kingdom. In 1489 Cyprus fell to the Republic of Venice, who held it until it was wrested from them by the Turks in 1571, in the sultanate of Selim II.

In 1878 the island passed under the administration of Great Britain, and, on the outbreak of war with Turkey in 1914, was annexed to the British Crown by Order in Council of 5th November, 1914. The annexation has been formally recognized by Turkey under the Treaty of Lausanne, which was ratified on 6th August, 1924.

In 1925, Letters Patent formally elevating Cyprus to the status of a Colony and constituting the office of Governor of the Colony in place of that of High Commissioner were passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom, dated 10th March.

In October, 1931, the agitation spread by the protagonists of the " Union with Greece " movement culminated in riots, as a result of which certain constitutional changes were made as described in the following chapter.

Historical Remains and Antiquities.

Cyprus is rich in archaeological and antiquarian interest and has remains and monuments ranging from the prehistoric to the Turkish through the Phoenician, Greek, Roman, Byzantine, Gothic and Renaissance periods which are a unique possession of the Empire and a priceless heritage.

In 1935, by the establishment of an Antiquities Department and the enactment of a new and comprehensive Antiquities Law, the Government inaugurated a policy of closer supervision and protection of the Antiquities and historic Monuments in the Colony.

During 1937 the work of repairing the ancient monuments continued with the aid of a sum of £1,200 raised in England by the Cyprus Committee, which brings the total amount contributed by the Committee to some £4,000. The principal medieval monuments treated during the year were the Bedestan at Nicosia, the churches of St. George of the Latins, St. Francis and some smaller unidentified churches of Famagusta, St. Hilarion Castle, Bellapais Abbey, the Royal Manor at Kouklia and Paphos Fort. At Kyrenia Castle the second part of a three-year programme for the repair of the east wall was completed, the cost, some £500, being defrayed by the Government. Steps have also been taken for the protection of several important wall paintings in churches at Famagusta and elsewhere. Earlier monuments were not neglected, for improvements and repairs were carried out at the Tamassos tombs, the Bamboula site and the tombs at Larnaca, the Temple of Aphrodite at Kouklia and the " Tombs of the Kings " at Paphos.

The excavation and removal of débris accumulated in and near the monuments has continued on a large scale notably at Famagusta, the Nicosia moat and Kyrenia Castle.

The roads leading to Buffavento and Kantara Castles have been extended and a custodian has been installed at the latter. There has been a general increase in the number of visitors to the monuments, chiefly among residents of Cyprus, and during the first six months of the year over 10,000 visits were made to those monuments where a record of visitors is kept.

Further improvements have been carried out in the Cyprus Museum at Nicosia and in the District Museums at Larnaca and Paphos.

Excavations were carried out by the department at Khirokitia under the direction of the Curator of the Museum; a settlement of the Neolithic period surrounding the sacred enclosure discovered in 1935, was explored and a number of burials, containing the earliest human remains yet found in Cyprus were brought to light. At Ayios Philon (Rizokarpaso) the Assistant Curator resumed the excavation of the Early Christian remains surrounding the church.

At Vounous near Bellapais a number of tombs in various parts of the Early Bronze Age cemetery were excavated by Mr. J. R. Stewart on behalf of the British School at Athens. At Curium the Pennsylvania University Museum Expedition continued the excavation of the Sanctuary of Apollo, and the investigation of a settlement of the Late Bronze Age to the East of Episkopi village was started. A large part of Curium hill was acquired by the Government with the aid of a grant from the Expedition.

Languages.

The chief language of the country is a local dialect of modern Greek, often very corrupt but retaining a number of archaisms and showing traces of the island's history in the large proportion of words borrowed from French, Italian, and Turkish sources. Osmanli Turkish, somewhat archaic and (in the villages) free from Persian and Arabic forms, is spoken by the Mohammedans, who, however, as a general rule are familiar with Greek. The new Turkish alphabet became obligatory for all official purposes in 1932, and is now in general use. The knowledge of English is rapidly becoming more widely diffused, and, save in the most remote villages, there is usually to be found someone who can speak and even read and write it. In a less degree, French is spoken by the more educated classes.

II.—GOVERNMENT.

Previous to November, 1931, the Government of the Colony was regulated by Letters Patent bearing date 10th March, 1925, which provided for administration by a Governor aided by an Executive and a Legislative Council. The Executive Council consisted then of four official and three unofficial members. The Legislative Council consisted of the Governor (who normally presided), nine official members, and fifteen elected members, three chosen by the Mohammedan and twelve by the non-Mohammedan voters. The Council could be prorogued or dissolved by the Governor, if he thought fit, and had in any event to be dissolved at the end of five years.

In consequence of the riots of 1931, the Legislative Council but not the Executive Council was abolished by Letters Patent bearing date 12th November, 1931, and power to legislate was granted to the Governor.

In October of 1933 an Advisory Council, on an informal basis, was established in order that there might be a channel through which to obtain the views of the community on questions of legislation and other matters of importance affecting the relations of the Government and the people. The Council consists of members of the Executive Council, of which the present composition is four official and two unofficial members, together with six other members selected annually from the unofficial community.

For administrative purposes the Colony is divided into districts, namely, Nicosia, Larnaca, Limassol, Famagusta, Kyrenia, and Paphos. In each the Government is represented by a Commissioner.

The old Mejlisses Idaré have now been reconstituted as District Councils, one in each District, composed of the Commissioner of the District, the Sheri Judge, a person to represent the Orthodox-Christian community in the District and not more than six other persons appointed by the Governor. These Councils perform various duties under the Licensing and other Laws, and in addition act as advisory bodies to the Commissioners of the Districts on matters affecting the interests of the rural population.

Fourteen municipal corporations are established under the provisions of the Municipal Corporations Laws, 1930 to 1937. Their councils are responsible, generally speaking, for conservancy and the preservation of public health and safety within the municipal limits. They contribute towards the cost of maintenance of public hospitals, and of infant-welfare centres. Their powers include borrowing money for compulsorily acquiring land for purposes of public utility, making by-laws, granting gratuities and pensions to municipal employees,

undertaking or assisting charitable or educational schemes, and establishing markets and parks or other places of recreation.

The more important of the powers of municipal councils are exercised subject to the approval of the Governor or of the Governor-in-Council.

A description of the judicial organization appears under Chapter XIII.

III.—POPULATION.

Since 1881 a decennial census of the population has been taken. In 1881 the population was 186,173, and by 1931 was nearly double that number. The actual return in 1931 was 347,959, representing a density of 97·1 to the square mile. The estimated population in 1937 was 370,935, an increase of 22,976 or 6·1 per cent.

Race in the Near East is inseparably linked up with religion. The bulk of the inhabitants of the island are of the Orthodox Greek-Christian faith and belong to the Autocephalous Church of Cyprus; somewhat over one-fifth are Mohammedans. A certain number of villages are exclusively either Mohammedan or Greek-Christian, but the majority are inhabited by members of both communities. There is also an Armenian community, which tends steadily to increase, and a distinct, though not numerous, Latin colony.

The following are the more important vital statistics:—

	1936.	*Per 1,000 of population as estimated at 30th June, 1936.*	*1937.*	*Per 1,000 of population as estimated at 30th June, 1937.*
Births	12,727	34·3	10,954	29·5
Deaths	4,656	12·4	6,334	17·0
Marriages	2,371	6·4	3,012	8·1
Infantile Mortality (deaths under one year).	1,340	105·2*	1,746	159·3*

* Rate per 1,000 births.

The numbers of persons who entered and left Cyprus during the year were 11,787 and 12,417, respectively. A certain number of Cypriots found employment in the Belgian Congo and other parts of Central Africa. There was a considerable exodus of young Cypriots to London in search of employment. Cyprus does not afford a field for immigration to any large extent, but a few recent immigrants of alien race are to be found near Famagusta and Larnaca and are mainly engaged in citrus planting.

As in previous years, the summer resorts of Troodos, Platres, Prodhromos, and Pedhoulas attracted many visitors from Egypt, Syria and Palestine.

IV.—HEALTH.

Except for the endemic prevalence of malaria the climate is healthy, and with proper precautions there should be no difficulty in enjoying complete immunity from this disease. Cyprus is free from plague, typhus, and other virulent diseases common in the Near East. Generally speaking, conditions of health and sanitation are satisfactory and are improving. The Medical Department exercises a general control, with a staff including 48 medical practitioners, 59 nurses and attendants, 29 compounders, one Government midwife, and eight clerks; it also undertakes the training of midwives, probationer nurses, and sanitary inspectors.

The amount spent by the Department in 1937 was £57,587.

Prevalent Diseases.

The most prevalent diseases are noted below. Statistics for the mortality arising therefrom are not available.

An epidemic of cerebro-spinal meningitis occurred during the winter of 1936-7. The first case was reported in June, 1936, but the disease did not appear in epidemic proportions till November. In February 289 cases were notified, after which the epidemic tended to subside although cases continued to occur throughout the year and with an increased incidence as the cold weather returned. Up to December, 1937, 875 cases were reported with 286 deaths giving a mortality of 32·7 per cent. Cases occurred in all districts but the incidence was low in Famagusta and Larnaca Districts. The overcrowded areas connected with the mining industry near Lefka suffered badly although the highest incidence occurred in the Tylliria where housing and economic conditions are considered to be the worst in Cyprus.

The Medical Department arranged for the bacteriological examination of contacts and the isolation of all those found to be carriers. Overcrowding was reduced as far as possible by propaganda through lectures and the Press and later by forbidding all fairs and public gatherings. An extensive building programme was undertaken by the Cyprus Mines Corporation to reduce the overcrowding amongst their employees. Three temporary hospitals were opened and a larger isolation hospital was formed at the old military camp at Polemidhia.

Malaria is met with in all its forms throughout the island; the intensity of the general infection varies with the rainfall. The number of malaria cases reported in 1937 was 18,122 as compared with 12,779 in 1936 and 17,917 in 1935.

Venereal diseases are common, but syphilis is decreasing.

A campaign against trachoma has been in existence for the past few years. 3,500 new cases were treated in 1937. The results of treatment are good, and propaganda, in the form of lectures and cinema demonstrations, is beginning to bear fruit.

In 1937, 257 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis were notified as compared with 280 in 1936, 84 cases of dysentery as compared with 51 in 1936, and 668 cases of typhoid fever as compared with 667 in 1936.

During the first half of 1937 Dr. Noel D. Bardswell, M.V.O., the Medical Commissioner for Cyprus of the National Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis continued his investigation of the disease in the Colony. In a very interesting report he shows that the evidence at present available suggests that the incidence of the disease is not as high as was once believed. Tuberculosis is, however, widespread throughout the Colony.

During 1937 the Philip Dispensary, in honour of the President of the National Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis, was started in Nicosia by the Anti-Tuberculosis League. Patients numbering 390 attended during the year and were examined by Dr. T. Evangelides, the officer appointed by the League. The Health Visitor visited 150 homes and relief to the value of over £55 was given to deserving cases by the Care Committee attached to the Dispensary.

Owing to the generosity of Mr. D. N. Demetriou, O.B.E., a Tuberculosis Dispensary has been built in Larnaca ready to start work in 1938.

It is expected that the construction of the Jubilee Sanatorium will be started in 1938.

Provision for treatment, etc.

There are Government hospitals at Nicosia and Limassol and State-aided hospitals at Larnaca, Famagusta, Paphos and Kyrenia. The accommodation in these hospitals is 312 beds and 25 cots. The total number of admissions in 1937 was 6,088 as compared with 5,647 in 1936.

The inadequacy of the present General Hospital of Nicosia has necessitated the construction of a new one. This when complete will be a fine modern building of three stories in reinforced concrete, accommodating 120 patients and with thoroughly up-to-date equipment and installations.

The Government also maintains a leper farm and hospital, a mental hospital and a sanatorium for the treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis. There were 105 lepers in the leper farm on the 31st December, 1937, as compared with 105 twelve months previously; admissions to the leper farm hospital, which has 12 beds, were 57 in 1937, as against 66 in 1936. The mental hospital contains accommodation for 230 patients. Admissions

in 1937 numbered 51 as compared with 64 in 1936; at the end of the year 216 patients were under treatment as against 249 at the end of 1936. The sanatorium, which has 53 beds, admitted 93 patients as against 60 in 1936.

Two small private hospitals are maintained by mining companies, one at Amiandos and one at Pendayia. There are also seven small rural hospitals with a total of 42 beds maintained by voluntary contributions, which render medical relief to indigent persons and persons requiring special nursing and medical assistance. They are also used by the Medical Department in case of epidemics.

A well-equipped laboratory is available at Nicosia for bacteriological, pathological and analytical work under a pathologist and a chemist.

X-ray equipment is available at Nicosia, Limassol, Larnaca, Famagusta and Paphos, and electro-therapeutic treatment and radium therapy at Nicosia.

Clinics, dispensaries, etc.—Venereal diseases clinics under the charge of specialist medical officers exist at Nicosia, Famagusta, Larnaca, Limassol and Paphos. Eye clinics are attached to all general hospitals. Eleven rural dispensaries, each under the charge of a medical officer, are maintained in different parts of the country. There are three travelling oculists and five honorary dentists.

Disease Prevention.

Malaria.—The sanitary staff deal with river-beds near villages and drains and streams, and with the making of new drains; they cover, fill, or oil the wells, and in suitable cases stock tanks with fish. In some areas paris green dust is sprayed. Inspections of premises are carried out.

The International Health Division of the Rockefeller Foundation have continued their work in the Colony throughout the year. Blood-spleen surveys have been carried out on a large scale, and special studies have been made of methods of controlling the breeding of *A. Superpictus,* including the testing of various larvicides, the building of dams and the use of tiles to drain streams and the construction of open-jointed pipe lines for subsoil drainage.

Propaganda in the form of lectures, pamphlets, and cinema films is employed.

Venereal Diseases.—There are prophylactic centres in the principal towns, the increase in attendance at which shows that the public are becoming increasingly alive to the value of prophylaxis. Propaganda is carried out by means of lectures and films.

Enteric.—Wherever the disease breaks out, anti-typhoid inoculation is offered, and a small temporary hospital established.

Smallpox.—No case of smallpox occurred.

The adulteration of foodstuffs is controlled by the Government Chemist.

Quarantine duties are undertaken by Government medical officers; there is one quarantine station near Larnaca and a smaller one in Limassol.

Health Promotion.

Owing to the great amount of extra work thrown on the Medical Department as a result of the epidemic of cerebro-spinal meningitis, the public health propaganda was largely confined to attempting to control this disease.

Rural medical officers inspect schools at intervals and supply drugs, particularly for eye diseases. School dental clinics exist in five districts and free treatment is given to poor children. The Medical Department employs a medical officer for schools in Paphos District. Of recent years there has been a marked improvement in school sanitation.

Lectures are given in various parts of the island on matters connected with public health. The main objective is to inculcate habits of personal hygiene and to awaken a consciousness of individual responsibility for the protection of the community.

V.—HOUSING.

(a) *In Villages.*—The houses in the villages are usually packed close together, leaving room for only very narrow streets and no open spaces except outside the church or mosque. In the hills the houses are of stone and in the plains of mud-brick. The roofs are either of beaten clay and flat, or where they are available, of tiles and gabled, while the floors are of beaten earth or paving stones. Most houses consist of one long room with unglazed windows fitted with shutters. Each house usually opens into a courtyard. As a general rule the whole family lives, eats and sleeps in the same room, and frequently oxen are tethered inside as well, partly owing to the lack of the means to build stables, and partly because the cattle in the working seasons are fed during the night and also because they give warmth during the cold weather.

The standard of housing in the villages is gradually being improved as repairs become necessary or new houses are required. Two-storied houses and houses with more than one room are now common, and sanitary conveniences are installed more frequently.

In the mining areas workmen are accommodated in small mud-brick, or brick houses, or barracks of brick or corrugated iron with many rooms, and with grouped sanitary conveniences.

Excepting the mining areas, houses in the villages are in almost all cases owned by the peasants who live in them.

(b) *In Towns.*—There has recently been considerable activity in house building in towns. The new houses are of an improved type, and stone is replacing mud-brick in all except the cheapest class of building. There is a tendency to build small and badly ventilated rooms for servants and as washing-rooms, but the main rooms of the new houses and of most of the older ones are usually commodious and well ventilated, having large doors and windows in order to admit as much sunlight and warmth as possible in winter. Water closets are being increasingly installed. There are some recently constructed blocks of flats in Nicosia.

By-laws made under the Municipal Corporations Laws, 1930 to 1937, make obligatory the provision of proper sanitary conveniences in all premises within the municipal limits and provide that they should conform to certain uniform requirements. Power is given to the sanitary authorities to enter and inspect any premises to ascertain whether the regulations have been complied with, and provision is also made in the by-laws to prevent the blocking of streets with overhanging kiosks and balconies. Most municipalities have made plans for the widening of the main streets and new buildings may be constructed only on the approved alignments.

The houses in the towns are often owned by their occupants, but renting is frequent both by wage-earners and other classes.

Since 1927, Building Committees have exercised control over building operations and road construction on State land and considerable improvements have resulted both in municipal and rural areas, in the lay-out of buildings and in their construction and sanitation.

VI.—NATURAL RESOURCES.

Forest land occupies about 19 per cent. of the total area of the island or 670 square miles, and the greater part of the remaining land is cultivated by peasants farming on their own account either as proprietors or as tenants of small plots. Only a few large farms (" chiftliks ") are found. Small areas at different points around the Southern Range are taken up with mining. Uncultivated areas are very few and small in extent, and comprise very poor land. In many places more intensive cultivation would be possible if the land were better irrigated. The provision and utilization of water supplies are therefore of paramount importance and, while prospecting for and development of sub-surface water are actively continued, more

economical means of using the available surface water are being studied. The general configuration and health difficulties of the island make Cyprus unsuitable for the construction of irrigation works on a large scale, and the best methods of conserving water are by afforestation and terracing.

A description of land tenure is given in Chapter XVII.

Water rights in Cyprus may be held either under freehold ownership or under common rights in public rivers and water-courses used for irrigation, provided *ab antiquo* rights are not interfered with nor excessive damage caused to persons already exercising irrigation rights. Under Law 26 of 1928, the ownership of all underground water in any category of land for which no measures have been taken to bring such water to the surface and all water running to waste has been vested in Government and the development and utilization of such water is subject to the permission of the Commissioner of the District.

All minerals, apart from unimportant exceptions, belong to the Crown. Land owners have the right to prospect for minerals on their own land and may dispose of this right. To prospect on Government land a permit is necessary, the fees for which are £10 per square mile per year. Minerals may only be mined under a mining lease or licence from the Governor, the terms of which vary with the minerals to be mined. A sole fee of from £50 to £200 must be paid when the lease is signed and thereafter rent for the land covered by the lease and royalties on all the minerals mined.

Agriculture.

Agricultural production is on an individual basis and, except in the case of wine and yellow-leaf tobacco for the export of which to the United Kingdom exclusive licences are held by the British Cyprus Company and the Cyprus Cigarette Company, respectively, the individual produces for sale in the open market. Of the Co-operative Societies in existence a few deal exclusively with marketing of members' products, such as wine and fresh grapes.

The year 1937 was a normal year. There were good winter rains and spring was very favourable for cereals and summer crops.

Wheat.—The area under wheat was slightly decreased as compared with the previous year, but owing to the favourable weather conditions the production was 2,139,687 *kilés* as against 1,782,618 *kilés* in 1936. The prices remained high.

Barley.—The area under this crop was again decreased but the production was average both in quantity and in quality. 2,147,919 *kilés* of barley were produced as against 2,016,762 *kilés* in 1936. Some 159,565 *kilés* were exported to the United Kingdom.

Carobs.—Conditions were favourable and the production was normal, being 63,011 tons as against 33,266 tons in 1936. Total exports and value were respectively 46,705 tons and £238,831 as against 40,522 tons and £174,667.

Cotton.—Although the area under cotton was 5 per cent. less than that of 1936, the production was much greater, being 50,041 cwt. as against 32,070 cwt. in 1936.

Olives.—1937 was a very good olive year since climatic conditions were favourable. The estimated production of olives and olive oil was 13,648,559 *okes* and 2,500,000 *okes*, respectively, in 1937, as compared with 2,090,508 *okes* and 240,927 *okes* in 1936.

Flax and linseed.—The area under flax was slightly increased over the previous year but the increase was mainly for linseed production.

Tobacco.—There was a considerable decrease in area and production of tobacco. During 1937, 15,009 *okes* of fumigated tobacco and 11,730 *okes* of yellow-leaf were produced, as against 16,934 *okes* of fumigated and 90,993 *okes* of yellow-leaf in 1936.

Potatoes.—There was a marked increase again both in area and in production of potatoes in 1937. The production was estimated to be 608,634 cwt. as against 457,418 cwt. in 1936. Prices were very low but increased towards the end of the year. The exports amounted to 17,579 tons valued at £82,276.

Onions.—Although acreage of onions was greater than that of 1936 the production was smaller, being 70,988 cwt. as against 82,057 cwt. in 1936. In 1937 50,117 cwt. onions were exported, valued at £7,780 as compared with 64,684 cwt., valued at £13,024, in 1936.

Onion sets.—Acreage and production were greater than those of 1936.

Vetches and legumes.—The acreage under various leguminous crops was higher than that of 1936. There was a further increase of production of broad beans and haricots over that of the previous year.

Cumin and aniseed.—There was over 50 per cent. decrease both in area and production of cumin. The production was 8,770 cwt. as against 19,858 cwt. in 1936. The production of aniseed was largely increased, but aniseed is still a minor crop.

Citrus.—There was a further extension of citrus plantations. The export figures for 1936 both of oranges and lemons were again a record for the last five years, being 399,858 cases of oranges and 49,050 cases of lemons valued at £88,504 and

£11,283 respectively. The yield was average. New plantations coming into bearing are responsible for the increase in total crop.

Vineyards.—There was a large demand for rooted cuttings, chiefly of improved table grape varieties. There was a considerable demand for vine products for export during the year 1937, but production was below the average, on account of adverse weather conditions during the vintage. The production of grapes was estimated at about 24,000,000 *okes,* which is 16,000,000 *okes* less than the previous year's production, and the quality was fair. Export of fresh grapes was 18,426 cwt. valued at £6,564 as compared with 24,387 cwt. valued at £8,121 in 1936.

Raisin-making was decreased again owing to the poor production although there was an improvement in prices. The raisin production in 1937 was 2,137 tons as compared with 3,525 tons in 1936.

The export of wines to the United Kingdom in 1937 was 247,990 gallons as compared with 235,426 gallons in 1936. The total export of wines in 1937 was greater than in 1936 the figures being 1,596,790 gallons valued at £65,552 as compared with 1,289,027 gallons valued at £53,566 in 1936. The export trade in brandy was maintained. 125,258 gallons of grape juice valued at £9,742 went to the United Kingdom.

Apples, pears, plums, cherries and apricots bore a good crop, but there was a smaller demand for export. Almond production was excellent and that of other nuts good. Melon production was also very good, all being consumed locally. Fig and apricot drying was carried out on the same scale as in the previous year.

Agricultural pests.

Locusts occurred to a smaller extent than in the previous year and a less extensive campaign was required. The usual campaigns against rats and hornets were carried out. Control measures against insect pests of fruit trees by spraying were continued by fruit growers, and a local firm had a few fumigation tents and trained personnel available for the fumigation of citrus trees against red scale, the personnel having been trained by the Agricultural Department. The quarantine of the Limassol area owing to its infection with the scale insect *Lepidosaphes Beckii,* which does not occur elsewhere in the island, was continued.

Further experiments were carried out to test the value of various baits against the Olive Fly (*Dacus oleae*) and the Mediterranean Fruit Fly (*Ceratitis capitata*), and to test the efficacy of various powders in protecting stored grain from insect attack, additional useful information being obtained. A study was

also made of the development of the red scale (*Chrysomphalus aurantii*) and of the effect of oil sprays in preventing the establishment of young scales for a period after the spraying.

Plant diseases.

Climatic conditions were, on the whole, again favourable to fungus diseases, but no general outbreak of Late Blight of potatoes (*Phytophthora infestans*) or Downy Mildew of the vine (*Plasmopara viticola*) occurred.

Alternaria Blight of potatoes (*Alternaria solani*) occurred on both the summer and winter crop, and was severe on the latter. This fungus was responsible for occurrence of deep-seated lesions on the mature tubers.

Rusts of cereals were severe following the favourable climatic conditions in May.

Trials in connection with new varieties of potatoes were continued and a large scale trial of chemically treated diseased seed from Ireland gave promising results of the effect of seed treatment with fungicide in the control of seed-borne common scab.

Trials of introduced varieties of wheat for resistance to leaf smut and rusts were continued.

Agricultural Experiments and Education.

Development work at the Central Experimental Farm continued with funds from the grant from the Colonial Development Fund, and experiments with cereals, cotton, and other field crops were continued. Trials with vines were continued at the Viticultural Station, Saittas, with deciduous fruits at the Deciduous Fruit Station, Trikoukkiá, and with citrus fruits at the Citrus Experimental Grove, Famagusta.

The number of school gardens maintained under the scheme run by the Department of Agriculture in co-operation with the Department of Education was 307. Agricultural instruction was given in schools by schoolmasters and agricultural officers.

Animal Husbandry and Live-stock.

The Government maintains a 250-acre stock farm, at Athalassa, four miles from Nicosia, and the following stock are now maintained at it:—A herd of dairy cattle including Shorthorns and Kerries, horses, large black pigs, Maltese goats, a flock of native fat-tailed sheep, and three breeds of poultry (Rhode Island Red, White Leghorn, and Light Sussex). Thoroughbred stallions, jack donkeys and native bulls, besides dairy bulls, boars and he-goats, stand for service at nominal fees.

Besides this central stock farm, stud stables are maintained in the more important stock-breeding centres at which a thoroughbred stallion, bull (either native or dairy type), jack donkey, boar, and he-goat are kept for service. There are now seven such stables in operation, and in addition a dairy bull is maintained at Nicosia for the use of town dairymen's herds.

The system of issuing animals on loan and, in the case of jack donkeys, granting a premium to approved jacks, is being continued, and there are now 12 bulls, 20 boars, 5 goats, 3 stallions and 15 cast army mares on loan and 9 premium jack donkeys.

Mainly as the result of heavy mortality during the winter of 1936-7, the March census of sheep and goats showed reductions of 11,423 and 55,445, respectively. The number of pigs, which fluctuates considerably from year to year, showed a reduction of 18,085 (over 40 per cent.). The total number of animals in the Colony, excluding lambs and kids, was 641,536.

There was a very satisfactory export trade in all classes of stock except goats, the total being 4,830 animals valued at £56,899. The shipments of cattle, most of which went to Palestine, were nearly double those of the previous year.

Under the Horse Breeding Law, 1930, licences were issued to 113 stallions.

Veterinary Services.

The severe mortality of sheep and goats at the end of 1936, due to adverse climatic conditions together with overstocking and insufficient food, continued during the early months of 1937. Large numbers of newly-born lambs and kids died owing to shortage of milk and the abortion rate was high. The general condition of flocks during the remainder of the year was satisfactory.

There was no serious outbreak of animal disease. Vaccination against anthrax continued to give very satisfactory results, the losses from this disease in 1937 being estimated at £300 as compared with a loss of £20,000 per annum before vaccination was adopted. Over 530,000 animals were treated with anthrax vaccine free of charge during the year. Sheep dipping and the treatment of flocks for internal parasites have become routine practices in many parts of the Colony. Preliminary work on the control of the cattle warble fly was commenced.

Further attention was paid to improvement of the meat inspection services in the principal towns and villages and to the hygienic production of milk and milk products.

In addition to the preparation of anthrax vaccines the Veterinary Laboratory dealt with 580 specimens for routine diagnosis and continued a survey of the animal parasites of the Colony.

All animals intended for export were issued with Veterinary Health Certificates in accordance with the Exportation of Animals Regulations, 1930.

Forestry.

Most of the forests and plantations of the island are State-owned, and are managed by the Forest Department. The hill forests are important for timber and fuel production, for water catchment and for protection against soil erosion, while the plantations and forests of the plains provide necessary fuel supplies. In the poorly-timbered countries of the Near East the Cyprus forests constitute a very valuable reserve of timber and fuel.

The total area of delimited State forests, comprising roughly 90 per cent. of all forest land, is 397,910 acres or 17·36 per cent. of the total area of the Colony. Of the 622 square miles of State forests, some 491 square miles consist of the major forests and plantations; the remainder is poor scrub used as fuel and grazing grounds.

The number of private forests under the administration of the Department has had to be curtailed in recent years, owing to reductions in the forest personnel, which has had to be concentrated in the main State forests. Only two private woodland estates have been under the protection of the Forest Department during the year.

Development in the principal forests has continued. An area of 33·6 square miles was brought under working plan organization, bringing the total area of forests now under working plans to 305·38 square miles. The total distance of forest roads is now up to 166 miles. Fire protection work was continued and the total length of fire-traces was brought up to 243 miles. In all 20½ acres of bare land were planted up. Natural regeneration was a success. An unusually abundant germination of natural pine seed occurred, favoured by the early and plentiful autumn rains.

The local forest industries showed encouraging progress during the year. The output of local timber increased from 752,900 cubic feet in 1936 to 863,520 cubic feet in 1937, and the total imported timber from 696,353 cubic feet to 999,172 in 1937. There was an increased consumption of nearly 413,439 cubic feet, which resulted from the improvement in the local building trade and in the demand for mines timber. An elementary system of timber grading, primarily for mining timbers, was introduced during the year. Over 8,000 tons of fuel were sold from the forests during the year, in addition to large quantities removed from the forest on permit or by free privilege. All exploitation was in the hands of private enterprise, except certain burnt areas which were exploited departmentally. There

was a reduction in the total number of registered goats grazing in the island from 266,480 in 1936 to 211,033 in 1937, of which 20,394 were permitted to graze in the forests, though many more graze illicitly. This continual heavy grazing destroys regeneration, retards growth and maintains erosion. Progress against uncontrolled grazing continued; ten villages applied the Village Tree Planting Law to exclude grazing over an area totalling 4,958 acres compared with 43 villages which applied this law in 1936 to an area totalling 24,842 acres. The policy of exchanging forest land or timber for grazing privileges was continued.

The policy of leasing lowland forest areas for cultivation on five-year leases at nominal rent was curtailed. At the close of the year there were 1,052 leases occupied covering an area of 2,869 acres.

Departmental gross revenue for 1937 amounted to £13,736 and expenditure to £23,372.

The damage sustained from forest fires was again small.

Sponge fishing.

The sponge fisheries in the territorial waters of Cyprus are supervised by the Comptroller of Customs and Inland Revenue, who is also the Government Inspector of Fisheries.

The sponges obtained locally are of good quality, but the Cypriot does not take kindly to the industry, and the fishing is mostly done by fishers from the Italian and Greek islands, more particularly from Symi and Calymnos. Each sponge-boat fishing with the harpoon or by naked diving pays a licence fee of 10s. and gives up to the Government, as duty in kind, 20 per cent. of the catch. Machine-boats pay a licence fee of £1 and 25 per cent. of the catch. All the sponges retained by the sponge fishers are exported.

No machine-boat licences were issued during 1937 owing to the restriction on fishing with machine diving apparatus. Four licences were issued to fish with the harpoon or by naked divers and 359 *okes* of sponges were taken. The Government share was 72 *okes* which were kept for local sale.

Mining.

The Mining industry has become a factor of great economic importance to the Colony. The total value of minerals produced and exported in 1937 amounted to £1,128,000 compared with £712,000 in 1936. There was very great activity in prospecting during the period, 258 new prospecting permits having been issued. The total expenditure in the mining industry during 1937 was approximately £1,388,000 of which £700,000 is estimated to have been spent in the Colony.

Pyrites (*Cupreous*).—This is by far the most important mineral produced in Cyprus and practically the whole of the output for the year came from Skouriotissa and Mavrovouni Mines operated by the Cyprus Mines Corporation. The ore from the Skouriotissa Mine is railed to the coast and exported in its crude state, while that from Mavrovouni is sent to an ore treatment plant of modern design situate at Xero where it is concentrated and exported in the form of cupreous concentrates. The flotation plant has recently been enlarged and has a capacity of 1,500 tons per day.

During 1937 the total production of cupreous pyrites in Cyprus amounted to 796,000 tons of which 388,835 tons of crude pyrites and 111,500 tons of cupreous concentrates were exported, the total value amounting to £796,610.

Another pyrites mine is being opened up at Kalavaso by the Hellenic Company of Chemical Products and Manures, Ltd., who are constructing a railway to the coast to facilitate the export of ore from this mine.

There is no local consumption of pyrites.

Asbestos (*Chrysolite*) is produced by the Tunnel Asbestos Cement Company, Ltd., at the quarries at Amiandos on Troodos. The asbestos bearing rock is quarried, treated in primary and fibre mills and graded into " standard ", " shorts " and " fines " qualities. These products are transported by an aerial ropeway 19 miles in length to the coast and exported in the unmanufactured state. There is no local demand for asbestos.

In 1937, 11,709 tons of fibre was exported having a value of £126,321 compared with 9,500 tons valued at £80,343 for 1936. The bulk of the output consisted of short fibre which is used in the asbestos cement industry.

Gold.—Auriferous deposits which are confined to the oxidized zone of mineralized areas, are worked at Skouriotissa, Mathiati and Agrokipia in the Nicosia district, and at Troulli in the Larnaca district, while another deposit is being opened up near Kalavaso where it is intended to erect a cyanide plant for the treatment of this ore. During 1937 gold and silver to the value of £117,730 was produced and exported from the Colony.

Chrome iron ore (*Chromite*) occurs in the Troodos area and deposits are being worked by the Cyprus Chrome Company, Ltd. The ore is transported by aerial ropeway from the mine to a concentrating plant situated near Kakopetria. Production of concentrates commenced at the close of the year under review. There is no local consumption of chromite.

Copper.—With the exception of a small quantity of cement copper, this metal is not produced in the Colony, but the amount

of metallic copper, contained in pyrites and concentrates, which is expected to find its way into the world's markets, is estimated at 27,000 tons for the year 1937.

Gypsum is produced by quarrying at many localities in the island. It is exported in the crude state and also as plaster of paris after being calcined and ground locally. During 1937, 4,637 tons of calcined and 8,725 tons of crude gypsum was exported. Owing to its superior quality there is a good demand for Cyprus gypsum from overseas, but the trade is restricted by reason of the lack of loading facilities at the coast and the high freight rates ruling at present.

Terra Umbra (*Turkey umber*) is produced from shallow underground workings, mostly in the Larnaca district. Part of the terra umbra is exported in the raw state and part as burnt umber after being calcined and graded into the required shades. During 1937 an amount of 7,498 tons was exported having an estimated total value of £19,263. There is very little local consumption of umber.

Other Industries.

A number of small tanneries scattered over the island produce lower grade leathers for local consumption, and in addition a modern tannery has recently started operations on a small scale.

The cigarette manufacturing industry continues to thrive. There are six factories, which use imported, mainly Greek, tobacco. Cyprus grown tobacco is exported to London for manufacture into cigarettes.

The demand for sumac continued, 12,300 cwt. with a value of £7,310 being exported as against 11,910 cwt. with a value of £7,198 in 1936.

The making by peasant-women in their homes of embroideries and lace of a local design akin to Venetian point lace is an important industry. It is centred at Lefkara and the product is sold in all parts of the world by itinerant lace-sellers. The value of embroidery exported in 1937 was £18,934.

There is a small export trade in silk fabrics manufactured by villagers in their homes.

The island's requirements of soap are mostly supplied by local factories.

Small factories for the manufacture of boots, shoes and stockings for local consumption exist and are progressing.

Green sulphur olive oil is manufactured in one factory for local consumption in the soap industry and for export to the United Kingdom.

There is also a factory for the manufacture of artificial teeth for export, and others for buttons which are also exported.

Roofing tiles, bricks and cement tiles are manufactured for local use in one large and a number of small factories.

105,240 *okes* of silk cocoons were produced in 1937, an increase of 5,710 *okes* over the production during 1936. There was a further small increase in the prices, which were the highest for five years. 30,170 *okes* of cocoons were exported, as compaired with 12,310 in 1936, the remainder being, as usual, reeled on the local hand-reeling apparatus for use in the island.

VII.—COMMERCE.

Cyprus imports chiefly manufactured goods and exports mainly agricultural produce and minerals.

The outstanding feature of the trade statistics for the year under review is a large increase in the value of both imports and exports, an increase of 49·38 per cent. and 36·70 per cent., respectively, over the previous year.

Imports.

The total value of imports (excluding specie) during the year 1937 was £2,219,429, as against £1,485,716 in 1936, an increase of £733,713, or 49·38 per cent.

The following table shows the value of imports for each of the last three years under the main heads of classification:—

Class of Merchandise.	*1935.* £	*1936.* £	*1937.* £
Food, drink and tobacco ...	275,279	320,462	571,322
Raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured	113,828	108,534	205,497
Articles wholly or mainly unmanufactured	1,092,236	1,055,223	1,441,071
Animals, not for food	167	815	582
Bullion	431	682	957
Total	£1,481,941	£1,485,716	£2,219,429

Total value of imports, domestic exports and re-exports during the year 1937 and each of the preceding four years:—

	1937. £	*1936.* £	*1935.* £	*1934.* £	*1933.* £
Total value of imports (excluding specie)	2,219,429	1,485,716	1,481,941	1,419,162	1,257,256
Total value of domestic exports (excluding specie)	2,096,326	1,523,487	1,126,577	1,011,112	814,951
Total value of re-exports (excluding specie)	83,722	71,328	62,429	68,315	74,564

Percentage of total imports provided by the Empire and foreign countries for the year 1937 and the preceding four years:—

	1937.	*1936.*	*1935.*	*1934.*	*1933.*
United Kingdom and other parts of the British Empire ...	46·25	45·38	45·36	45·62	39·69
Foreign countries ...	53·75	54·62	54·64	54·38	60·31

Percentage of total imports provided by the principal supplying countries for the year 1937 and the preceding four years:—

	1937.	*1936.*	*1935.*	*1934.*	*1933.*
United Kingdom ...	29·80	33·09	35·67	34·94	31·87
Australia	7·23	5·72	3·45	5·81	4·31
British India	6·65	4·45	3·88	2·59	2·09
Roumania	9·41	8·05	7·55	7·08	6·45
Germany	6·92	7·91	6·83	5·71	5·97
Egypt	4·06	3·29	4·09	4·80	5·09
Greece	3·73	4·59	5·31	4·96	5·23
Belgium	3·18	3·50	3·23	2·33	2·00
United States of America	3·16	2·90	2·27	1·74	0·92
Italy	2·99	0·96	4·05	6·60	9·09
Japan	2·35	4·74	4·80	5·58	5·14

Imports from the British Empire increased by £352,202. Increase in the total value of imports from the United Kingdom is chiefly due to machinery and sugar. Australia and British India increased by £75,435 and £81,563, respectively, due to flour.

With the exception of Japan, all countries showed considerable increases. Benzine, petroleum and timber were the items chiefly responsible for the increase of imports from Roumania, machinery from Germany and the United States of America, wheat from Egypt, chemical manure from Greece, and textiles from Italy.

Textiles were responsible for the decline in imports from Japan.

Values, quantities and principal sources of supply of the principal imports for the year 1937 and the previous year:—

Commodity.	*Unit of Quantity.*	*1937.*		*1936.*		*Principal sources of supply.*
		Quantity.	*Value.*	*Quantity.*	*Value.*	
			£		£	
Wheat	Cwt.	151,661	77,787	74,974	31,144	Iraq, Egypt and Syria.
Flour, wheaten...	,,	320,633	203,195	169,144	81,270	Australia and British India.
Oils and fats, edible.	,,	37,398	60,503	25,680	38,944	United Kingdom, Denmark and Holland.
Timber	Cub. ft.	999,172	94,811	606,393	46,995	Roumania.
Iron and steel and manufactures thereof.		—	99,736	—	77,006	United Kingdom, Belgium, Egypt and Germany.
Machinery ...		—	234,214	—	124,735	United Kingdom, Germany and United States of America.
Cotton manufactures, including yarns and threads		—	192,400	—	159,488	United Kingdom, British India, Italy and Japan.
Woollen manufactures.		—	80,481	—	68,303	United Kingdom.
Silk (inclusive of artificial silk) goods.		—	48,380	—	31,308	United Kingdom, Italy, Japan and Germany.
Leather, dressed and sole.		—	57,581	—	44,588	Egypt, Syria, British India and Hungary.
Benzine	Gal.	1,895,011	57,965	1,464,148	39,213	Roumania.
Petroleum ...	,,	5,017,435	84,187	3,761,632	55,080	Roumania.
Motor cars and chassis.	No.	423	61,986	304	40,088	United Kingdom, and Canada.

Exports.

The total value of exports of merchandise was £2,180,048, as against £1,594,815 in 1936, an increase of £585,233, or 36·70 per cent.

The following table shows the value of exports during the last three years under the main heads of classification:—

Class of Merchandise.	*1935.*	*1936.*	*1937.*
	£	£	£
Food, drink, and tobacco ...	471,435	604,500	698,864
Raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured ...	572,311	848,286	1,327,050
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured	104,187	122,630	128,398
Animals, not for food.. ...	39,652	18,226	24,113
Bullion	1,421	1,173	1,623
Total	£1,189,006	£1,594,815	£2,180,048

Percentage of domestic exports sent to the Empire and foreign countries for the year 1937 and the preceding four years:—

	1937.	*1936.*	*1935.*	*1934.*	*1933.*
United Kingdom and and other parts of the British Empire ...	31·21	35·64	34·91	37·65	37·54
Foreign countries ...	68·79	64·36	65·09	62·35	62·46

Percentage of domestic exports sent to the principal countries of destination for the year 1937 and the preceding four years.

	1937.	*1936.*	*1935.*	*1934.*	*1933.*
United Kingdom ...	24·61	28·05	25·31	28·94	27·30
Palestine	3·23	4·26	5·96	6·81	8·96
Germany	26·19	21·88	9·63	19·67	10·94
United States of America	10·21	11·02	16·50	2·25	3·64
Holland	7·06	6·33	6·42	7·16	5·17
Egypt	6·60	8·61	11·16	9·65	13·69
France	5·67	2·45	2·04	2·75	3·81
Belgium	3·14	1·14	2·61	0·68	0·53
Italy	1·72	2·38	4·33	9·34	15·38

The total value of exports to the United Kingdom rose by £87,598, the commodities principally responsible being carobs (ground), almonds in the shell and wool.

Exports to Germany increased by £215,836, chiefly due to cupreous concentrates and cupreous pyrites. Increased shipments of asbestos raised the value of exports to the United States of America and of cupreous pyrites to Holland. The increase in the total value of exports to Belgium and Roumania is chiefly due to cupreous pyrites and yellow ore. Exports to France increased by £83,138, chiefly due to wool and cupreous pyrites.

There were declines in exports to Greece, Italy and Czechoslovakia.

Values, quantities and principal countries of destination of the principal domestic exports for the year 1937 and the previous year, are shown in the following table:—

Commodity.	*Unit of Quantity.*	*1937.*		*1936.*		*Principal countries of destination.*
		Quantity.	*Value.*	*Quantity.*	*Value.*	
			£		£	
Animals, living...	Tons	—	56,899	—	33,159	Egypt and Palestine.
Carobs	,,	46,705	238,831	40,522	174,667	United Kingdom.
Citrus fruit ...	No.	68,503,782	100,831	58,037,447	98,299	United Kingdom, and Scandinavian countries.
Potatoes ...	Cwt.	351,587	82,276	322,190	86,953	Palestine, Egypt, Greece and British East Indies.
Wines	Gal.	1,596,790	65,552	1,290,416	53,630	Egypt, United Kingdom and Malta.
Asbestos ...	Tons	11,709	126,321	9,506	80,343	United States of America, Denmark and United Kingdom.
Cupreous concentrates.	,,	111,547	435,488	64,029	252,385	Germany and United States of America.
Cupreous pyrites	,,	388,835	363,073	220,367	204,118	Holland, Germany, France, Roumania, Italy, Belgium and United Kingdom.
Metallic residues and wastes.	,,	13	142,957	11	125,505	Germany.
Yellow ore ...	,,	3,894	34,771	763	31,867	Germany and Belgium.
Wool	Cwt.	20,878	115,266	8,858	25,352	France, United States of America and United Kingdom.

Values, quantities and principal countries of destination of the principal re-export for the year 1937 and the previous year.

Commodity.	*Unit of Quantity.*	*1937.*		*1936.*		*Principal countries of destination.*
		Quantity.	*Value.*	*Quantity.*	*Value.*	
			£		£	
Iron drums ...	No.	30,979	45,539	27,782	37,455	Syria and Egypt.

Brief statistics of the imports and exports of coin for the year 1937 and the preceding four years.

Year.	Imports.			Exports.		
	Gold.	Silver.	Nickel.	Gold.	Silver.	Copper.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1937 ...	—	34	—	1,602	7	—
1936 ...	218	50	—	2,227	—	450
1935 ...	1,147	96	9,536	6,556	104	—
1934 ...	13	50	—	10,625	120	—
1933 ...	32	80	—	9,233	233	—

Note.—No figures are available for notes

Invisible Exports and Imports.

" Invisible " exports, including visitors and tourists expenditure from capital by mining and other companies, remittances from emigrants, incomes from abroad of persons living in Cyprus, commission and fees to insurance, shipping and other agents, profits on exports by merchants, are estimated to amount to £446,000.

" Invisible " imports in the form of money sent away for education of children and for investment abroad, and taken away by persons on holiday and by emigrants, insurance premiums, payments to pensioners living abroad, Imperial defence, and payments on account of public debt, are estimated to amount to £244,000.

The total (estimated), therefore, of imports and exports, visible and invisible (excluding specie) during 1937 amounted to:—

	£
Imports	2,463,429
Exports	2,626,048

Development.

It is satisfactory to note that the trade balance continues to be favourable, and that the demand for Cyprus products in the United Kingdom and the Empire generally is being maintained.

The possibility of development depends largely on standardization of qualities and kinds and proper packing of agricultural products intended for export. Legislation is in force providing for the inspection and grading of such products.

The Trade Development Officer is largely responsible for the work of finding new outlets for Cyprus produce.

The number of persons who entered Cyprus in 1937 was 11,546, as against 10,170 in 1936 and 9,471 in 1935; the number of tourists landing for the day was approximately 5,000. The estimated profit accruing to the island from tourists and visitors was £165,000.

VIII.—LABOUR.

Eight thousand persons were regularly employed during the year in the mines and about 3,000 in various small industries. The bulk of the population is engaged in agriculture either as independent peasant farmers or, to a less extent, as labourers on other peasants' land. Labour is plentiful and employment in industry, chiftliks or citrus plantations is regarded as a means whereby a family can supplement its earnings from its own property. The Cypriot is used to working long hours, but his rate of output under such conditions is slow. The mines are using increasingly contract or piece-work systems since it has been found that a greater output in shorter hours results. Labour offers itself spontaneously and no contractual obligations are entered into with employers.

Under the Mines Regulation Amendment Law of 1925, employers are liable, subject to the provisions of the law, to pay compensation in the case of death or injury to workers in the mines while so employed.

IX.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

Generally speaking, the working hours most commonly recognized in the island are those from sunrise to sunset, though it is to be noted that the precise times of "sunrise" and "sunset" are not very rigorously interpreted or observed, and that generous intervals are permitted for food and rest. The average number of hours per week worked at the mines is 53 hours, in the Public Works Department 60 and in the Railway Department 54.

The following table illustrates the position with regard to wages as compared with 1936:—

Occupation.	*Average Rates of Wages.* 1937. *Per diem.*	1936. *Per diem.*
Railway—		
Skilled	29 p. (=11·6 loaves)	29 p. (=11·6 loaves)
Unskilled	16 p. (= 6·4 ,,)	15 p. (= 6 ,,)
Public Works—		
Skilled	30 p. (=12 ,,)	25 p. (=10 ,,)
Unskilled	13½p. (= 5·4 ,,)	13½p. (= 5·4 ,,)
Women and Children ...	8 p. (= 3·2 ,,)	8 p. (= 3·2 ,,)
Mines—		
Men, underground ...	32 p. (=12·8 ,,)	30 p. (=12 ,,)
Men, surface	25 p. (=10 ,,)	24 p. (= 9·6 ,,)
Women, surface ...	9 p. (= 3·6 ,,)	9 p. (= 3·6 ,,)

The following list shows the staple articles of food, with average prices for 1936 and 1937 of a family of the labouring class in Nicosia district.

Article.	*Average price per oke (=2¾ lb.).* 1936. s. p.	1937. s. p.
Bread	0 2½	0 2½
Native-made cheese	1 6	2 1½
Olives	0 4	0 4
Olive oil	1 4½	1 4½
Beans and lentils	0 3½	0 3½
Potatoes	0 1½	0 1½
Wild vegetables found in the field	Free	Free
Meat (once a week)	1 6	1 6
Dried fish (herrings, sardines) each	0 0½	0 0½
Bulgur and rice	0 3½	0 3½
Salt	0 2½	0 2½
Fruit	0 1	0 1
Onions	0 1	0 1½
Other vegetables (average)	0 1	0 1

The average cost of living in 1937 of a family of the labouring class (man, wife, and three children) was approximately £44 a year in Nicosia town and £35 a year in the villages of Nicosia district. The average wages earned by husband and wife together in the year amounted approximately to £44 in Nicosia town and £35 in the villages. The above figures for the average wage represent the approximate cash income of an average labourer and his wife during working days of the year. They do not include cash earnings of labourers' children. Since the labour classes include a large number of persons who own and to some extent subsist upon the products of small plots of land, the budget of the labour-class families are not wholly based on cash economy. There was therefore a surplus income over outgoings in most families.

The approximate figures for 1936 were:—

	Expenses per annum. £	*Wage rate.* £
Nicosia	44	46
Villages	34	37

The following information relates to the cost of living for officials.

Cost of living for a single man.—Board and lodging can be obtained in an hotel for £9 to £12 per month. This is an inclusive charge and usually includes everything save personal washing, for which the local charge is about 2s. per dozen

articles, large or small. To give some idea of the drink bills, which is entirely a matter of personal habit, the following bazaar prices are inserted:—

	Per bottle. s. d.
Whisky	7 0
Gin	5 0
Local wine	3d. to 2 6
	Per dozen bottles. s. d.
Good local mineral water	0 8

Cost of living in a house to a married couple:—

	Per month.
Food	£10 to £13
Two servants	£5 to £8
Rent	£3 to £7
Fuel and light	£2 to £4
Washing	£1 5s.
	£21 to £33

To this figure, which represents comfortable but plain living, must be added for children (without an English nurse) £5 for the first and £3 for each additional child. In addition, it is estimated that a married officer will normally spend a further £20 per month on club, games, charity, subscriptions, amusements, furniture, clothes, provision for holiday, drinks, etc.

Housing accommodation has lately become less scarce; rents for unfurnished houses vary from £36 to £84 per annum, usually payable monthly. There is a limited number of Government houses, half of which are earmarked for definite officials, and half are normally available generally; the Government charges 6 per cent. of the official salaries of the occupants. In Nicosia the houses not earmarked are seldom available for newly arrived officers. Steps have been taken to furnish Commissioners' houses and some others, at Government expense.

Good furniture is made locally, and the cost of equipping a small house, exclusive of that for silver, china, and other than cheap rugs, is placed at about £100.

It is usual in English households to employ a cook and a house-servant; these can be of either sex and should be regarded as a minimum. Wages are paid as under:—

Men, £3 10s. to £5 per month, inclusive.
Boys, £2 10s. to £3 10s. per month, inclusive.
Women, £2 to £4 per month, inclusive.

The maximum is paid to those able to speak English.

The best hotels are of moderate comfort and clean and providing good plain fare. Terms vary from 8s. to 10s. a day. For prolonged periods the rates vary from £9 to £12 a month for board and lodging. The minimum price at which a married couple can live in an hotel is £18 per month for board and lodging. Adding to this a minimum of £1 for tipping, which

is approximately 5 per cent., and 10s. for washing, the bare minimum is £19 10s. per month or £234 per annum. This represents living in one small room which must serve, in addition to a bedroom, as a writing room, a room for receiving guests, and a dressing room.

Travelling is chiefly performed in motor cars, which can usually be hired at a cost of 4d. a mile. Government makes an allowance to officials while travelling on duty of 4d. per mile, if using their own cars, and also pays the actual cost of a hired car, provided this does not exceed 4d. a mile. Subsistence allowance, varying from 2s. to 12s. a day, is also granted to officials travelling on duty while away from their head station.

Free medical (excluding dental) treatment is available for officials, but not for their families.

Clothing, amusements, and sport are obtainable at prices considerably below those prevailing in England.

There is no income tax.

X.—EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

Primary Education.

Education is voluntary, although legislative provision for the exercise of compulsory powers has existed since 1931.

Since 1933 elementary education has been directly and completely controlled by the Government. Each religious community has an entirely separate system of schools. Orthodox-Christian and Maronite schools are taught in Greek, Moslem schools in Turkish. The establishment of private elementary schools requires Government authority.

Salaries of teachers in elementary schools and gratuities on retirement are paid direct from the revenues of the Colony. Mistresses are obliged to retire on marriage. The total cost of teachers' salaries in the school year 1936-7 was £99,314; gratuities amounted to £11,138.

School buildings, equipment, books, etc., are provided by town or village authorities. The amounts approved for this purpose are raised among Orthodox-Christians by special assessments made according to the means of individual inhabitants, and among Moslems and Maronites by the addition of the necessary percentage to the Immovable Property Tax. The total amount so raised in the school year 1936-7 was £28,284.

The provision of buildings, etc., is facilitated by the existence of Education Funds, representing the accumulated balances of certain special taxes formerly earmarked for educational purposes. These are administered by the Education Department, which, with the advice of the Boards of Education, makes loans at low interest and grants for building purposes. The total amount so lent in 1936-7 was £4,614, while grants were made amounting in all to £1,888. School buildings are being rapidly improved by this system.

The number of Government elementary schools in operation in the school year 1936-7 was:—

	Boys.	*Girls.*	*Mixed.*	*Total.*
Orthodox-Christian ...	49	48	402	499
Moslem	26	25	160	211
Maronite	2	2	2	6
Total	77	75	564	716

(The total for 1935-6 was 795.) The process of amalgamating boys' and girls' schools and of grouping small neighbouring villages for school purposes was continued.

The number of pupils enrolled in these schools at the beginning of the same school year was:—

	Boys.	*Girls.*	*Total.*
Orthodox-Christian	21,641	15,884	37,525
Moslem	4,493	2,931	7,424
Maronite	120	92	212
Total	26,254	18,907	45,161

(The total for the previous year was 45,953.) Children are entitled to free education from the age of six up to the end of the teaching year preceding their fourteenth birthday.

The number of teachers employed in Government elementary schools during the school year was:—

	Masters.	*Mistresses.*	*Total.*
Orthodox-Christian	610	330	940
Moslem	212	43	255
Maronite	4	3	7
Total	826	376	1,202

(The total number employed in 1935-6 was 1,272.)

English is included in the curriculum of all of the larger schools. Proficiency in English is a condition of the promotion of elementary schoolmasters.

There is a small private school (aided and supervised by Government) for English children in Nicosia, and one at Skouriotissa for children of the Cyprus Mines Corporation's English and American staff.

The total cost of elementary education to the Colony during 1936-7 was £149,998, i.e., 8s. 3p. per head of population or £3 5s. 4p. per pupil. Of this sum £117,744 or 6s. 4p. per head of population came from Colonial Revenue.

Secondary Education.

The Secondary Education Law, 1935, brought into force in March, 1936, provides for the registration and inspection of all secondary schools and for the licensing of all teachers in

such schools, and gives power to Government to refuse or cancel registration or licence in certain cases. All secondary schools are eligible for grants in aid on conforming to the conditions imposed by regulations made under the Law, which include Government's approval of the curriculum.

The Moslems Boys' Lycée and Victoria Girls' School, both in Nicosia, are under the management of a governing body appointed by the Governor. The curriculum of the Lycée follows the lines of similar schools in Turkey. The Headmaster and one assistant master, in charge of the boarding house, are English. At the Victoria School the Headmistress, an assistant mistress for physical training, and part-time teachers of teaching methods and of arts and crafts are English. The school is being developed with special attention to domestic science and physical training; an extra class was added in 1937 for the training of elementary schoolmistresses.

Orthodox-Christian schools under public management include a gymnasium (classical secondary school) in each of the six towns except Larnaca, a commercial lyceum in that town, and girls' high schools in Nicosia, Famagusta, and Limassol. These are all managed by the town committee, appointed under the Elementary Education Laws. The curriculum of Limassol and Famagusta gymnasiums is being reorganized on approved lines. Three of the gymnasiums and the Larnaca Lyceum employed an English master.

The villages of Evrykhou, Lapithos, Morphou and Rizokarpaso have high schools corresponding to the lower classes of a gymnasium, and the village of Pedhoulas a practical or commercial school; all these are run by local committees. The hill village of Lemithou has a well-endowed commercial school managed by trustees appointed by the Governor, with an English headmaster; this school is taught in English.

The Latin (Roman Catholic) community has schools for boys and girls at Nicosia and Larnaca, and for girls at Limassol, all under religious management. The Armenians have mixed schools at Nicosia, Famagusta, Larnaca and Limassol. All these cater for pupils of both primary and secondary school age. The Melkonian Educational Institute, Nicosia, is a large Armenian secondary school, founded as an orphanage for children of refugees, both boys and girls.

The English School, Nicosia, is a secondary school for Cypriot boys of all denominations. After 35 years in private hands it came under Government control in 1936 and has been reorganized and enlarged. The Headmaster and six assistant masters are English. The erection of new buildings on a fine site above the town has begun. The school provides a modern education in English up to London Matriculation standard.

The American Academies (for boys and girls at Larnaca, for girls at Nicosia), conducted by the Reformed Presbyterian Mission, admit pupils of all denominations and are taught in English. There are also private schools of a commercial type and of varying degrees of importance at Nicosia, Famagusta and Limassol, two private girls' schools at Limassol, and several small private teaching establishments in villages. The Cyprus College, Nicosia, provides instruction in English and commercial subjects and includes evening classes.

Night schools are run by Masonic lodges in Nicosia and Limassol. There are correspondence institutes, mainly for teaching English, at Famagusta and Paphos.

Secondary schools received a total of £6,249 from Colonial revenue in 1936-7 as grants-in-aid.

University Education.

There is no University or University College in Cyprus. Students go from the gymnasiums or the Moslem Lycée to the Universities of Athens or Istanbul, especially to study law or medicine; an increasing number are however now going to the Inns of Court and to English Universities and polytechnics.

Of the two Cypriot secondary school masters who were sent with grants from the British Council to English University Colleges in 1936-7 to study English and other subjects, one resumed duty at Limassol on completion of his course, and the other has received a scholarship from the Cyprus Government for a further course of study in England. Further grants have been made by the British Council to enable one sub-inspector of the Education Department, one secondary school master and two elementary school mistresses to be sent to England for higher studies at English University Colleges. A Moslem girl sent by the Governing Body for Moslem secondary schools to study domestic science in England completed a year's course, and has assumed duty as domestic science mistress at the Victoria (Moslem) Girls' School, Nicosia.

Various examinations of the University of London are held by the Education Department.

Training of Teachers.

The Government Normal School for the training of elementary school masters (Orthodox Christian and Moslem) was opened in November, 1937. It is situated on the grounds of the Agricultural Department's central experimental farm at Morphou, and provides a practical and theoretical training in agriculture, suitable to rural conditions in Cyprus, as part of a two years' course in education. The staff consists of an English headmaster, a Cypriot agricultural assistant, and two Cypriot

assistant masters who had previously been sent to England for a course of two years' study at the University College of the South-West, Exeter. All instruction is given in English.

It is intended on the return from England of the two elementary school mistresses mentioned in the preceding paragraph to appoint them to the staff of a similar training college for school mistresses, which shall combine a training in health, infant welfare, domestic science, etc., with the course in education.

Holiday courses of instruction in English and in physical training were given to selected elementary school teachers during 1937.

Technical Education.

The only institution at which technical instruction is systematically given is the Melkonian Institute, Nicosia, which has established a trade school for its pupils with wood and metal workshops and practical instruction in shoe-making and tailoring.

Carpentry and bee-keeping are taught in a few elementary schools, and wherever the country is suitable there are school gardens in which the children receive elementary agricultural instruction. Needlework is widely taught in girls' schools, and sericulture is encouraged by the free issue of silk-worm seed and by demonstrations of efficient and hygienic methods arranged by the Agricultural Department.

Apprentices are taken by the Public Works Department as well as in some of the mines and in the most important trades.

Government Examinations.

The Government examinations in English, Turkish and Greek were held, as usual, during the year. Of the 1,072 candidates who presented themselves for the examinations in English, 600 were successful and were awarded certificates.

Welfare, etc.

There is no public system of accident, sickness, or old age insurance. In Nicosia there are three orphanages; two Greek, managed by a committee of which the Archbishop of Cyprus is chairman, the other Armenian, endowed by the late Mr. Melkonian of Egypt, and managed by a special committee of the General Union of Armenian Benevolence in Paris. There are infant welfare centres in Nicosia, Kyrenia, Famagusta, Larnaca, Limassol and Paphos. There is a day nursery for children of working mothers in Nicosia and Limassol. Societies for providing meals for poor schoolchildren exist at Nicosia,

Kyrenia, Famagusta, Larnaca, Limassol and Paphos. Summer holiday camps for weakly children are arranged by societies in Nicosia, Famagusta, and Larnaca. Poorhouses are maintained by the municipalities of Nicosia, Famagusta and Larnaca.

Among the benevolent societies the following may be mentioned: Moslem Benevolent Society, Nicosia, workroom for Moslem women at Lapithos and the Mana Society of Nicosia, which provides clothes to poor elementary school children, and conducts the day nursery for the children of working mothers in Nicosia. There are smaller similar societies in the chief towns of each district.

In 1927 in consequence of a visit to Cyprus by a delegation from the British Social Hygiene Council in the previous year, a venereal disease specialist and a pathologist were appointed in the Medical Department, and the Cyprus Social Hygiene Council was formed under the presidency of the Governor and the chairmanship of the Director of Medical Services to make recommendations to the Government for action for social welfare and hygiene, legislative, financial and administrative. As a result of this council's work, a law for the protection of female domestic servants was passed in 1928, and arrangements were made for taking care of servant girls when temporarily out of service. A survey of voluntary charitable societies was made by the Hon. Secretary of the Cyprus Social Hygiene Council in 1935, which revealed that the average annual income of these societies from public subscriptions was £5,402, and from Government and municipal grants £218.

In 1936 a welfare committee for the leper farm was established with the object of awakening public interest in the welfare of the inmates.

In 1935 the Cyprus Anti-Tuberculosis League, which is affiliated to the National Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis, London, was inaugurated. The Governor is Patron, the Colonial Secretary Vice-Patron, and the Director of Medical Services President. The League is established for the study of tuberculosis in all its forms and relations and the dissemination of knowledge concerning the causes, treatment and prevention of tuberculosis. The League has established the Philip Tuberculosis Dispensary in Nicosia and an extension ward at the Athalassa Sanatorium, and has organized classes for the training of Health Visitors. It also publishes 5,000 copies of a monthly pamphlet, " Cyprus Public Health ", and distributes educational posters and other literature.

St. John's Ambulance Association courses in first aid and home nursing have been arranged for women.

There is a school for blind children which has at present 16 pupils, and which is supported by contributions from the Government, the municipalities and the general public. The superintendent is an English woman who is a trained teacher

of the blind, and the children are all taught a trade and receive instruction in reading and writing in Greek and English braille, arithmetic, rush-mat making, chair caning, basket work, knitting and violin playing. A workshop has recently been established for the training of older boys.

Games are spreading rapidly in the elementary and secondary schools. Association football is especially popular in the island and matches are played between the various towns. Women's hockey clubs have been formed under the rules of the All England Women's Hockey Association. Other games are also played and both the Greek and Moslem communities hold annual sports.

A public library was opened in 1927, and in 1936 legislation was enacted to place it on a legal and permanent foundation under the control of a committee of management. The library is now housed in a new building erected by the municipality on a bastion of the Nicosia town walls. Other libraries are gradually spreading in the elementary and secondary schools. Schools of music exist in various towns and pupils are prepared for the examinations for the diplomas of Associate and Licentiate of Trinity College of Music. An examiner from this college comes yearly to Cyprus to examine the candidates.

A scholarship at Trinity College, London, was awarded to a Cypriot student for the first time in 1935. Another scholarship was awarded to a Cypriot in 1936 and both were extended to include 1937. Music and singing are taught to a limited extent in the schools. The " Philharmonic Society ", formed during 1933, now has a membership of 200 and gives public concerts each winter. Stage plays are performed occasionally by local schools or clubs, and in the summer by touring companies from Greece.

XI.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

Shipping.

Six hundred and seventy-four steamships and 608 sailing vessels, engaged in foreign trade, called at Cyprus ports in 1937, an increase of 73 steamships and 56 sailing vessels over 1936. The total tonnage of vessels of all classes entering Cyprus was by 55,829 more than that of the previous year.

There were 67 more steamships and 58 less sailing vessels engaged in coastal trade, representing a decrease of 154 in the total tonnage.

The regular weekly subsidized mail service between Cyprus and Egypt was continued throughout 1937 by the Khedivial Mail Steamship and Graving Dock Company, Limited.

The Adriatica Societa Anonima di Navigazione maintained two fortnightly services of passenger steamers which visited Famagusta, Larnaca and Limassol, on itineraries including Egypt, Palestine, Syria, Cilicia, Cyprus, Rhodes, Greece and the Adriatic ports. Vessels of the Messageries Maritimes called at Larnaca monthly. Cargo steamers of the Moss Line and Prince Line called at fortnightly intervals on itineraries including ports in the United Kingdom, Egypt, Cyprus, Malta, Palestine and Syria. Also steamers of the Deutsche Levante Linie, Olivier & Co., Limited, and of some other steamship companies called irregularly at Cyprus ports. The Hellenic Coast Lines, Limited, maintained two fortnightly services between Greece, Palestine, Egypt and Syria.

The Adriatica Societa Anonima di Navigazione continued a weekly express service, begun at the end of 1930, from Trieste and Brindisi to Larnaca, Jaffa, Haifa and Beirut. By this route the journey to London is made in five days.

Foreign Mails.

The time taken in transit by mails from the United Kingdom is from five days to a week.

The total number of bags and packets of foreign mails was 7,872 received and 3,678 despatched, a decrease of 389 in the number received and of 162 in the number despatched as compared with the preceding year. The bulk of overseas mail was received and despatched by the subsidized Khedivial mail steamers operating weekly sailings between Egypt and Cyprus and by the Express Line of the " Adriatica " Steamship Company operating weekly sailings between Italy, Cyprus and Palestine. The latter service has been maintained throughout the year, the company receiving the actual transit charges due for the carriage of mails in accordance with the Postal Union Convention. The contract with the Khedivial Mail Steamship Company which expired on the 30th September, 1936, and which was extended under the same terms and conditions to the 31st December, 1936, was further extended to the 31st December, 1937.

There were 4,162 bags and packets of letter mails received and 1,969 bags and packets despatched by the Khedivial Mail Steamship Company; and 3,289 bags were received and 1,436 bags were despatched by the " Adriatica " Steamship Company.

Mails with Europe, and Palestine, Syria, Turkey and Greece were exchanged throughout the year by vessels of the " Adriatica " Steamship Company, the Messageries Maritimes and the Hellenic Coast Line. The number of bags and packets of letter mails received and despatched by the above vessels numbered 424 and 273 respectively, a decrease of 322 and 19, respectively, as compared with figures for 1936.

Parcels destined for countries abroad show a decrease of 350 compared with 1936. The estimated value of merchandise exported by parcel post was £43,384, or £6,890 less than in 1936. The principal items in the list are artificial teeth valued at £21,517 and embroidery and lace valued at £15,678. Parcels received from abroad show an increase of 2,397 on the figures for 1936. The value of parcels imported was upwards of £67,356, an increase of £11,118 compared with the figures for 1936. The number and value of cash-on-delivery parcels, inward and outward, show a slight increase during the year under review. The Customs import duties collected by the Department on inward foreign parcels and letter packets amounted to £11,188 as compared with £9,367 in 1936.

Air mail correspondence originating in Cyprus was sent by ordinary mail to Egypt and Palestine for onward transmission by the England-India-Australia and England-South Africa air mail services. During the year under review 20,605 articles including 2,083 registered items were despatched to Egypt and 5,640 articles including 559 registered items were despatched to Palestine. The total weight of all correspondence despatched was 286 kilogrammes and the amount paid in 1937 was £416. Compared with the figures for the previous year there was an increase of 11,507 items in number and 120 kilogrammes in weight in the articles despatched.

Early in June, 1937, a temporary weekly air service between Egypt, 'Iraq, Palestine and Cyprus was established by Misr Airlines. The service started with the first flight to Cyprus on the 3rd June, 1937, and was discontinued with the last flight from Cyprus on the 1st October, 1937. During the period the service was in operation 5,927 articles, weighing 86 kilogrammes, were received from Egypt; 1,182 articles, weighing 14 kilogrammes, were received from Palestine; and 244 articles, weighing 3 kilogrammes, from 'Iraq. Five thousand, six hundred and forty-six articles, weighing 68 kilogrammes (including 4,426 items for onward transmission by air); 1,067 articles, weighing 15 kilogrammes (including 318 items for onward transmission by air and otherwise); and 114 articles, weighing 2 kilogrammes, were sent to Egypt, Palestine and 'Iraq, respectively. The total weight of all correspondence despatched by this service was 85 kilogrammes at a cost of £18.

Internal Posts.

Fifteen post offices, including the three summer offices of Troodos, Platres and Pedhoulas, were in operation during the year. There were in addition 591 postal agencies, at 26 of which postal order business was transacted in addition to the sale of stamps and posting and delivery of correspondence.

Motor mail services are run daily between the various towns of the island and to the three summer offices for about four months; and there are branch post services to the villages either by motor or by animal. The estimated number of miles travelled in the conveyance of mails during the year is 710,000, as compared with 690,000 in the previous year. Of these 521,000 miles were covered by motor transport and 189,000 miles by other means of transport.

The series of postage and revenue stamps consists of 14 denominations, ranging from ¼ piastre to £5 of which the first 11 denominations are of a pictorial design and the last three, viz., 90 piastres, £1 and £5 of the late King's Head issue. A special Coronation issue was placed on sale on the 12th May, 1937, and continued in use until the 31st December, 1937, when it was withdrawn and all residues destroyed. The series comprised three denominations only, viz., ¾ piastre, 1½ and 2½ piastres, and during the currency of the Coronation issue the sale of the three corresponding denominations in the permanent pictorial series was discontinued.

Stamps and stamped stationery sold during the year amounted to £91,379, an increase of £16,326 over 1936. Of this amount it is estimated that £35,000 were derived from the sale of stamps for postal purposes. Stamps to the value of £10,121 were sold to stamp dealers and philatelists, an increase of £6,488 over 1936.

The total number of articles dealt with by the post office was 4,328,193, a decrease of 11,491 on the figures for 1936.

The number of British postal orders sold during the year was 40,020 to the value of £25,191, an increase of 4,324 in number and £2,561 in value. The number cashed was 63,301 to the value of £48,757, an increase of 9,913 in number and £7,044 in value.

The number of money orders issued was 5,270 to the value of £19,198; and the number paid was 8,343 to the value of £35,417.

Telegraphs, Telephones and Wireless.

Cable and Wireless, Limited, maintain a telegraph cable between Larnaca and Alexandria and Larnaca and Haifa, and land telegraphs between the six principal towns of the island. During the summer season Platres, Troodos, Prodhromos and Pedhoulas are connected with the system. The only Government telegraph is a line along the railway.

The number of licences to install or maintain wireless telegraphy receiving apparatus issued under the provisions of the Wireless Telegraphy Regulations, 1934, was 1,607, an increase of 327 as compared with the preceding year. In addition 64 dealers' licences were issued, an increase of 18 over 1936.

A public telephone service is maintained by Cable and Wireless, Limited, serving the six chief towns, Skouriotissa and Troodos. Arrangements have been made for the Forest Department telephone lines to be amalgamated with the Cable and Wireless system.

There is a wireless telegraphy station at Larnaca which was installed in 1933 by Cable and Wireless, Limited.

Railways.

The Cyprus Government Railway consists of a line from the port of Famagusta, at the eastern end of the island, through Nicosia, the capital, and Morphou at the western end of the Mesaoria plain into the foothills at Kalonchorion in the Solea valley. The total length of this line is 71 miles, of which only 37, between Nicosia and Famagusta Harbour, are now open to regular passenger rail traffic. The section between Nicosia and Kalonchorion is served by special goods trains as traffic demands. By arrangement, rail trolleys may be hired for the conveyance of passengers.

There are two extensions of the Government railway operated as private lines; one runs from the Phokasa mine in the Solea valley below Evrykhou, the other from the Mavrovouni mine-head along the Xero river-bed; both branches converge at the new mining township of Xero, where the Cyprus Mines Corporation has erected plant for preparing the ore for shipment off its own pier.

The working expenditure and the gross earnings for the year were £18,463 and £28,542, showing increases of £1,694 and £5,411, respectively, on the figures for 1936.

The following table shows the passenger traffic for the last three years:—

	No. of Passengers.	*Receipts.* £
1935	120,234	4,190
1936	106,577	3,943
1937	106,803	3,259

Railway road-feeder and collection and delivery services ran 118,338 miles and carried 42,520 tons and 12,298 passengers.

A total of 80,870 tons of goods was carried by road and rail against payment during the year, an increase of 25,033 tons. Receipts were £21,714 as against £16,194 in 1936.

Roads.

The Colony is served by an excellent arterial road system providing communication between every important town and many of the more important villages. To this primary system a secondary system of feeder roads connects most of

the villages of the island. The arterial or main road system totals 870 miles, of which 640 miles are asphalted, and is maintained by the Public Works Department.

The secondary system of feeder or village roads totals 1,692 miles and is maintained by the district administration in each district. No part of this system is asphalted.

XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

The work of the Public Works Department includes the construction and repair of all Government roads and buildings throughout the island, the maintenance of harbours and lighthouses, the construction of village water-supplies, the inspection of all steam boilers annually and of all public vehicles quarterly, and the maintenance of public services such as the water-supplies to Government buildings and residences.

The Department also undertakes all Royal Engineer services in the Colony and provides engineering services for the Nicosia water administration, the Troodos Board of Health, and the building committees of the six principal towns.

In 1937 the expenditure including maintenance and new works amounted to £102,810.

Drilling of wells for water-supply was continued resulting in about 2,720,000 gallons a day being made available.

Twenty schemes for the improvement of village water-supplies were completed and 34 schemes investigated. Half the cost of these works is provided by Government and half by the villages concerned.

XIII.—JUSTICE, POLICE AND PRISONS.

Justice.

A complete revision of the judicial system was effected by the Courts of Justice Law, 1935, which came into operation on the 1st January, 1936. This law abolished the Divisional Courts of the Supreme Court and restored to the District Courts unlimited civil jurisdiction; it also re-adopted the administrative division of six districts for judicial purposes.

It provides for—

(1) A Supreme Court, consisting of a Chief Justice and two or more Puisne Judges—now two—with appellate jurisdiction, both civil and criminal, over the decisions of all other Courts, and original jurisdiction as a Colonial Court of Admiralty under the Imperial Act of 1890 and in matrimonial causes, with powers in such causes similar to those of the High Court in England. A single Judge exercises the original jurisdiction of the Court, and his decision is subject to review by the full Court.

(2) Six Assize Courts, one for each district, with unlimited criminal jurisdiction and power to order compensation up to £300. These Courts are constituted by a Judge of the Supreme Court sitting with a President of a District Court and a District Judge or with two District Judges. This bench of three is nominated by the Chief Justice whenever a sitting is to be held.

(3) Six District Courts, one for each district, consisting of a President and such District Judges and Magistrates (previously called District Judges and Assistant District Judges respectively) as the Governor may from time to time direct. There are at present three Presidents (each in charge of two District Courts, namely, Nicosia and Kyrenia, Famagusta and Larnaca, and Limassol and Paphos, respectively), nine District Judges, and seven Magistrates. The District Courts exercise original civil and criminal jurisdiction, the extent of which depends upon the bench constituting the Court.

(i) *In civil matters* (other than those within the original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court) a President and one or two District Judges sitting together have unlimited jurisdiction; a President or a District Judge sitting alone has jurisdiction up to £200, and a Magistrate up to £25. The jurisdiction of a member of the Court sitting alone to try an action on the merits is determined by the amount or value actually in dispute between the parties as disclosed at the settlement of issues or upon the pleadings. A President has also power to hear appeals from decisions of Magistrates in actions where the amount actually in dispute does not exceed £25.

(ii) *In criminal matters* the jurisdiction of a District Court is exercised by its members sitting singly, and is of a summary character. A President has power to try any offence punishable with imprisonment up to three years or with fine up to £100 or with both, and may order compensation up to £100; a District Judge has power to try any offence punishable with imprisonment up to one year or with fine up to £100 or with both, and may order compensation up to £50; and a Magistrate has power to try any offence punishable with imprisonment up to six months or with fine up to £25 or both, and may order compensation up to £25.

The Courts of Cyprus apply, where provision cannot be found either in certain Ottoman Legislation as specified in the 1935 Courts of Justice Law or in local legislation, the common Law,

the rules of equity, and the statutes of general application in force in England on the 5th November, 1914, the date of the Colony's annexation.

The Family Law of the various religious communities is expressly saved. There also continue to be the three Mussulman religious tribunals established by the Courts Order in Council of 1927, with the jurisdiction thereby conferred on them, namely, over persons of the Mussulman faith in matters of marriage, divorce, maintenance in relation thereto, inheritance and succession, wills and their registration, and the registration of vaqfiehs. Each tribunal consists of a Sheri Judge having jurisdiction over two districts. Appeals from their decision are to the Supreme Court (instead of the Sheri Tribunal of Appeal now abolished).

Criminal Returns.

In 1937 the number of persons tried at Assizes was 131 against 101 in 1936. As regards individual items: ten persons were tried for murder (of whom six were convicted), and eight for manslaughter (of whom seven were convicted). These numbers denote a decrease in convictions of homicide as compared with 1936, during which year seventeen persons were tried for murder (fourteen convicted) and ten for manslaughter (all convicted). The number of persons convicted of attempted murder was three in 1937 (against two in 1936). Cases of rape fell from five in 1936 to four. The convictions of persons tried for other offences against property went up from twenty-six in 1936 to forty-one in 1937. As a whole, Assize convictions went up from 85 in 1936 to 97 in 1937. The number of summary convictions fell from 28,398 in 1936 to 24,604 in 1937. The principal decrease was in convictions for traffic offences (6,782 in 1936 against 5,372 in 1937) and in other offences (5,635 against 3,679). The variations in other classes of summary cases were not noteworthy except in larceny cases where the number went up from 1,638 in 1936 to 1,926 in 1937.

Civil Proceedings.

Actions begun in the District Courts during 1937 numbered 8,702, against 7,986 in 1936.

Police.

The Cyprus Police Force is constituted under the provisions of Law No. 2 of 1878. It is an armed force and consists of a Chief Commandant of Police, Deputy Chief Commandant of Police, 19 officers and 717 other ranks, mounted and foot. The Chief Commandant of Police is at Police Headquarters, Nicosia. The Deputy Chief Commandant of Police is in charge of Nicosia

and Kyrenia Divisions, as well as the Criminal Investigation Department. A local commandant is in charge of the Depot, Training School and Fire Brigade, Nicosia. The Police in each District is normally in charge of a local commandant.

During the year under report further courses of lectures in first aid to the injured were given by the Government medical officers, and a number of additional officers and men have recently qualified as holders of first-aid certificates. There are now 14 officers and 74 men in possession of first-aid certificates and 5 officers and 26 men in possession of first-aid badges.

The Police band consists of 30 men under a British bandmaster.

The actual strength of the Force on the 31st December, 1937, was as follows:—

Chief Commandant	1
Deputy Chief Commandant	1
Local Commandants	6
Bandmaster	1
Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors	12
Sergeant-Majors	14
Sergeants	53
Constables	629

Discipline during the year was satisfactory.

In addition to the Police, there exists a body of rural constables, reconstituted under Law No. 62 of 1932, as amended by Law No. 52 of 1934. These constables are appointed by the village commissions, subject to the approval of the Commissioner of the district, and their cost is borne by the villages with a grant-in-aid from the Government. They are responsible for the protection of the rural areas under their charge, and cooperate with the Police in the prevention and detection of crime and other matters.

Prisons.

The Prisons in the Colony consist of the central or main prison, which accommodates male and female prisoners serving long and short sentences of imprisonment, and five small district prisons, which are used for the custody of persons serving short sentences. The accommodation in the central prison is such that the separate system can normally be maintained throughout the year, prisoners working in association in the workshops and outside gangs. In the district prisons the prisoners work in associated gangs by day and sleep in a dormitory. Female prisons are also maintained in the districts for females undergoing short sentences.

The central prison is in charge of a Resident Superintendent and the five district prisons are in charge of police officers designated Governors of Prisons, who perform these duties in

addition to their police duties. All prisons are under the direction of an Inspector of Prisons, who is also the Chief Commandant of Police.

There is a farm at the central prison, the lease of which will not be renewed when it expires in 1938.

Long-sentence prisoners are mainly employed upon work of an industrial character including tailoring, baking, carpet-making, carpentry, boot repairing, etc. Educational advantages are afforded to illiterate prisoners. Priests of all denominations are allowed to visit prisoners. Short-sentence prisoners are employed upon cleaning Government offices, hospitals, stone-breaking, agricultural work and with the Antiquities Department cleaning out ancient monuments.

Remission of sentence is granted to prisoners of good conduct.

There is a reformatory—constituted as such in the Juvenile Offenders Law of 1935—for juvenile offenders at Athalassa Farm. Twenty-seven juveniles were admitted to the reformatory during the year and 18 were discharged. The daily average population was 13·90, as compared with 7·21 in 1936.

Adolescent offenders are also sent to this institution provided that their sentence of imprisonment is over one month and that they are physically fit. They are employed upon general farm work, animal husbandry and other useful work. The daily average population of adolescents at Athalassa Reformatory was 45·52, as compared with 44·40 in 1936. Of the 130 adolescents released during the year under review ten were subsequently reconvicted. As far as possible the reformatory boys are kept segregated from the adolescents.

During the year the scale of dietary of the prison was increased.

Discipline was well maintained throughout the year. The daily average number of persons detained in all prisons and the reformatory was 681·88 as compared with 629·89 in 1936. The sanitary condition of the prisons was satisfactory and the health of the prisoners was good, the daily average on the sick list being 10·92 against 8·01 of 1936. The increase was due to precautionary methods taken with persons committed to prison from villages and districts where there was an epidemic of meningitis.

The Colony's prison staff on the 31st December, 1937, consisted of a Resident Superintendent, Central Prison, a Chief Warder, a Assistant Chief Warder, a Sergeant-Major, twelve Sergeants and seventy Warders.

XIV.—LEGISLATION.

Thirty-seven laws were enacted during the year, the most important of which are the following:—

The Councils and Boards of the Armenian Church in Cyprus (Validation and Regulation) Law, 1937, validates the election of the District Council, and the appointment of its ancillary bodies (which had been declared invalid by the Courts) and their respective acts and provides that the District Council, the Administrative Council, the Church Board, and the Poor Board shall continue in office for a period of five years from the date of the commencement of the law, namely, 14th May, 1937.

The Cotton Law, 1937, regulates and controls the cultivation of cotton and the cotton industry in the Colony.

The Churches and Monasteries of the Autocephalous Greek-Orthodox Church of Cyprus (Investigation and Audit) Law, 1937, provides for the investigation of the affairs and for the auditing of the accounts of Churches and Monasteries in certain cases where a request for such audit is made by a person having a right under the law to apply for it.

The Public Bodies and Public Offices (Appointment) Law, 1937, provides that no persons other than British subjects shall be appointed to Public Bodies and Public Offices.

The Trades and Industries (Regulation) Law, 1937, provides for the regulation of trades and industries in the interests of public health and public safety.

The Autocephalous Greek-Orthodox Church of Cyprus (Archbishop's Disqualifications) Law, 1937, disqualifies certain persons from being elected to the office of Archbishop at the next election.

The Autocephalous Greek-Orthodox Church of Cyprus (Governor's Approval of Archbishop) Law, 1937, makes further provision in respect of future elections to the Archiepiscopal Throne of the Autocephalous Greek-Orthodox Church of Cyprus.

The Agricultural Bank of Cyprus Limited Loan Law, 1937, authorizes the Governor or the Crown Agents acting on his behalf to raise a loan in London for the purpose of enabling the Agricultural Bank of Cyprus Limited to redeem certain bonds issued by the said Bank thus implementing an agreement to be entered into between the Governor, the Ottoman Bank and the Agricultural Bank.

Subsidiary Legislation issued during the year 1937.

The following were the more important measures:—

The Mussulman Religious Tribunal Rules, 1937.

The Elementary Education (Books in Orthodox-Christian Schools) Regulations, 1937.

The Elementary Education (Classification and Promotion of Teachers) Regulations, 1937.

The Proclamation of the Governor dated 28th May, 1937, declaring that the Defence (Certain British Possessions) Order in Council, 1928, and the Defence of Cyprus (Consolidation and Amendment) Regulations, 1931 to 1936, should cease to be in operation.

The Quarantine (Aircraft) Regulations, 1937.

The Sponge Fishery Order, 1937.

The Trades and Industries (Regulated Trade Areas) Order, 1937.

The Trades and Industries (Regulated Trades) Order, 1937.

The Regulated Trades (Forms and Fees) Regulations, 1937.

The Cyprus Pensions (Amendment) Regulations, 1937.

The following enactments deal, to some extent, with employment in factories:—

The Hours of Employment Law, 1927.

The Employment of Women (during the Night) Law, 1932.

The Employment of Children and Young Persons Law, 1932.

The Employment of Women (in Mines) Law, 1936.

The Trades and Industries (Regulation) Law, 1937.

The only enactment which deals with compensation for accidents is the Mines Regulations (Amendment) Law, 1925.

There is no legislative provision for health insurance, old age pensions, etc., in the Colony.

XV.—BANKING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Banks.

The chief banks in Cyprus are the Ottoman Bank, with branches at Nicosia, Larnaca, Limassol, Famagusta, and Paphos, and, during the summer season, Troodos; the Bank of Athens, with branches at Limassol and Nicosia; the Bank of Cyprus, Limited, with its office at Nicosia; the Ionian Bank,

Limited, with a branch at Nicosia and agencies at Larnaca, Limassol, Famagusta, and Paphos; and Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas), Limited, with a branch at Nicosia.

There are also six other banks of the nature of savings banks, established under the Companies (Limited Liability) Law, 1922 to 1934, two at Larnaca, two at Paphos, one at Limassol, and one at Famagusta.

The amount of deposits in banks in the Colony totalled £1,942,778.

The Agricultural Bank, established in June, 1925, under the joint auspices of the Government and the Ottoman Bank, has a total capital of £250,000. It works in close connexion with the co-operative societies.

Currency.

Currency notes.—£5, £1 and 10s.

Silver coins.—45, 18, 9, 4½ and 3 piastre pieces.

Copper and cupro-nickel coins.—Piastre, half piastre and quarter piastre.

Gold coins.—£1. The Cyprus £1 is equal to the pound sterling. Gold is rarely if ever seen in circulation. (The Cyprus £1 is divided into 180 piastres, 9 piastres = 1 shilling.)

Weights and Measures.

Capacity.

2 pints = 1 quart.
2⅘ quarts = 1 Cyprus litre.
4 quarts = 1 gallon.
8 gallons = 1 kilé.
9 quarts = 1 kouza
16 kouzas = 1 load
} liquid measure.

Weight.

400 drams = 1 oke.
1 oke = 2 lb.
1⅘ okes = 1 Cyprus litre.
5 okes = 1 stone.
44 okes = 1 kantar.
180 okes = 1 Aleppo kantar.
800 okes = 1 ton.

Length.

12 inches = 1 foot.
2 feet = 1 pic.
3 feet = 1 yard.
33 pics = 1 chain.
2,640 pics = 1 mile.

Land Measure.

1 donum = 60 pics = 40 yards square (40/121sts of an acre).
3,025 donums = 1 acre.
1,963 donums = 1 square mile.

XVI.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

The totals of revenue and expenditure for the last five years are:—

Year.	*Revenue.*	*Grant-in-Aid*	*Total*	*Expenditure*	*Share of Cyprus of Turkish Debt Charge*	*Total*
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1933 ...	761,745	92,800	854,545	711,093	92,800	803,893
1934 ...	767,865	92,800	860,665	714,158	92,800	806,958
1935 ...	873,264	92,800	966,064	828,772	92,800	921,572
1936 ...	826,075	92,800	918,875	761,965	92,800	854,765
1937 ...	967,960	92,800	1,060,760	845,038	92,800	937,838

Revenue was £141,885 more than in 1936. Expenditure (of which £62,950 was non-recurrent) was £83,073 more than in 1936. The surplus on the year's working was £122,922, and after allowing for depreciation of investments the General Revenue Balance was increased to £444,082 on the 31st of December, 1937.

The chief increases in Revenue were under Customs Duties (£79,300), Licences and Excise (£27,857), Rent and Royalties (£8,543).

The chief increases in Expenditure were under Public Works Annually Recurrent (£28,270, of which £20,580 was non-recurrent), Medical (£7,041), Railway (£9,677, of which £7,493 was non-recurrent) and Miscellaneous (£44,467, of which £31,747 was non-recurrent).

The amount of the Public Debt remained unchanged at £615,000, represented by £615,000 of Cyprus Government 4 per cent. Inscribed Stock, 1956-66, issued in London in 1932.

The main heads of taxation in 1937 were as follows:—

	Yield for 1937. £
(1) Import Duties	409,591
(2) Direct Taxes:—	
(*a*) Immovable Property Tax...	108,144
(*b*) Land Registry Fees (Defter Hakani) ...	
(3) Animal Tax...	9,442
(4) Excise:—	
(*a*) Tobacco	113,830
(*b*) Salt	21,411
(5) Licences	30,623
(6) Stamp Duties	56,205

Customs Tariff.

The following figures show the relative import duties charged:—

	Values of imports £	*Duty* £
Specific	843,992	268,003
5 per cent. *ad valorem*	170	9
12 ,, ,, ...	55,454	4,370
15 ,, ,, ...	17,230	2,514
18 ,, ,, ...	16,471	2,273
20 ,, ,, ...	225,056	33,444
24 ,, ,, ...	228,957	41,881
25 ,, ,, ...	77,061	18,116
30 ,, ,, ...	185,830	27,546
35 ,, ,, ...	37,808	10,539
40 ,, ,, ...	2,490	912
Free of import duty	528,910	—
Total	£2,219,429	£409,607

Excise and Stamp Duties.

Excise duty is payable as under:—

Manufactured tobacco, in addition to the import duty—11s. per *oke*.

The total amount paid on tobacco during the year was £113,830.

Matches manufactured and sold in Cyprus:—

Equal to the rate of Customs import duty payable for the time being on matches of British Empire origin imported into the Colony.

At present there is no local manufacture of matches.

Playing cards manufactured and used in Cyprus:—

Two-thirds of the rate of import duty payable on playing cards of British Empire origin imported into Cyprus.

The amount paid in excise in 1937 was £36.

Licences and fees under this head may be summarized as follows:—

(1) *Tobacco,* to sell by retail:—
Manufactured tobacco and tumbeki, £1 per annum.
Hawkers, £1 10s.

(2) *Intoxicating liquors,* to sell by retail:—

In the case of hotels, clubs, etc., an annual percentage on the rental or yearly value of the premises after the rate of 50 per cent., but with certain minimum and maximum rates laid down.

In the case of tents, booths, etc., 2s. per diem.

In the case of any approved building, 10s. per diem.

(3) *Others, e.g.,* sponge and boat licences, fees in respect of animals examined by the veterinary authorities prior to shipment, etc., of insufficient revenue importance to justify separate mention.

The sum of £5,802 was paid during the year for licences for wine-selling, and £2,661 for tobacco-selling.

Stamp Duties.—In addition to stamp duties on cheques, agreements, receipts, etc., fees in respect of the undermentioned services are collected in stamps:—

Advocates' examination and enrolment.
Carriage Plates.
Certificate of competence in motor driving.
Club, application to inspect register.
Club, certificate of registration.
Companies' registration.
Court fees.
Delivery Orders to Customs.
Dogs' badges.
Examinations.
Firearms, certificate of registration.
Identity certificates.
Inspection of public motor cars.
Issue of passports and certificates of British nationality.
Marriage fees.
Partnerships registration.
Patents registration.
Permits under the Newspaper, Books and Printing Presses Laws, 1934 to 1936.
Postal charges.
Registration of chemists and druggists.
Registration of Cyprus ships.
Registration of dentists.
Registration of medical diplomas.
Searching fees for births and deaths.

Ships' reports.
Ships' export manifests.
Specification for goods exported.
Trade marks.

The sum of £56,205 was credited to revenue during the year in respect of stamp duties not adjusted to other specific items of revenue.

Hut Tax or Poll Tax.

There is no hut or poll tax in Cyprus.

XVII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

General.

The coronation of Their Majesties King George VI and Queen Elizabeth in May was the occasion of joyous celebrations and fervent demonstration of loyalty by all classes of the population throughout the Colony.

On the 28th May the Defence Order in Council which had been applied in the Colony during the disturbances in 1931 was declared to be no longer in operation.

Mr. W. D. Battershill, C.M.G., Colonial Secretary, was appointed Chief Secretary to the Government of Palestine and Mr. A. B. Wright, C.B.E., M.C., was appointed Colonial Secretary, Cyprus, from the 29th April, 1937.

The Right Honourable Alfred Duff Cooper, P.C., First Lord of the Admiralty, visited the island in October, 1937.

Land and Survey.

The tenure of land in Cyprus is governed by the Ottoman Land Law and local legislation. Agricultural land in general (*arazi mirié*) is held by a title deed (*qochan*), which is issued by the Land Registry Office, the real ownership remaining with the State. It can be alienated by sale, in which case a new title deed is issued and the transaction registered by the Land Registry Office. It is transmissible by inheritance within certain specified degrees of relationship, but cannot be transmitted by will except in the case of a person who was born or whose father was born in the United Kingdom or any of the Self-Governing Dominions, whether domiciled in Cyprus or not. If it becomes vacant by failure of heirs, it escheats to the State (*Mahlul*). Land left uncultivated for certain periods without any of the excuses provided for in the law can be confiscated and offered to the previous owner on payment of its equivalent value.

Buildings, trees, gardens, vineyards, and wild grafted trees are known as mulk (*arazi memluke*), and included in this category are building sites within or near a town or village. Immovable property held under this tenure belongs in full to the owner, is alienated, inherited, and transmitted by will like movable property, and the provisions of the land code do not apply to it.

The law on land is most complicated and land is divided into numerous classes. There are different laws governing the tenure and the transmission of each class, the laws of inheritance being different for Christians and Moslems. The amendment and simplification of the land laws has been studied by a committee which submitted its report in 1934. The report is now under the consideration of Government.

Unowned or waste land is known as hali (*arazi mevat*) and is the property of the Crown. This may, with the permission of the Government, and on payment of certain fees representing its equivalent value, be taken up and cultivated, the ownership as in the case of *arazi mirié* remaining with the State.

The valuation of the immovable property in the Colony is approximately £16,673,889 or £44 19s. per head of the population. The charges on land and other immovable property in 1937 were (i) tax on immovable property amounting in towns to seven per thousand of the assessed capital value and in villages to 4½ per thousand; (ii) fees on mortgage or transfer by sale or on transmission.

Prices of land vary according to its adaptation to certain crops, its means of irrigation, and its position in relation to towns and villages. They vary, therefore, from a few shillings to £30 or £40 a donum (one-third of an acre), while land in the vicinity of towns, suitable for building sites, may fetch over £200 a donum. The average size of a cultivated plot of land is two acres, and of the average holding 7½ acres. An intending purchaser would probably have some difficulty in obtaining at a reasonable rate any considerable area of suitable land for development.

The demand by Jews for land in Cyprus for development into orange groves continues to decrease. The total purchases during the year were 392 acres as against 457 acres in 1936. Of these 392 acres, 371 acres were additions to holdings already held by Jews, and 21 acres were acquired by two new purchasers in the Larnaca and Famagusta Districts. The registered value of these properties was £1,502 and the sale price £3,184 or 212 per cent. of the former as against 150 per cent. in 1936.

Prices at voluntary sales were well maintained, the average price of land (including trees, gardens and vineyards) being 119 per cent. of the registered value as against 149 per cent. in 1936,

while in the case of house property the average price was 128 per cent. of the registered value as against 135 per cent. in 1936.

As regards forced sales, the policy of fixing a reserve price (which had been adopted as an emergency measure in order to prevent debtors from losing their land at sacrificial prices owing to the absence of bidders during the financial crisis) was continued by the enactment of Law No. 41 of 1936. The recoveries for forced sales amounted to 82·87 per cent. of the registered value as against 79 per cent. in 1936.

The number of attachments was 4,352 affecting 45,014 properties as against 4,480 attachments and 61,919 properties in 1936. Mortgages registered during 1937 numbered 4,811, securing debt to the amount of £521,958, as against 4,596 securing debt to the amount of £425,240 in 1936. Mortgages to the number of 6,509 affecting 36,961 properties were cancelled. Agricultural Bank securities numbered three, involving eight mortgages securing loans for £386, as against four involving 19 mortgages securing loans for £521 in 1936.

As at the 31st December, 1937, the total mortgage debts of the Colony amounted to £2,203,175 as against £2,240,880 on the corresponding date in 1936. These debts represent 13·21 per cent. of the total value of immovable property. The bulk of the debt contracted in 1937 is accounted for by the renewal of old mortgages, including interest accrued, and by the borrowing of funds for the erection of new buildings.

The activities of the Survey Branch of the Land Registration and Survey Department were mainly devoted to revisions for the Compulsory Registration Branch and for the Applications Branch. The relation of the new survey of Famagusta to the existing registrations was almost completed. Contouring for the production of the half-inch map of the island was begun in the Karpas Peninsula. Air photographs of the southern and south-eastern part of the island were received and the identification on the ground and fixation of heights of control points on these was begun. A considerable amount of work was done in the laying out of roads and building sites in Nicosia, Famagusta and Larnaca.

Co-operative Societies.

At the end of the year there were 262 co-operative credit societies with 14,821 members. There were also 66 co-operative societies with 5,037 members including 12 co-operative stores, 14 wine-making societies, 26 savings banks, seven marketing societies and seven various.

There has been a remarkable growth in thrift among members of co-operative societies and during 1937 over 7,000 pass-books for weekly thrift deposits were printed for societies. A combined purchase of fertilizers to the value of over £4,000 was

made by societies and some societies effected co-operative sale of agricultural produce. Seven wine societies made a combined sale of the commandaria wine made by them and a society for the marketing of raisins was registered in the Paphos District with 309 members.

By the end of the year a co-operative central bank had been started. Its member societies consisted of 56 credit societies, 14 savings banks and one wine-making society. Paid up share capital amounted to £685 and arrangements were made with Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas) for financial assistance as required.

Chamber of Commerce.

The Cyprus Chamber of Commerce was legally registered under the Companies (Limited Liability) Law of 1922 on the 29th of April, 1927. It was founded with a view to fostering the trade of the Colony by promoting a spirit of co-operative enterprise amongst local merchants, and by facilitating commercial relationships with merchants abroad. The Chamber works in close connexion with the London Chamber of Commerce, the Federation of British Industries, and the Federation of Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire.

Loan Commissioners.

The Loan Commissioners continued the issue of loans to public bodies, and sums amounting to £1,504 were lent to village communities for the improvement of Water Supplies.

APPENDIX.

PUBLICATIONS OF GENERAL INTEREST OBTAINABLE FROM THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE, NICOSIA, AND ELSEWHERE.

Title.	*Price.* s.	p.
*Annual Report (Governor's)—1930 to 1936 (per copy) ...	1 to 2	4½ 4½
*Bibliography of Cyprus, by G. Jeffery—1929	2	4½
Blue Book (Annual) to 1937	4	0
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*Financial and Economic Resources of Cyprus, Report on, by Sir Ralph Oakden—1934	6	0
*Handbook of Cyprus, 1930, by Sir R. Storrs and B. J. O'Brien	7	4½
*Historic Cyprus, by R. Gunnis—1936	8	4½
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Statistics of Imports, Exports and Shipping, year ended 31st December, 1937	1	4½

MAPS.

(Obtainable from the Director of Land Registration and Surveys, Nicosia.)

Lithographed maps.

	Scale.	*Date.*	*Price. Unmounted.* s.	p.	*Mounted.* s.	p.
Cyprus—Motor Map ...	T 1 : 506,880	1931	1	4	2	4
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Cyprus — Administration Map	T 1 : 253,440	1933	1	0	2	0
Troodos — Troodos and Hill Resorts	T 1 : 63,360	1932	1	4	2	4
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Kyrenia and Environs— Kyrenia	T 1 : 63,360	1931	1	4	2	4
			(Contoured)			
Larnaca—District Diagram	1 : 63,360	1937	2	6	4	0

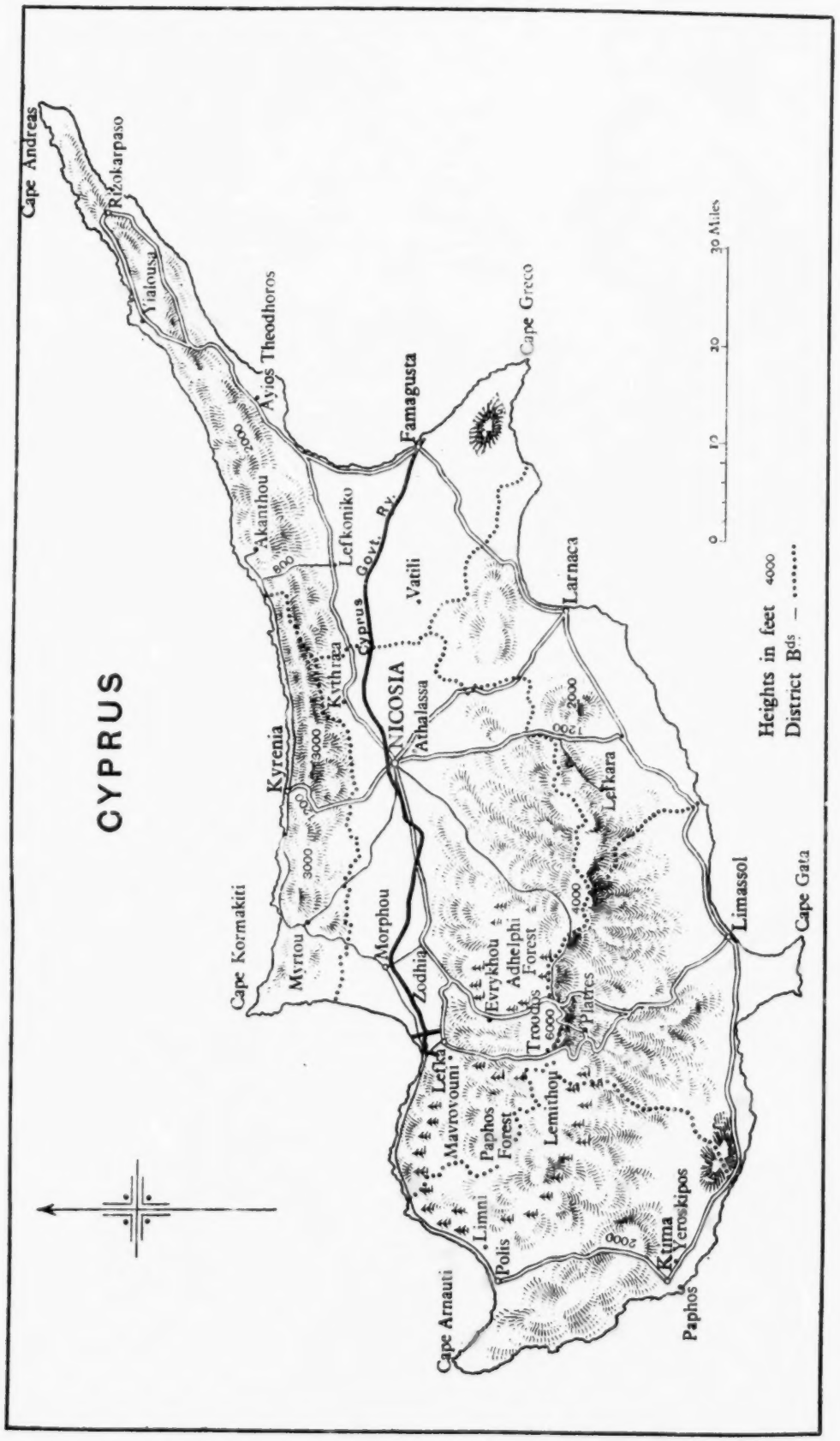
N.B.—T. = Topographical

Folded copies of above maps are available.

Large scale Topographical and Cadastral Sunprints, covering the whole island, also towns and villages, are obtainable.

* Obtainable also from the Crown Agents for the Colonies, 4, Millbank, Westminster, London, S.W.1.

† Obtainable from the Agricultural Department, Nicosia, Cyprus, only.



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Reports, etc., of Imperial and Colonial Interest

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CYPRUS, 1938

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ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF CYPRUS FOR 1938

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I.—GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE AND HISTORY.

Geography.

The island of Cyprus, situated in the eastern Mediterranean between 34° 33′ and 35° 41′ N. latitude and between 32° 20′ and 34° 35′ E. longitude, is about 140 miles in greatest length from east to west and about 60 miles in greatest breadth from north to south. A narrow range of limestone mountains, with an average height of 2,000 feet, extends along the northern coast, and an extensive group of mountains, culminating in Mount Olympus, 6,406 feet above the sea, fills the south-western part of the island. Between these ranges lies the fertile Mesaoria plain. (*vide* map on page 60.)

Port Said is 249 miles distant from the most southerly point of the island, and the strait between the north coast and Asia Minor is 45 miles wide at Kyrenia. Beirut and Haifa are reached in one night by steamer from Larnaca or Famagusta.

Climate.

The climate of Cyprus is generally speaking temperate and healthy. In summer it is varied, hot and dry on the plains, damp on the sea shore and, on the hills inland, healthy and bracing. In winter the climate is mild and invigorating and save on the Southern Range, where snow falls, the temperature is rarely below freezing point. The rainy and cool season is from October to March. The mean temperature at Nicosia for the last 15 years was 66·7° F., mean maximum 78·5° F., and mean minimum 54·8° F. The highest shade temperature during that time was 111° F., the lowest 26° F. The average rainfall for the last ten years was 20·20 inches. The mean rainfall for 1938 was 25·40 inches.

History.

Recent research has carried the history of Cyprus back to the Early Neolithic Age, about 4,000 B.C., when a primitive people, with weapons and vessels of stone, dwelt in riverside settlements of circular huts. Before the introduction of metal, pottery frequently adorned with painted decoration of great individuality was in general use. The general adoption of bronze (3,000-2,500 B.C.) coincided with the appearance of plain red pottery, suggestive of Anatolian origins, of which rock-cut tombs of the period have yielded large quantities.

By the late Bronze Age, doubtless on account of its rich deposits of copper, the island was attracting trade and settlers both from the neighbouring coast of Phoenicia and from Mycenaean Greece. In the dark age which followed the incursions of the iron-users from the North, these contacts with the outer world were lost.

In the seventh century B.C. Cyprus was split into a series of independent kingdoms, tributaries of the Assyrian Emperor. It was conquered by the Egyptians in the sixth century B.C. and later absorbed into the Persian Empire. In 500 B.C. a revolt to assist the Greeks of the mainland in their struggle against Persia failed, but Evagoras, a native-born king, succeeded in the fifth century B.C. in raising Cyprus to a position of virtual independence. On his death the island again fell into the hands of Persia and subsequently became a part of the Empire of Alexander the Great. At the division of the latter Cyprus passed to Egypt, became a Roman province in 58 B.C., and on the division of the Roman Empire fell under the rule of the Byzantine Emperor.

In A.D. 1184 the Governor of Cyprus, Isaac Comnenus, revolted, and maintained his independence until 1191 when Richard Coeur de Lion of England, on his way to the Crusades, landed and in a sharp campaign of a few weeks conquered the

island. Richard sold it to Guy de Lusignan, the King of Jerusalem, and the Lusignan dynasty ruled the island until 1489, although from 1378 to 1464 the Genoese Republic exercised a suzerainty over a part of the Kingdom. In 1489 Cyprus fell to the Republic of Venice, who held it until it was wrested from them by the Turks in 1571, in the sultanate of Selim II.

In 1878 the island passed under the administration of Great Britain, and on the outbreak of war with Turkey in 1914 was annexed to the British Crown. The annexation was formally recognized by Turkey under the Treaty of Lausanne, which was ratified in 1924.

In 1925 Letters Patent formally elevating Cyprus to the status of a Colony and constituting the office of Governor of the Colony in place of that of High Commissioner issued under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom.

In October, 1931, agitation by protagonists of a " Union with Greece " movement culminated in riots, as a result of which certain constitutional changes were made as described in Chapter II.

Historical Remains and Antiquities.

Cyprus is rich in archaeological and antiquarian interest and its remains and monuments, ranging from the prehistoric to the Turkish through the Phoenician, Greek, Roman, Byzantine, Gothic and Rennaissance periods, are a unique possession of the Empire.

In 1935, by the establishment of an Antiquities Department and the enactment of a new and comprehensive Antiquities Law, the Government inaugurated a policy of closer supervision and protection of antiquities and historic monuments. An Antiquities Fund was established under the Law, the receipts of which in 1938 amounted to £2,951.15.0 and expenditure to £2,589.16.5p.

The Revenue of the Department, derived mainly from entrance fees to Museums and ancient monuments, amounted to £334.9.1p. and expenditure to £10,878.5.0.

During 1938 the Department continued the consolidation and repair of ancient monuments throughout the island which has been its principal concern since its establishment. A further grant of £300 for this purpose was received from Viscount Mersey's Cyprus Committee bringing the total amount contributed by the Committee up to £4,300. In addition a grant of $5,000 was received from the Carnegie Corporation of New York. With these grants repairs were carried out at St. Hilarion Castle, the Venetian Fortifications and the Church of St. George of the Latins at Famagusta, the Royal Manor at Kouklia, and the Byzantine Church of Ayios Philon near Rizokarpaso. With special Government grants amounting to £1,900 extensive

repairs were carried out to the Fort at Paphos, the Moat Walls and Bastions of Nicosia, and Kyrenia Castle where a three-year programme of repairs was completed.

The first of five annual grants of £400 promised by the Leverhulme Trustees for research in conjunction with the repair of monuments has enabled the Department to proceed with a comprehensive survey of St. Hilarion Castle and to carry out excavations at Bellapais Abbey, the Bedestan at Nicosia, and elsewhere. This grant has also given a new impetus to the clearance and investigation of the monuments and fortifications of Famagusta.

In 1938 for the first time public funds were made available for the purchase of private properties to secure ancient monuments from the encroachment of undesirable modern buildings and for the demolition of existing eyesores. £2,000 was allotted for these purposes in Famagusta where the Churches of St. George of the Greeks and Sts. Peter and Paul were isolated, and a number of open sites near the Martinengo Bastion were acquired. In Nicosia the isolation of the Bedestan was begun with the acquisition and demolition of a dilapidated khan which immediately adjoined it, and at Bellapais the village school was removed from its position check by jowl with the Abbey Church.

There was a further increase in the number of visitors to the Museums and monuments, chiefly among residents of Cyprus. Over 26,000 visits were recorded, representing an increase on the corresponding figures for the previous year of 64 per cent. for residents and 22 per cent. for visitors from abroad.

New offices for the Department were added to the Cyprus Museum building, further improvements were made in the public and student galleries and the library was re-organized.

Excavation of the Neolithic Settlement at Khirokita continued and yielded further finds of great intrinsic value and archaeological interest. The excavation of the Early Christian remains surrounding the Church of Ayios Philon near Rizokarpaso was completed and a number of Hellenistic tombs in the neighbourhood were investigated with the aid of a grant from the Ashmolean Museum. A number of minor excavations necessitated by chance discoveries were carried out at various sites throughout the island the most important of which, near Apliki in Nicosia District, disclosed a mining settlement of the Late Bronze Age.

The Pennsylvania University Museum Expedition continued its excavations in the Sanctuary of Apollo at Curium and in the Late Bronze Age Settlement to the East of Episkopi. Mr. J. R. Stewart, who had excavated in the Early Bronze Age cemetery at Vounous near Bellapais on behalf of the British

School at Athens during 1937, handed over the Cyprus Museum's share of the finds and despatched the remainder to Museums in England and Australia.

Languages.

The chief language of the country is a local dialect of modern Greek, often very corrupt but retaining a number of archaisms and showing traces of the island's history in the large proportion of words borrowed from English, French, Italian, and Turkish sources. Osmanli Turkish, somewhat archaic and (in the villages) free from Persian and Arabic forms, is spoken by the Moslems, who as a general rule are familiar also with Greek. The use of Latin characters for writing Turkish was recognized for official purposes in 1932. Knowledge of English is rapidly becoming more widely diffused, and, save in the most remote villages, there is usually to be found someone who can speak or even read and write English. In a less degree, French is spoken by the more educated classes.

II.—GOVERNMENT.

After the occupation of the island by Great Britain a change was made in the system of government, by the establishment in 1882 of a constitution based on the electoral principle. Government previously had been despotic and although the mass of the people were illiterate and there was no tradition of self-government, the new constitution created, besides an Executive Council to advise the High Commissioner, a Legislative Council under the presidency of the High Commissioner with six official non-elected members and 12 elected members three of whom were elected by the Moslem inhabitants and nine by the Non-Moslem.

In 1925 when the island was elevated to the status of Crown Colony the Legislative Council was enlarged by the addition of three official members and three elected members. Innovations then made were the requirements that all members should be British subjects and should take an Oath of Allegiance to the Crown.

Agitation for union with Greece had been fostered continuously since the British occupation by a Greek national party in which the influence of the Orthodox Church was strong, and developed in 1922 into the formation of a National Assembly which later became a National Organization of which all Orthodox-Christian members of the Legislative Council were *ex-officio* members. The whole movement culminated in 1931 in disturbances throughout the island. Letters Patent were then issued re-constituting the Government without a Legislative Council and entrusting the power of legislation to the Governor. The Executive Council was retained.

The population of the island, which is estimated at 374,700, lives in 657 separate villages, summer resorts and towns. The villages number altogether 636 and their affairs are managed by Village Commissions (or Village Councils) appointed by the Governor. Each Village Commission consists of one Mukhtar (or President) and four Azas (or Councillors). Separate Village Commissions are appointed to represent the Moslem and Christian communities in villages or quarters of villages.

The duties and powers of Village Commissions depend on whether the Public Health (Villages) Laws, 1936 to 1938, have been applied to the villages. In the villages to which these Laws do not apply (their number is decreasing rapidly) the work of the Mukhtar with the advice and assistance of the Azas is generally to keep the peace and as the local representative of the Government assist in the work of administration, to conduct all sales of immovable property in execution of judgment or mortgage debts, to register births and deaths, to issue certificates of ownership of movable or immovable properties, to supervise rural constables (appointed for the protection of crops and animals), to hear and determine as a summary court claims for damages not exceeding £2 in respect of trespass or damage by an animal, to estimate or appoint arbitrators to estimate damage or destruction to agricultural property, by animals or persons unknown, for the purpose of assessing compensation to be paid by the village, to supervise and have the general management of schools in the village subject to the directions of the Education Department, and to prepare estimates of and assess on the inhabitants of the village the cost of the schools each year (excluding the salaries of the teachers, which are paid direct by the Education Department).

In addition to the above Village Commissions in those villages to which the Public Health (Villages) Laws have been applied provide *inter alia* for the erection of markets and slaughter houses, for lighting and watering streets, for the removal of manure, for the regulation of any trade or business injurious to public health, for keeping water supplies clean, and for the imposition of fees and rates for the purpose of carrying out this work.

There are seven summer resorts in all of which, except two which have not grown from villages, Village Commissions are appointed; but the general administration of each, which is necessarily closely connected with the development of the tourist attractions of the resort, is entrusted to a separate Development Board under the chairmanship of the Commissioner of the District. Each Development Board has powers similar to those of a Village Commission under the Public Health (Villages) Laws, but more extensive. They provide in the respective

resorts for general cleanliness and sanitation, and the regulation of markets, control building, licence trades and entertainments, supply water, regulate traffic and in general perform any public work which may be necessary or desirable for the improvement of the summer resorts.

Fourteen Municipal Corporations have been established under the Municipal Corporations Laws, 1930 to 1938. Each has a Municipal Council composed of a Mayor with from 6 to 12 Councillors appointed by the Governor. The proportion of Moslem to Orthodox-Christian Councillors is as far as possible the same as the proportion of Moslem to Orthodox-Christian inhabitants in the Municipality. In addition to the Municipal Councils the towns have in each quarter a Village Commisson with similar powers and duties to those of a Village Commission in a village to which the Public Health (Villages) Laws have not been applied.

Of the total of 14 Municipal Corporations, eight are small country towns with populations at the last census ranging from 990 to 4,335. They differ from villages mainly in size and progressiveness but the more extensive administrative powers held by Municipal Councils are not all exercised in the small towns. Nicosia, Larnaca, Limassol, Famagusta, Paphos, and Kyrenia are the capital towns of the six administrative Districts into which the Colony is divided. Their populations at the last census were, respectively, 23,507, 11,725, 15,066, 8,771, 4,467 and 2,049.

Municipal Councils have a similar status to that of Municipal Councils in the United Kingdom. They do not however make any contribution to the maintenance of the police. In the small country towns the Municipal Council prepares estimates for, assesses the cost of, and, subject to the directions of the Education Department, generally supervises the elementary schools in its areas, but in the District towns this work is entrusted to a special Committee of which the Mayor is *ex-officio* Vice-Chairman. Municipal Councils in District towns have appointed Standing Committees to advise on health, sanitation, town embellishment and the issue of building permits. No town rate is at present levied in any Municipality although the Municipal Councils have power under the law to do so. Most of the Municipal revenue is derived from fees paid on the slaughter of animals at the Municipal slaughter-houses, tolls or weighing fees on certain goods brought within the municipal limits for sale, and fees charged for the issue of licences to carry on professions, trades or businesses within the municipal areas. The question of what improvements can be made in the system of municipal taxation is receiving consideration. The powers and duties of Municipal Councils include conservancy generally, the care of public health, the control of building, the provision

of water, the widening of streets, the acquisition of land for public purposes, the provision of parks and poor-houses and the assistance of hospital and infant welfare centres.

In each of the six District towns resides the Commissioner of the District, who is the local representative of Government responsible for the general supervision of the work of Municipalities and villages, and for assisting and advising Village Commissions and Municipal Councils in the performance of their duties. Each of the six District towns lies on or near a town-site of considerable antiquity and is the traditional urban centre of the peasant agriculturists living in the villages of its District.

Each District is distinct in its interests and in its character, and the adaptation of the administration to the division into Districts follows the time-honoured acceptance by the people of the unity and individuality of each District. The cohesive factor is the District town; each District contains roughly all those villages which generally look to the District town as their urban centre.

Besides the Village Commissions, Boards and Councils mentioned above, each District has a District Council, constituted under Laws enacted in 1936 and 1937, with the Commissioner of the District as Chairman and, as members, the Sheri Judge, a person to represent the Orthodox-Christian community of the District nominated by the Metropolitan of the Diocese or his representative, and six persons appointed by the Governor. The Orthodox Church has not however nominated a member for any of the District Councils.

The District Councils are advisory bodies consulted by the Commissioners on various administrative questions, especially those affecting the rural population of their Districts. They meet at least once every two months; special arrangements are made for them to meet Heads of Departments (e.g., the Director of Agriculture and the Director of Medical Services) at least twice a year: they formulate proposals for village road works and other local improvements which are considered by Government for inclusion in the Colony's Estimates; they advise Government through the Commissioners on the effect of legislation. In addition the District Councils perform various duties under the Licensing and other Laws.

Since 1933 an Advisory Council has been established which is now composed of four Official Members and 10 Non-Official Members appointed by the Governor. The Advisory Council meets in Nicosia under the chairmanship of the Governor. It has no legislative powers but is consulted by Government on legislative and other measures, and so functions as a means whereby persons fitted by character and attainments for the

task may formally advise Government on the Colony's requirements. The Annual Estimates of the Colony are examined and discussed in Advisory Council before being submitted to the Secretary of State for approval.

Legislative authority, subject to the power of His Majesty to disallow local legislation or to legislate for the Colony by Order in Council, rests with the Governor. The function of the Executive Council, which consists of four official members with two non-official members appointed by the Governor, one Moslem and the other non-Moslem, is to advise the Governor on new legislation, and on the exercise of the powers granted to the Governor in Council under existing Laws to exempt imported goods from Customs duty, to approve the contraction of loans by Municipal Councils, to determine appeals from the refusal of Municipal Councils to grant building permits, etc.

III.—POPULATION.

Since 1881 a decennial census of the population has been taken. In 1881 the population was 186,173, and by 1931 was nearly double that number, the census return in that year being 347,959, representing a density of 97·1 to the square mile. The estimated population in 1938 was 374,654 an increase of 26,695 or 7·1 per cent.

Race in the Near East is inseparably linked to religion. The bulk of the inhabitants of the island are of the Orthodox-Greek Christian faith and belong to the Autocephalous Church of Cyprus; somewhat over one-fifth are Mohammedans. Some villages are either wholly Mohammedan or wholly Orthodox-Christian, but many are inhabited by members of both communities. There is also an Armenian community, which tends to increase steadily, and 2 distinct, though not numerous, Latin Colony. The English Colony is still very small.

The following are the more important vital statistics:—

	1937.	*Per 1,000 of population as estimated at 30th June, 1937.*	1938.	*Per 1,000 of population as estimated at 30th June, 1938.*
Births	10,954	29·5	11,704	31·2
Deaths	6,334	17·0	5,445	14·5
Marriages	3,012	8·1	3,121	8·3
Infantile Mortality (deaths under one year).	1,746	159·3*	1,533	130·9*

* Rate per 1,000 births.

The numbers of persons who entered and left Cyprus during the year were 12,469 and 13,027 respectively. As usual a number of Cypriots left the island to take up employment in

London. Cyprus does not afford scope for immigration to any appreciable extent, and the immigration of persons without assured means of support is not permitted.

As in previous years the summer resorts Troodos, Platres, Prodhromos, Pedhoulas, etc., attracted many visitors.

A new Summer Resorts Development Law was brought into force, replacing the former Public Health Boards with Summer Resort Development Boards having increased powers for the improvement of the resort.

IV.—HEALTH.

The climate is healthy, except for the endemic prevalence of malaria, from which, however, with proper precautions, complete immunity is enjoyed. Cyprus is free from plague, typhus, and other virulent diseases common in the Near East. Sanitation and health generally are satisfactory. The Medical Department exercises a general control with a staff including 50 medical practitioners, 74 nurses and attendants, 29 compounders, 31 sanitary inspectors, one Government midwife and nine clerks; it also undertakes the training of midwives, probationer nurses and sanitary inspectors. The amount spent by the Department in 1938 was £61,829.

Prevalent Diseases.

Statistics showing the mortality from prevalent diseases are not available.

Epidemic Meningococcal Meningitis, which broke out during the winter of 1936-7, re-appeared during the winter of 1937-8, but the incidence was lowered to 284 cases with 68 deaths giving a mortality rate of 23·9 per cent. In addition to the general measures used to combat the epidemic, in the way of isolation of patients and contacts and the improvement of general hygiene by propaganda, 35,241 inoculations against Meningococcal Meningitis were performed during 1937 and 1938. Dr. I. H. Maclean of St. Mary's Hospital, London, carried out extensive bacteriological research on the epidemic during the first part of the year.

Malaria is met with in all its forms throughout the island; the intensity of the general infection varies with the rainfall. The number of malaria cases reported in 1938 was 10,952 as compared with 18,122 in 1937 and 12,779 in 1936.

Venereal diseases are common, but syphilis is decreasing.

A campaign against trachoma has been in progress during the past few years. 2,262 new cases were treated in 1938. The results of treatment are good and propaganda, in the form of

lectures and cinema demonstrations, is beginning to bear fruit. During her visit in February, Her Royal Highness the Princess Royal generously inaugurated a fund, The Princess Royal Charitable Fund, to assist the anti-trachoma campaign.

In 1938, 193 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis were notified as compared with 257 in 1937. A District Medical Officer was seconded during the year for whole-time duty as Tuberculosis Officer. Work at the Philip Anti-Tuberculosis Dispensary continued throughout the year; 285 patients attended and were examined by Dr. T. Evangelides, the officer appointed by the Anti-Tuberculosis League; and 242 visits were made by the Medical Officer and Health Visitor to 132 homes. Relief to the value of over £184 was given to poor patients by the Care Committee attached to the Dispensary. The Demetriou Anti-Tuberculosis Dispensary at Larnaca, founded by Mr. D. N. Demetriou, O.B.E., was opened in January, 1938, and under the direction of the Tuberculosis Officer 55 patients received treatment during the year.

Sixty cases of dysentery were notified as compared with 84 in 1937, and 621 cases of typhoid fever as compared with 668 in 1937.

Provision for treatment, etc.

There are Government Hospitals at Nicosia and Limassol and Government-aided hospitals at Larnaca, Famagusta, Paphos and Kyrenia. The accommodation in these hospitals is 332 beds and 23 cots. The total number of patients admitted in 1938 was 5,769 as compared with 6,088 in 1937. The construction of a new General Hospital at Nicosia was proceeded with but not completed during the year.

The Government also maintains a leper farm and hospital, a mental hospital, and a sanatorium for the treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis. There were 113 lepers in the leper farm on the 31st December, 1938, as compared with 105 in December, 1937; the patients admitted to the leper-farm hospital, which has 12 beds, numbered 88 in 1938 as against 57 in 1937. The mental hospital contains accommodation for 230 patients. In 1938 53 patients were admitted as compared with 51 in 1937; at the end of the year 228 patients were under treatment as against 216 at the end of 1937. The sanatorium, which has 53 beds, admitted 86 patients as against 93 in 1937.

Two small private hospitals are maintained by mining companies, one at Amiandos and one at Pendayia. There are also seven small rural hospitals, with a total of 41 beds, maintained by voluntary contributions. They render medical relief to indigent persons and to persons requiring special nursing and medical assistance.

A laboratory is available at Nicosia for bacteriological, pathological and analytical work under a pathologist and a chemist. X-ray equipment is available at Nicosia, Limassol, Larnaca, Famagusta and Paphos, and electro-therapeutic treatment and radium therapy at Nicosia.

Venereal diseases clinics under the charge of specialist medical officers have been established at Nicosia, Famagusta, Larnaca, Limassol and Paphos. Eye clinics are attached to all general hospitals. Sixteen rural dispensaries, each under the charge of a medical officer, are maintained in different parts of the country. There are three travelling oculists, one dental officer and four honorary dentists.

Disease Prevention.

Malaria.—The sanitary staff deal with river-beds near villages and drains and streams, and with the making of new drains; they cover, fill or oil the wells, and in suitable cases stock tanks with fish. In some areas paris green dust is sprayed. A notable success was obtained this year in the reduction of malarial incidence in the Tilliria and Kyrenia areas where systematic field measures were carried out and a new method of spraying a paris green water mixture employed.

A scheme for the free distribution of quinine to villages showing a high malaria rate was put into operation. Some 398,000 tablets of quinine were distributed through the village mukhtars during the second half of the year.

The International Health Division of the Rockefeller Foundation continued their work in the Colony. Blood-spleen surveys were carried out and special studies were continued of methods of controlling the breeding of A. superpictus, including the testing of various larvicides, the building of dams and the use of tiles to drain streams and the construction of open jointed pipe lines for subsoil drainage.

Propaganda in the form of lectures, pamphlets and cinema films is employed.

Venereal Diseases.—There are prophylactic centres in the principal towns, the increase of attendance at which shows that the public are becoming increasingly alive to the value of prophylaxis. Propaganda is carried out by means of lectures and films.

Enteric.—Wherever the disease breaks out, anti-typhoid inoculation is offered, and a small temporary hospital established.

Smallpox.—No case of smallpox occurred.

The adulteration of foodstuffs is controlled by the Government Chemist.

Quarantine duties are undertaken by Government medical officers. The Quarantine Station at Larnaca, being inadequate for modern requirements, was demolished and a new station established. There is also a smaller station at Limassol.

Health Promotion.

Infant welfare centres have been established at Nicosia, Larnaca, Limassol, Famagusta, Kyrenia and Paphos and nurseries for somewhat older children at Limassol and Nicosia. Baby shows were held at Nicosia, Larnaca, Limassol, Famagusta and Paphos in October and November, 1938, and an Island Baby Show and Health Exhibition was held at Limassol. Rural medical officers inspect schools and supply drugs, particularly for eye diseases. There are school dental clinics in five districts where free treatment is given to poor children. Of recent years there has been a marked improvement in school sanitation.

Lectures are given in various parts of the island on matters connected with public health, with the main objectives of inculcating habits of personal hygiene and awakening consciousness of individual responsibility for the protection of the community.

V.—HOUSING.

(a) *In Villages.*—The houses in the villages are usually packed close together leaving room only for very narrow streets and no open spaces except outside the church or mosque. In the hills the houses are of stone and in the plains of mud-brick. The roofs are either of beaten clay and flat, or where they are available, of tiles and gabled, while the floors are of beaten earth or paving stones. Most houses consist of one long room with unglazed windows fitted with shutters. Each house usually opens into a courtyard. In some cases the whole family lives, eats and sleeps in the same room, and frequently oxen are tethered inside as well, partly owing to the lack of the means to build stables, and partly because the cattle in the working seasons are fed during the night and also because they give warmth during the cold weather.

The standard of housing in the villages is gradually being improved as repairs become necessary or new houses are required. Two-storied houses and houses with more than one room are now common, and sanitary conveniences are installed more frequently. A committee was appointed during the year to prepare model plans for village houses.

In the mining areas workmen are accommodated in small mud-brick, or brick houses, or barracks of brick or corrugated iron with many rooms, and with grouped sanitary conveniences.

Excepting the mining areas, houses in the villages are in almost all cases owned by the peasants who live in them.

(b) *In Towns.*—There has recently been considerable activity in house building in towns. The new houses are of an improved type, and stone is replacing mud-brick in all except the cheapest class of building. There is a tendency to build small and badly ventilated rooms for servants and as washing-rooms, but the main rooms of the new houses and of most of the older ones are usually commodious and well ventilated, having large doors and windows in order to admit as much sunlight and warmth as possible in winter. Water closets are being increasingly installed. There are some recently constructed blocks of flats in Nicosia.

By-laws made under the Municipal Corporation Laws, 1930 to 1938, make obligatory the provision of proper sanitary conveniences in all premises within the municipal limits and provide that they should conform to certain uniform requirements. Power is given to the sanitary authorities to enter and inspect any premises to ascertain whether the regulations have been complied with, and provision is also made in the by-laws to prevent the blocking of streets with overhanging kiosks and balconies. Most municipalities have made plans for the widening of the main streets and new buildings may be constructed only on the approved alignments.

The houses in the towns are often owned by their occupants, but renting is frequent both by wage-earners and other classes.

Since 1927, Building Committees have exercised control over building operations and road construction on State land and considerable improvements have resulted both in municipal and rural areas, in the lay-out of buildings and in their construction and sanitation. Zoning Committees were appointed in all the larger towns during 1938 to prepare plans for the separation of industrial and residential areas.

VI.—NATURAL RESOURCES.

Forest land occupies about 19 per cent. of the total area of the island, or 670 square miles, and the greater part of the remaining land is cultivated by peasants farming on their own account either as proprietors or as tenants of small plots. Only a few large farms (" chiftliks ") are found. Small areas at different points around the Southern Range are taken up with mining. Uncultivated areas are very few and small in extent, and comprise very poor land. In many places more intensive cultivation would be possible if the land were better irrigated.

There are no perennial rivers in Cyprus. In the winter, the rivers carry a succession of flash floods arising from heavy but short rainstorms on the mountains. During the summer, the

riverbeds are arid stretches of coarse pebbly alluvium. The silt-laden, winter flood water is extensively used for irrigating cereals, orchards, potatoes and beans. For summer irrigation, water from the springs and from wells must be used. Prospecting for and development of subsurface water is therefore of paramount importance and is actively continued. More economical methods of using river flood water and spring water are being devised. The general configuration of the island and other natural conditions make Cyprus unsuitable for large scale irrigation works. Considerable volumes of subsurface water have been discovered, largely by a Government-subsidized drilling service, more particularly in the younger rocks fringing the island and notably near Famagusta, Limassol and along Morphou Bay. Recently encouraging results have been obtained from prospectiing in both the western and eastern Mesaoria. In the latter area, large volumes of water have been found in ancient river gravels of Pliocene age. These are being traced by geophysical prospecting methods.

Water rights in Cyprus may be held either under freehold ownership, or under common rights in public rivers and watercourses used for irrigation provided *ab antiquo* rights are not disturbed nor excessive damage caused to persons already exercising irrigation rights. Under Law 26 of 1928, the ownership of all underground water hitherto undeveloped, and of all water running to waste has been vested in Government, and the utilization of such water is subject to the permission of the Commissioner of the District.

A description of land tenure is given in Chapter XVII.

All minerals, with unimportant exceptions, belong to the Crown. Land owners have the right to prospect for minerals on their own land and may dispose of this right. To prospect on Government land a permit is necessary, the fees for which are £10 per square mile per year. Minerals may only be mined under a mining lease or licence from the Governor, the terms of which vary according to the minerals to be mined. A sole fee of from £50 to £200 must be paid when the lease is signed and thereafter rent for the land covered by the lease and royalties on all the minerals mined.

Agriculture.

Agricultural production is on an individual basis and, excepting wine and yellow-leaf tobacco for the export of which to the United Kingdom exclusive licences are held by the British Cyprus Company and the Cyprus Cigarette Company respectively, the individual produces for sale in the open market. Of the co-operative societies in existence a few deal exclusively with marketing of members' products such as wine and fresh grapes.

The year 1938 was a somewhat poor agricultural year, due to unfavourable spring weather. The production of most crops, with the important exception of grapes, was below the average.

Wheat.—The area under wheat was slightly greater than that of the previous year, but owing to the weather conditions during the spring the production was only 1,951,528 *kilés* as against 2,139,687 *kilés* in 1937. Prices were higher than in 1937.

Barley.—The area under barley was increased, but production was less than in the previous year. 2,028,834 *kilés* of barley were produced as against 2,147,919 *kilés* in 1937. Exports to the United Kingdom amounted to 71,838 *kilés*.

Carobs.—Conditions were unfavourable and production was below the average, being 40,987 tons as against 63,011 tons in 1937. Total exports and value were respectively 61,075 tons and £293,051 compared with 46,705 tons and £238,831 in 1937.

Cotton.—The area under cotton was 25 per cent. less than that of the previous year and production decreased from 50,041 cwt. to 27,051 cwt.

Olives.—Despite unfavourable climatic conditions there was a fair yield of olives. The estimated production of olives and olive oil was 6,625,703 *okes* and 924,324 *okes* respectively, compared with 13,648,559 *okes* and 2,500,000 *okes* in 1937.

Flax and linseed.—The area and production of flax and linseed were both 50 per cent. less than in the previous year.

Tobacco.—There was a further decrease both in the area planted and the production of tobacco. During 1938, 9,237 *okes* of fumigated tobacco and 3,536 *okes* of yellow-leaf were produced as against 15,009 *okes* of fumigated and 11,730 *okes* of yellow-leaf in 1937.

Potatoes.—There was a considerable decrease both in the area planted and in the production of potatoes in 1938. Production was estimated at 450,195 cwt. compared with 608,634 cwt. in 1937. Prices were low. Exports amounted to 13,413 tons valued at £71,496.

Onions.—Although the area put down to onions was less than that in 1937, production was much higher, being 90,154 cwt. as against 70,988 cwt. in 1937. In 1938, 60,943 cwt. of onions valued at £14,031 were exported compared with 50,117 cwt. valued at £7,780 in 1937.

Onion sets.—The area planted was less than in 1937 but the production was three times as great.

Vetches and legumes.—The area under various leguminous crops was about the same as in 1937. Production also was about the same.

Cumin and aniseed.—The area planted and production of cumin decreased by half. Production was 4,719 cwt. as against 8,770 cwt. in 1937. Aniseed remains a minor crop.

Citrus.—There was a further extension of citrus plantations. The quantities of oranges and lemons exported in 1938 were a record, being 403,147 cases of oranges and 53,833 cases of lemons as against 399,858 cases of oranges and 49,050 cases of lemons in 1937, which was itself a record year. The values of the exports in 1938 were £84,408 and £11,269 for oranges and lemons respectively compared with £88,504 and £11,283 in 1937. The yield was above average, but the increase in the crop was due mainly to new plantations coming into bearing.

Vineyards.—The large demand for rooted cuttings, chiefly of better table grape varieties continued. The production of vine products was very good, but demand was not proportionate to the supply and prices after the vintage were the lowest for the last five years. The production of grapes was estimated at about 51,000,000 okes which is more than 50 per cent. higher than the previous year's production. Exports of fresh grapes were 22,851 cwt. valued at £7,672 as compared with 18,426 cwt. valued at £6,564 in 1937.

Raisin production increased by over 50 per cent. but prices were very low. The production in 1938 was 6,500 tons compared with 2,137 tons in 1937.

The export of wines to the United Kingdom in 1938 was 388,467 gallons as compared with 247,990 gallons in 1937. The total export of wines in 1938 was less than in 1937 the figures being 1,271,618 gallons valued at £75,131 compared with 1,596,790 gallons valued at £65,552 in 1937. Exports to Malta decreased from 373,768 gallons to 107,449 gallons; to Egypt from 832,665 gallons to 659,602 gallons. The export trade in brandy was maintained. 116,224 gallons of grape juice valued at £9,040 was consigned to the United Kingdom.

The production of apples, pears, plums, cherries and apricots was good but the export very small. There was a good yield of almonds and other nuts. Melon production was excellent, all melons being consumed locally. Fig and apricot drying was carried out on the same scale as in the previous year.

Agricultural Pests.

Locusts were relatively few in number and were about as numerous as in 1937. The usual campaign against hornets was carried out and about 23,400 nests were treated. Control measures against insect pests of fruit trees by spraying were continued by fruit growers. Special efforts were made to persuade citrus growers to spray or fumigate their trees against red scale and mussel scale, and a satisfactory response was obtained. A second firm undertook the fumigation of citrus trees and the firm which began operations in 1937 extended its work. The quarantine of the Limassol area owing to its infection with

mussel scale (*Lepidosaphes Beckii*), which does not occur elsewhere in the island, was continued and quarantine was also established over a small area near Nicosia where *Icerya purchasi* had been found.

A trial was made of a system of poison bait spraying against the Mediterranean Fruit Fly (*Ceratitis capitata*) in a small area where figs and citrus fruit are grown.

Plant Diseases.

No important outbreaks of disease occurred in 1938. Rusts on cereals were more severe than usual. *Polystigma ochraceum* on almonds showed a distinct increase in severity and extent over previous years. In order to cope with the increased demand for seed treating machines to disinfect seed grain from bunts, six new machines were constructed and were in use throughout the sowing season.

Experiments in the disinfection of seed potatoes were continued and very satisfactory results were obtained in the control of common scab. Several new varieties of potato were grown in trial plots but none showed any promise of ousting Up-to-Date. This is the chief variety grown in Cyprus but it is rapidly becoming displaced in Ireland whence Cyprus obtains almost all the seed potatoes imported.

Agricultural Experiments and Education.

Development work at the Central Experimental Farm continued with the aid of a grant from the Colonial Development Fund, and experiments with cereals, cotton, and other field crops were continued. Trials with vines were continued at the Viticultural Station at Saitta, with deciduous fruits at the Deciduous Fruit Station, Trikoukkiá, and with citrus fruits at the Citrus Experimental Grove, Famagusta.

The number of school gardens maintained under the scheme run by the Department of Agriculture in co-operation with the Department of Education was 329. Agricultural instruction was given in schools by schoolmasters and agricultural officers.

Animal Husbandry and Livestock.

The Government Stock Farm, of 250 acres, situated at Athalassa, four miles from Nicosia, is the centre of all animal husbandry and livestock breeding work.

The farm contains a herd of dairy cattle including Dairy Shorthorns and Kerries, Horses, Large Black pigs, Maltese and native goats, a flock of native fat-tailed sheep, and three imported breeds of poultry (Rhode Island Red, White Leghorn, and Light Sussex). During the year an Irish Draught stallion, three Dairy Shorthorn heifers and a Large Black boar were purchased for the Stock Farm with a grant made from the

Colonial Development Fund. Improvement in the average production of all classes of stock was maintained during the year and increased use was made of stud animals for the service of local breeding stock.

In addition to this central stock farm, the Government maintains in the more important stock-breeding centres stud-stables at which a thoroughbred stallion, bull (either native or dairy type), jack donkey, boar, and he-goat are kept for service. There are now seven such stables and in addition a dairy bull is maintained at Nicosia for the use of the town dairymen's herds.

The system of lending Government animals to private individuals and granting a premium for approved jack donkeys was continued. There are now 12 bulls, 16 boars, 9 goats, 2 stallions, 3 cows and 12 cast army mares on loan and 10 premium jack donkeys.

The 1938 livestock census of sheep and goats showed a further reduction of 15,851 and 39,321 respectively. The number of goats has been reduced by nearly 100,000 since 1936. Mules (including jennets) and cattle increased slightly in number but the total number of animals in the Colony is lower than at any time since 1930 and is now 586,377 (excluding lambs and kids).

The export trade in livestock declined appreciably from 4,830 to 4,251. This reduction may be partly attributed to the disturbed conditions in Palestine.

The use of unlicensed stallions is prohibited. Licences were given for 107 stallions in 1938, the majority of which were used exclusively for jennet breeding.

Veterinary Services.

The general condition of livestock remained satisfactory. With the exception of dermatitis of equines which was prevalent in the early months there was no serious outbreak of disease.

Anthrax, a disease which caused the death of animals to the value of £20,000 per annum before compulsory vaccination was adopted, occurred in sporadic cases only in 1938, the loss being estimated at less than £300. Over 575,000 animals were vaccinated free of charge during the year.

Additional sheep-dipping baths were constructed by village authorities assisted in some cases by grants from public funds. Drugs for sheep dips and for treatment of flocks for internal parasites were given free in all cases.

Following a survey and experimental control of the ox-warble fly in three groups of villages a scheme was inaugurated at the end of the year, which is expected to reduce considerably the losses caused by this pest and possibly to eradicate it completely. The work involved in the scheme comprises the inspection and

treatment by the veterinary staff of all cattle in the Colony at monthly intervals from December to April during a period of three years, commenced in December, 1938.

Meat inspection services continued to expand and there was a satisfactory increase in the number of slaughter-houses improved by local authorities.

The Dairies and Cowsheds Regulations, 1938, provided additional control of the hygienic production and distribution of milk and milk products. No cases of tuberculin or brucellosis (Bangs' Disease) were detected in dairy cattle during 1938.

In the Veterinary Laboratory 600,000 doses of anthrax vaccine were prepared for use in 1939 in addition to the 1938 requirements. Fowl Typhoid and Fowl Pox vaccines were also prepared, 843 specimens were received for diagnosis, and the survey of the animal parasites of the Colony was continued.

Forestry.

About 90 per cent. of the forests of Cyprus are State-owned. The total area of delimited State forests is 397,847 acres or 17·35 per cent. of the total area of the Colony. Of this total of approximately 622 square miles some 536 square miles are Main Forests and plantations; the remainder consists of poor scrub growth used as fuel reserves and grazing grounds, and makes up the category of Minor Forests.

The forests are of great importance for water catchment and for protection against soil erosion, and supply timber and fuel for local markets. In the poorly timbered countries of the Near East the Cyprus forests constitute a very valuable reserve of timber and fuel. They are also an important attraction for visitors in summer and contain a number of summer resorts frequented by residents in countries in the Near East.

The aim of forest management is to maintain a protective cover of forest growth over catchment areas and all fellings are therefore made on a system of selection. During the year an area of 53·6 square miles of forest was brought under a working plan bringing the total area of forests under working plans up to 359·1 square miles. The forest road system was considerably extended in the course of improving fire-protection and exploiting productive areas. Forest fires are steadily decreasing and the resultant damage in 1938 was less than in any former year for which records are available.

Re-afforestation of the bare or poorly stocked areas is slow, but the forests are steadily being restocked by natural and artificial seeding and, though to a far less extent, by planting. Planting is mostly confined to establishing hardwood plantations at the lower elevations, and seeding is generally employed for conifers in the hills.

The local forest industries showed encouraging progress during the year. The total output of local timber increased from 863,520 cu. ft. in 1937 to 903,793 cu. ft. in 1938, measured in total volume over bark, while imported timber increased from 999,172 cu. ft. in 1937 to 1,191,978 cu. ft. in 1938, measured in square volume. This considerable increase in the consumption is mostly due to increased demands for building and mines timbers. Over 11,084 tons of wood fuel from the forests were sold during the year and further large quantities were removed from the forests under permit or in exercise of free privileges. All exploitation was by private contractors under the supervision of the forest staff.

The forests are subjected to excessive grazing, chiefly by goats, which destroys regeneration, retards growth and maintains erosion. During the year 22,524 animals were permitted to graze in the forests either on payment or by free privilege, but in addition a large number of animals grazed in the forests unlawfully. An important measure taken during the year with the object of reducing grazing in the main forests was the conclusion of agreements with the Monasteries of Kykko, Machera and Troodhitissa, whereby these Monasteries relinquished substantial grazing privileges in return for monetary compensation.

Departmental revenue for 1938 amounted to £13,074 and expenditure to £28,117.

Sponge fishing.

The sponge fisheries in the territorial waters of Cyprus are supervised by the Comptroller of Customs and Inland Revenue, who is also the Government Inspector of Fisheries.

The sponges obtained locally are of good quality, but the Cypriot does not take kindly to the industry, and the fishing is mostly done by fishers from the Italian and Greek islands, more particularly from Symi and Calymnos. Each sponge-boat fishing with the harpoon or by naked diving pays a licence fee of 10s. and gives up to the Government, as duty in kind, 20 per cent. of the catch. Machine-boats pay a licence fee of £1 and 25 per cent. of the catch. All the sponges retained by the sponge fishers are exported.

No machine-boat licences were issued during 1938 owing to the restriction on fishing with machine diving apparatus. Four licences were issued to fish with the harpoon or by naked divers and 441 okes of sponges were taken. The Government share was 88 okes which were kept for local sale.

Mining.

The mining industry is now of great economic importance to the Colony. The total value of minerals produced and exported

in 1938 amounted to £1,495,000 compared with £1,128,000 in 1937. There was less activity in prospecting during the period, 45 new permits having been issued.

Pyrites (*Cupreous*).—This is by far the most important mineral produced in Cyprus and the whole output for the year came from the Skouriotissa and Mavrovouni mines of the Cyprus Mines Corporation, the Kalavasos Mine of the Hellenic Company of Chemical Products and Manures, Ltd., and the Lymni Mine of the Cyprus Sulphur & Copper Company, Ltd. The ore from Skouriotissa Mine is railed to the coast and exported in its crude state, while that from Mavrovouni is sent to an ore treatment plant situated at Xero where it is concentrated and exported in the form of cupreous concentrates. The ore from Kalavasos and Lymni Mines is sent to the coast and exported in its crude state.

During 1938 the total production of cupreous pyrites in Cyprus amounted to 762,482 tons of which 615,932 tons of crude pyrites and 146,000 tons of cupreous concentrates were exported, the total value amounting to £768,247.

Asbestos (*Chrysotile*) is produced by the Tunnel Asbestos Cement Company, Ltd., at their quarries at Amiandos on Troodos. The asbestos-bearing rock is quarried, treated in primary and fibre mills and graded into " standard," " shorts " and " fines " qualities. These products are transported by an aerial ropeway 19 miles in length to the coast and exported in the unmanufactured state. There is no local demand for asbestos.

In 1938, 5,578 tons of fibre was exported having a value of £88,290 compared with 11,709 tons valued at £126,321 for 1937. The bulk of the output consisted of short fibre which is used in the asbestos cement industry.

Gold.—Auriferous deposits, which are confined to the oxidized zone of mineralized areas, are worked at Skouriotissa, Mathiati and Agrokipia in the Nicosia District, and at Troulli area in the Larnaca District. During 1938, gold and silver to the value of £236,821 was produced and exported.

Chrome iron ore (*Chromite*) occurs in the Troodos area and deposits are worked by the Cyprus Chrome Company, Ltd. The ore is transported by aerial ropeway from the mine to a concentrating plant situated near Kakopetria. There is no local consumption of chromite. The total export during the year amounted to 7,442 tons valued at £9,605.

Gypsum is produced by quarrying at many localities in the island. It is exported in the crude state and also as plaster of paris after being calcined and ground locally. During 1938, 9,529 tons of calcined and 6,046 tons of crude gypsum were exported.

Terra Umbra is produced from shallow underground workings, mostly in the Larnaca District. Part of the terra umbra is exported in the raw state and part as burnt umber after being calcined and graded into the required shades. During 1938, 4,097 tons were exported having an estimated value of £11,808. Very little umber is consumed locally.

Other Industries.

A number of small village tanneries scattered over the island produce lower grade leathers for local consumption, and in addition there is one modern tannery which operates on a small scale.

The cigarette manufacturing industry continues to thrive. There are six factories, which use imported, mainly Greek, tobacco. Cyprus-grown tobacco is exported to London for manufacture into cigarettes.

Sumac is still in good demand; 14,751 cwt. with a value of £9,014 was exported as against 12,300 cwt. with a value of £7,310 in 1937.

The making by peasant women in their homes of embroideries and lace of a local design akin to Venetian point lace is an important industry. It is centred at Lefkara and the product is sold in all parts of the world by itinerant lace-sellers. The value of embroidery exported in 1938 was £18,056.

There is a small export trade in silk fabrics manufactured by villagers in their homes.

The island's requirements of soap are mostly supplied by local factories.

Small factories for the manufacture of boots, shoes and stockings for local consumption exist and are progressing.

Green sulphur olive oil is manufactured in one factory for local consumption in the soap industry and for export to the United Kingdom.

There is also a factory for the manufacture of artificial teeth for export, and others for buttons which are also exported.

Roofing tiles, bricks and cement tiles are manufactured for local use in one large and a number of small factories.

There are several wine factories including a small factory recently established for the production of wine of the champagne type.

A factory for the manufacture of vegetable gum from carob seeds has been established.

The production of silk cocoons in 1938 was about 118,180 okes, an increase of 12,940 okes over that of 1937 and the largest since 1933, but the higher prices realized in 1937 were unfortunately not maintained. 6,920 okes of cocoons were exported, as compared with 10,040 okes in 1937, the remainder

being, as usual, reeled on the local hand-reeling apparatus for use in the island.

A fair number of persons are engaged in building, furniture making, tailoring and dressmaking and the motor transport industry.

VII.—COMMERCE.

Cyprus imports chiefly manufactured goods and exports mainly agricultural produce and minerals.

Trade during the year under review showed a favourable balance, the total value of exports exceeding that of imports by £231,821 or 10·32 per cent.

Imports.

The total value of imports (excluding specie) during the year 1938 was £2,246,435, as against £2,219,429 in 1937, an increase of £27,006 or 1·22 per cent.

The following table shows the value of imports for each of the last three years under the main heads of classification:—

Class of Merchandise.	*1936.* £	*1937.* £	*1938.* £
Food, drink and tobacco ...	320,462	571,322	478,272
Raw materialsand articles mainly unmanufactured	108,534	205,497	226,707
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured	1,055,223	1,441,071	1,539,787
Animals, not for food	815	582	612
Bullion	682	957	1,057
Total	£1,485,716	£2,219,429	£2,246,435

Total values of imports, domestic exports and re-exports, during the year 1938 and each of the preceding four years:—

	1938. £	*1937.* £	*1936.* £	*1935.* £	*1934.* £
Total value of imports (excluding specie)	2,246,435	2,219,429	1,485,716	1,481,941	1,419,162
Total value of domestic exports (excluding specie)	2,390,925	2,096,326	1,523,487	1,126,577	1,011,112
Total value of re-exports (excluding specie)	87,331	83,722	71,328	62,429	68,315

Percentages of total imports provided by Empire and foreign countries for the year 1938 and the preceding four years:—

	1938.	*1937.*	*1936.*	*1935.*	*1934.*
United Kingdom and other parts of the British Empire ...	48·48	46·25	45·38	45·36	45·62
Foreign countries ...	51·52	53·75	54·62	54·64	54·38

Percentages of total imports provided by the principal supplying countries for the year 1938 and the preceding four years:—

	1938.	*1937.*	*1936.*	*1935.*	*1934.*
United Kingdom ...	31·70	29·80	33·09	35·67	34·94
Australia	6·24	7·23	5·72	3·45	5·81
British India	5·40	6·65	4·45	3·88	2·59
Roumania	7·96	9·41	8·05	7·55	7·08
Germany	6·30	6·92	7·91	6·83	5·71
Greece	4·06	3·73	4·59	5·31	4·96
United States of America	4·01	3·16	2·90	2·27	1·74
Belgium	3·32	3·18	3·50	3·23	2·33
Italy	2·78	2·99	0·96	4·05	6·60
France	2·40	1·52	1·50	1·77	1·87
Egypt	2·14	4·06	3·29	4·09	4·80
Empire of Japan ...	2·03	2·35	4·74	4·80	5·58

Imports from the British Empire increased by £62,712. The increase in the total value of imports from the United Kingdom was chiefly due to textiles. Imports from Australia and British India decreased by £19,128 and £26,327, respectively, as a result of reduced imports of wheaten flour.

Tobacco leaf was the only item causing the increase in imports from Greece; machinery, from the United States of America; iron bars, joists, etc., from Belgium; and silk goods (including artificial silk) from France.

Reduced imports of wheat, and leather soles, caused the decline in imports from Egypt; cotton yarns and fish from Japan; silk goods (inclusive of artificial silk) from Italy; petrol and petroleum from Roumania; and mining machinery from Germany.

Values, quantities and principal sources of supply of the principal imports for the year 1938 and the previous year:—

Commodity.	Unit of Quantity.	1938.		1937.		Principal sources of supply.
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
			£		£	
Wheat	Cwt.	99,752	34,648	151,661	77,787	Iraq, Egypt and Syria.
Flour, wheaten...	,,	338,227	163,073	320,633	203,195	Australia and British India.
Oils and fats, edible.	,,	34,761	44,604	37,398	60,503	United Kingdom, British East Indies, Denmark and Holland.
Timber	Cub. ft.	1,191,978	113,558	999,172	94,811	Roumania.
Iron and steel and manufactures thereof.		—	102,224	—	99,736	United Kingdom, Belgium, Germany and Egypt.
Machinery ...		—	221,133	—	234,214	United Kingdom, Germany and United States of America.
Cotton manufactures, including yarns and threads		—	235,254	—	192,400	United Kingdom, British India, Italy and Japan.
Woollen manufactures.		—	104,949	—	80,481	United Kingdom.
Silk (inclusive of artificial silk) goods.		—	55,051	—	48,380	United Kingdom, Italy, Japan and Germany.
Leather, dressed and sole.		—	49,616	—	57,581	Egypt, Syria, British India and Hungary.
Benzine	Gals.	1,489,345	40,154	1,895,011	57,965	Roumania.
Petroleum ...	,,	4,759,200	80,508	5,017,435	84,187	Roumania.
Motor cars and chassis.	No.	421	63,448	423	61,986	United Kingdom, and Canada.

Exports.

The total value of exports of merchandise was £2,478,256, as against £2,180,048, an increase of £298,208, or 13·68 per cent.

The following table shows the value of exports during the last three years under the main heads of classification:—

Class of Merchandise.	1936.	1937.	1938.
	£	£	£
Food, drink, and tobacco ...	604,500	698,864	719,129
Raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured ...	848,286	1,327,050	1,584,690
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured	122,630	128,398	149,444
Animals, not for food... ...	18,226	24,113	24,875
Bullion	1,173	1,623	118
Total	£1,594,815	£2,180,048	£2,478,256

Percentages of domestic exports sent to the Empire and foreign countries for the year 1938 and the preceding four years:—

	1938.	*1937.*	*1936.*	*1935.*	*1934.*
United Kingdom and and other parts of the British Empire ...	29·05	31·21	35·64	34·91	37·65
Foreign countries ...	70·95	68·79	64·36	65·09	62·35

Percentages of domestic exports to the principal countries of destination for the year 1938 and the preceding four years:—

	1938.	*1937.*	*1936.*	*1935.*	*1934.*
United Kingdom ...	24·56	24·61	28·05	25·31	28·94
Palestine	2·21	3·23	4·26	5·96	6·81
Germany	36·40	26·19	21·88	9·63	19·67
France	6·95	5·67	2·45	2·04	2·75
Egypt	6·40	6·60	8·61	11·16	9·55
Holland	6·13	7·06	6·33	6·42	7·16
United States of America	3·63	10·21	11·02	16·50	2·25
Belgium	3·60	3·14	1·14	2·61	0·68
Italy	1·40	1·72	2·38	4·33	9·34

The total value of exports to the United Kingdom rose by £71,944, the commodities principally responsible being carobs (ground) and asbestos.

Exports to Germany increased by £321,565 chiefly due to cupreous concentrates and cupreous pyrites. Increased shipments of cupreous pyrites raised the value of exports to France and of zinc ore and concentrates to Belgium.

Exports to the United States of America and Denmark decreased noticeably, owing to reduced exports of asbestos, cupreous concentrates, cupreous pyrites and wool.

Values, quantities and principal countries of destination of the principal domestic exports, for the year 1938 and the previous year, are shown in the following table:—

Commodity.	Unit of Quantity.	1938.		1937.		Principal countries of destination.
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
			£		£	
Animals, living...	—	—	54,122	—	56,899	Egypt and Palestine.
Carobs	Tons	60,464	293,051	46,705	238,831	United Kingdom.
Citrus fruit ...	No.	70,544,095	100,874	68,503,782	100,831	United Kingdom and Scandinavian countries.
Potatoes ...	Cwt.	268,277	71,496	351,587	82,276	Palestine, Egypt, Greece and British East Indies.
Wines	Gal.	1,272,615	75,131	1,596,790	65,552	Egypt, United Kingdom, Malta and Sudan.
Asbestos ...	Tons	5,578	88,291	11,709	126,321	United States of America, Denmark, United Kingdom and Sweden.
Cupreous concentrates.	,,	146,550	768,247	111,547	435,488	Germany and United States of America.
Cupreous pyrites	,,	515,303	488,593	388,835	363,073	Holland, Germany, France, Roumania, Italy, Belgium and United Kingdom.
Metallic residues and wastes.	,,	10	67,595	13	142,957	Germany.
Yellow ore ...	,,	1,151	9,605	3,894	34,771	Belgium and Germany.
Wool	Cwt.	5,843	17,645	20,878	115,266	France, United States of America and United Kingdom.

Values, quantities and principal countries of destination of the principal re-exports, for the year 1938 and the previous year:—

Commodity.	Unit of Quantity.	1938.		1937.		Principal countries of destination.
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
			£		£	
Iron drums ...	No.	32,884	50,670	30,979	45,539	Syria and Egypt.

Brief statistics of the imports and exports of coin, for the year 1938 and the preceding four years:—

Year.	Imports.			Exports.		
	Gold.	Silver.	Nickel.	Gold.	Silver.	Copper.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1938 ...	1,000	8,406	11,363	968	—	—
1937 ...	—	34	—	1,602	7	—
1936 ...	218	50	—	2,227	—	450
1935 ...	1,147	96	9,536	6,556	104	—
1934 ...	13	50	—	10,625	120	—

Invisible Exports and Imports.

" Invisible " exports, including visitors and tourists, expenditure from capital by mining and other companies, remittances from emigrants, incomes from abroad of persons living in Cyprus, commission and fees to insurance, shipping and other agents, profits on exports by merchants, are estimated to amount to £437,000.

" Invisible " imports in the form of money sent away for education of children and for investment abroad, and taken away by persons on holiday and by emigrants, insurance premiums, payments to pensioners living abroad, Imperial defence, and payments on account of public debt, are estimated to amount to £302,000.

The total (estimated), therefore, of imports and exports, visible and invisible (excluding specie) during 1938 amounted to:—

	£
Imports	2,548,435
Exports	2,915,256

Development.

It is satisfactory to note that the trade balance continues to be favourable, and that the demand for Cyprus products in the United Kingdom and the Empire generally is being maintained.

The possibility of development depends largely on standardization of qualities and kinds and proper packing of agricultural products intended for export. Legislation is in force providing for the inspection and grading of such products.

The Trade Development Officer is largely responsible for the work of finding new outlets for Cyprus produce.

The number of persons who entered Cyprus in 1938 was 12,469 compared with 11,546 in 1937, 10,170 in 1936 and 9,471 in 1935.

The number of tourists landing for the day was approximately 2,000. The estimated profit accruing to the island from tourists and visitors was £182,000.

VIII.—LABOUR.

About 8,000 persons were regularly employed during the year in the mines and about 6,000 in various small industries. The bulk of the population is engaged in agriculture either as independent peasant farmers or to a less extent as labourers on other peasants' land. Labour is plentiful and employment in industry, chiftliks or citrus plantations is regarded as a means whereby a family can supplement its earnings from its own property. The Cypriot is used to working long hours, but his rate of output under such conditions is slow. The mines are using increasingly contract or piece work systems since it has been found that a greater output in shorter hours results.

Labour offers itself spontaneously and no contractual obligations are entered into with employers. Under the Mines Regulation Amendment Law of 1925, employers are liable to pay compensation in the event of death or injury to workers in the mines. A Workmen's Compensation Bill to provide for the payment of compensation to employees in certain other occupations was published in 1938 but has not yet become law. The following legislation concerns conditions of labour:—

The Mines Regulation (Amendment) Laws, 1882 to 1928.
The Hours of Employment Law, 1927.
The Shop Hours Law, 1927.
The Employment of Women (during the Night) Law, 1932.
The Employment of Children and Young Persons Law, 1932.
The Employment of Women (in Mines) Law, 1936.
The Trades and Industries (Regulation) Law, 1937.
The Summer Afternoon Recess Law, 1938.

The last mentioned law provides for a compulsory afternoon recess of two hours in all places of business during the months of July to September inclusive.

Trade Unions are registered under the Trade Unions Law, 1932. There were eight new trade unions in 1938, i.e. the Nicosia Press Workers, the Nicosia Employees of Establishments for Public Entertainments and Service, the Nicosia Masons and Labour Employees of Masons, the Nicosia Bakers' Employees, the Limassol Coopers, the Famagusta Carpenters and their Apprentices, the Nicosia Carpenters' Employees and the Famagusta Blacksmiths' Employees Trade Unions. Altogether 19 trade unions are registered.

There were 18 strikes in 1938 all on a small scale and involving only small numbers of workmen. The duration of the longest was 38 days, and four were settled in a few hours.

The hours of work in the Public Works Department were reduced during the year from an average of 60 hours per week to an average of 57 hours. The average hours of work in the Railway Department are 53 and in the mines 52. The Trade Union of Masons in Famagusta arranged with contractors that the hours of work should be nine and a-half hours a day in summer, nine hours a day in spring and autumn and eight hours a day in winter.

Conditions of labour are kept under continuous review through the Trades and Industries Regulation Law, which requires that trades and industries in the principal town areas should be registered with the Commissioner of the District. Registration is dependent upon certificates by the Director of Public Works and the Director of Medical Services regarding the safety and health conditions in the premises, and the Commissioner may also impose special conditions on registration. Full powers of inspection are enjoyed by the Commissioners under the law.

Most trades and industries in the Colony are operated on a very small scale, with very small capital and with a small number of employees frequently consisting in part of members of the owner's own family. District Commissioners are therefore considered the most suitable officers to supervise labour conditions. A Labour Adviser was, however, appointed in 1938 to advise Government on labour questions generally and Commissioners in their duties as Registrars under the Trades and Industries (Regulation) Law. Labour in mines comes within the purview of the Inspector of Mines, but the Commissioners in those districts in which there are mines also take a close interest in the conditions under which miners are employed.

There is no public system of accident, sickness or old age insurance.

IX.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

The following table illustrates the position with regard to wages as compared with 1937:—

Occupation.	*Average Rates of Wages.* 1937. *Per diem.*	1938. *Per diem.*
Railway—		
Skilled	29 p. (=11·6 loaves)	29 p. (=14·5 loaves)
Unskilled	16 p. (= 6·4 „)	17 p. (= 8·5 „)
Public Works—		
Skilled	24 p. (= 9·6 „)	23 p. (=11·5 „)
Unskilled	13½p. (= 5·4 „)	14 p. (= 7 „)
Women and Children ...	8 p. (= 3·2 „)	8 p. (= 4 „)
Mines—		
Men, underground ...	32 p. (=12·8 „)	32 p. (=16 „)
Men, surface	25 p. (=10 „)	24 p. (=12 „)
Women, surface ...	9 p. (= 3·6 „)	9 p. (= 4·5 „)

Average prices of the stable articles of food of a family of the unskilled labouring class were as follows:—

	Average price per oke.	
	1937.	*1938.*
	s. p.	*s. p.*
Bread	0 2½	0 2
Native-made cheese	2 1½	1 5
Olives	0 4	0 3
Olive oil	1 4½	1 2
Beans and lentils	0 3½	0 3½
Potatoes	0 1½	0 1½
Wild vegetables found in the fields	Free	Free
Meat (once a week)	1 6	1 4
Dried fish (herrings, sardines) each	0 0½	0 0½
Bulgur and rice	0 3½	0 3½
Salt	0 2½	0 2½
Fruit	0 1	0 1
Onions	0 1½	0 1
Other vegetables (average)	0 1	0 1

No cost of living data have been obtained in Cyprus. The following rough estimates of the household economy of a man and wife with three children of the class of unskilled casual labourers in Nicosia town and district may be taken as a general guide:—

Town.	*Village.*
Cash earnings during the working days of the year.	Cash earnings during the working days of the year.
£49 10s. 0d.	£40 17s. 7d.
Cost of living:	Cost of living:
£46 6s. 0d.	£34 10s. 0d.

The estimate of earnings makes no allowance for the cash earnings of the labourer's children which are an important supplement to the family income, and the estimate of the cost of living represents the approximate amount expended in cash on food, rent, clothes, and boots, with no allowance for the fact that many labourers themselves own and to some extent subsist on the products of small plots of land.

Although the prices of staple articles of food were lower in 1938 than in 1937, it is estimated that more was spent on food by labourers in 1938 as a result of a gradually improving standard of living.

The following information relates to the cost of living for officials.

Cost of living for a single man.--Board and lodging can be obtained in an hotel for £9 to £12 per month. This is an inclusive charge and usually includes everything save personal washing, for which the local charge is about 2s. per dozen articles, large or small. To give some idea of the drink bills,

which is entirely a matter of personal habit, the following bazaar prices are inserted:—

	Per bottle. s. d.
Whisky	7 0
Gin	5 0
Local wine	3d. to 2 6
	Per dozen bottles. s. d.
Good local mineral water	0 8

Cost of living in a house to a married couple:—

	Per month.
Food	£10 to £13
Two servants	£5 to £8
Rent	£3 to £7
Fuel and light	£2 to £4
Washing	£1 5s.
	£21 to £33

To this figure, which represents comfortable but plain living, must be added for children (without an English nurse) £5 for the first and £3 for each additional child. In addition, it is estimated that a married officer will normally spend a further £20 per month on club, games, charity, subscriptions, amusements, furniture, clothes, provision for holiday, drinks, etc.

Housing acommodation has lately become less scarce; rents for unfurnished houses vary from £36 to £84 per annum, usually payable monthly. There is a limited number of Government houses, some of which are earmarked for definite officials, and some are normally available generally; the Government charges 6 per cent. of the official salaries of the occupants. In Nicosia the houses not earmarked are seldom available for newly arrived officers. Steps have been taken to furnish Commissioners' houses and some others, at Government expense.

Good furniture is made locally, and the cost of equipping a small house, excluding silver, china, and other than cheap rugs, is about £100.

It is usual in English households to employ a cook and a house-servant; these can be of either sex and should be regarded as a minimum. Wages are paid as under:—

Men, £3 10s. to £5 per month, inclusive.
Boys, £2 10s. to £3 10s. per month, inclusive.
Women, £2 to £4 per month, inclusive.

The maximum is paid to those able to speak English.

The best hotels are of moderate comfort and clean and provide good plain fare. Terms vary from 8s. to 10s. a day. For prolonged periods the rates vary from £9 to £12 a month for

board and lodging. The minimum price at which a married couple can live in an hotel is £18 per month for board and lodging. Adding to this a minimum of £1 for tipping, which is approximately 5 per cent. and 10s. for washing, the bare minimum is £19 10s. per month or £234 per annum. This represents living in one small room which must serve, in addition to a bedroom, as a writing room, a room for receiving guests, and a dressing room.

Travelling is chiefly performed in motor cars, which can usually be hired at a cost of 3p. (4d.) a mile. Government makes allowances to officials while travelling on duty varying from 2p. to 3p. per mile if using their own cars, and also pays the actual cost of a hired car. Subsistence allowance, varying from 2s. to 8s. a day (for Judges of the Supreme Court 12s. a day), is also granted to officials travelling on duty while away from their head station.

Free medical (excluding dental) treatment is available for officials, but not for their families.

Clothing, amusements, and sport are obtainable at moderate prices.

There is no income tax.

X.—EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

Primary Education.

Education is voluntary, but legislative provision for the exercise of compulsory powers has existed since 1931.

Since 1933 elementary education has been directly controlled by the Government. Each religious community has an entirely separate system of schools. Orthodox-Christian and Maronite schools are taught in Greek, Moslem schools in Turkish. The establishment of private elementary schools requires Government authority.

Salaries of teachers in elementary schools and gratuities on retirement are paid direct from the revenues of the Colony. Mistresses are obliged to retire on marriage. The total cost of teachers' salaries in the school year 1937-8 was £100,231; gratuities amounted to £2,822.

School buildings, equipment, books, etc., are provided by town or village authorities. The amounts approved for this purpose are raised among Orthodox-Christians by special assessments made according to the means of individual inhabitants, and among Moslems and Maronites by the addition of the appropriate percentage to the Immovable Property Tax. The total amount so raised in the school year 1937-8 was £29,614.

The provision of buildings, etc., is facilitated by the existence of Education Funds, representing the accumulated balances of certain special taxes formerly earmarked for education purposes. These are administered by the Education Department, which, with the advice of the Boards of Education, makes loans at low interest and grants for building purposes. The total amount so lent in 1937-8 was £5,112, while grants were made amounting in all to £2,237. School buildings are being rapidly improved by this system.

The number of Government elementary schools in operation in the school year 1937-8 was:—

	Boys.	*Girls.*	*Mixed.*	*Total.*
Orthodox-Christian ...	37	36	418	491
Moslem	28	27	157	212
Maronite	1	1	3	5
Total	66	64	578	708

(The total for 1936-7 was 716.) The process of amalgamating boys' and girls' schools was continued.

The number of pupils enrolled in these schools at the beginning of the same school year was:—

	Boys.	*Girls.*	*Total.*
Orthodox-Christian	21,347	16,144	37,491
Moslem	4,431	3,046	7,477
Maronite	113	102	215
Total	25,891	19,292	45,183

(The total for the previous year was 45,161.) Children are entitled to free education from the age of six up to the end of the teaching year preceding their fourteenth birthday.

The number of teachers employed in Government elementary schools during the school year was:—

	Masters.	*Mistresses.*	*Total.*
Orthodox-Christian	622	335	957
Moslem	213	45	258
Maronite	4	3	7
Total	839	383	1,222

(The total number employed in 1936-7 was 1,202.)

English is included in the curriculum of all the larger schools. A knowledge of English is a condition of the promotion of elementary schoolmasters.

There are two small private schools for English children in Nicosia.

The total cost of elementary education to the Colony during 1937-8 was £145,532, i.e., 8s. per head of population or £3 2s. 5d. per pupil. Of this sum £110,815 or 6s. 1d. per head of population came from Colonial Revenue.

Secondary Education.

The Secondary Education Law, 1935, brought into force in March, 1936, provides for the registration and inspection of all secondary schools and for the licensing of all teachers in such schools, and gives power to Government to refuse or cancel registration or licence in certain cases. All secondary schools are eligible for grants-in-aid on conforming to the conditions imposed by regulations made under the Law, which include Government's approval of the curriculum.

The Moslem Boys' Lycée and Victoria Girls' School, both in Nicosia, are under the management of a governing body appointed by the Governor. The curriculum of the Lycée follows the lines of similar schools in Turkey, with an alternative modern side in the upper classes. The Headmaster and two assistant masters, of whom one is in charge of the boarding house, are English. At the Victoria School the Headmistress, an assistant mistress for physical training, and part-time teachers of teaching methods and of arts and crafts are English. The school is being developed with special attention to domestic science and physical training; an extra class was added in 1937 for the training of elementary schoolmistresses.

Orthodox-Christian schools under public management include a gymnasium (classical secondary school) in each of the six towns except Larnaca, a commercial lyceum in that town, and girls' high schools in Nicosia, Famagusta, and Limassol. These are all managed by town committees appointed under the Elementary Education Laws. The curriculum of Limassol and Famagusta Gymnasiums and the Larnaca Lyceum is being reorganized on approved lines. The Famagusta Gymnasium and the Larnaca Lyceum employed an English master.

The villages of Evrykhou, Lapithos, Morphou and Rizokarpaso have high schools corresponding to the lower classes of a gymnasium, and the village of Pedhoulas a practical or commercial school employing an English master; all these are run by local committees. The hill village of Lemithou has a well-endowed commercial school managed by trustees appointed by the Governor, with an English headmaster and one English assistant master; this school is taught in English.

The Latin (Roman Catholic) community has schools for boys and girls at Nicosia and Larnaca, and for girls at Limassol, all under religious management. The Armenians have mixed schools at Nicosia, Famagusta, Larnaca and Limassol. All these cater for pupils of both primary and secondary school age. The Melkonian Educational Institute, Nicosia, is a large Armenian secondary school, founded as an orphanage for children of refugees, both boys and girls.

The English School, Nicosia, is a secondary school for Cypriot boys of all denominations. After 35 years in private hands it came under Government control in 1936 and has been reorganized and enlarged. The headmaster and six assistant masters are English. New buildings are being erected on a commanding site above the town. The school provides a modern education in English up to London Matriculation standard. The American Academies (for boys and girls at Larnaca, for girls at Nicosia), conducted by the Reformed Presbyterian Mission, admit pupils of all denominations who are taught in English. There are also private schools of a commercial type and of varying degrees of importance at Nicosia, Famagusta and Limassol, two private girls' schools at Limassol, and several small private teaching establishments in villages. The Cyprus College, Nicosia, provides instruction in English and commercial subjects and includes evening classes.

Night schools are run by Masonic Lodges in Nicosia and Limassol.

Secondary schools received a total of £7,347 from Colonial revenue in 1937-8 as grants-in-aid.

University Education.

There is no University or University College in Cyprus. Students go from the gymnasiums or the Moslem Lycée to the Universities of Greece or Turkey, especially to study law or medicine; an increasing number are, however, now going to the Inns of Court and to English Universities, polytechnics, engineering Colleges, hospitals, etc.

Through the generosity of the British Council a growing number of teachers and inspectors have been sent to England for University courses. One Sub-Inspector of the Education Department and one secondary schoolmaster from Famagusta Gymnasium resumed duty in 1938 after such courses. Another Sub-Inspector, three secondary schoolmasters, one secondary schoolmistress, three elementary schoolmasters and two prospective teachers, one of domestic science and one of physical training, went to England in September, 1938, for similar practical and theoretical training. Two more elementary schoolmistresses who were sent upon similar courses in 1937 continued their studies in 1938.

Various examinations of the University of London are held by the Education Department.

Training of Teachers.

The Government Normal School for the training of elementary schoolmasters (Orthodox-Christian and Moslem) is situated on the grounds of the Agricultural Department's central experimental farm at Morphou, and provides a practical and

theoretical training in agriculture, suitable to rural conditions in Cyprus, as part of a two years' course in education. The staff consists of an English Principal, a Cypriot agricultural assistant, and two Cypriot assistant masters who had previously been sent to England for a course of two years' study at the University College of the South-West, Exeter. All instruction is given in English.

It is intended on the return from England of the two elementary schoolmistresses mentioned in the preceding section to appoint them to the staff of a similar training college for schoolmistresses, which will combine a training in health, infant welfare, domestic science, etc., with the course in education.

Three holiday courses of instruction in physical training and general educational subjects were given to selected elementary school-teachers during 1938.

Technical Education.

The only institution at which technical instruction is systematically given is the Melkonian Institute, Nicosia, which has established a trade school for its pupils with wood and metal workshops and practical instruction in shoe-making and tailoring.

Carpentry and bee-keeping are taught in a few elementary schools, and wherever the country is suitable there are school gardens in which the children receive elementary agricultural instruction. Needlework is widely taught in girls' schools, and sericulture is encouraged by the free issue of silk-worm seed and by demonstrations of efficient and hygienic methods arranged by the Agricultural Department.

Apprentices are taken by the Public Works Department as well as in some of the mines and in the most important trades.

Government Examinations.

The Government examinations in English, Turkish and Greek were held as usual during the year. Of the 1,409 candidates who presented themselves for the examinations in English, 616 were successful and were awarded certificates.

Welfare, etc.

In Nicosia there are three orphanages, two Greek managed by a committee of which the Archbishop of Cyprus is Chairman, and the other Armenian managed by a special committee of the General Union of Armenian Benevolence in Paris. There are Infant Welfare Centres in all the larger towns. There are Day Nurseries for children of working mothers in Nicosia and Limassol. Societies for providing meals for poor schoolchildren exist in all the larger towns. Summer holiday camps for weakly children are arranged by societies in Nicosia, Famagusta and Larnaca.

The following benevolent societies are noteworthy: the Moslem Benevolent Society Nicosia, the "Workroom for Moslem Women" at Lapithos, and the Mana Society Nicosia which provides clothes for poor school-children and runs the Nicosia Day Nursery. There are societies similar to the Mana Society in the chief towns of each district.

In 1927, in consequence of the report of a delegation from the British Social Hygiene Council which visited Cyprus in the previous year, a venereal disease specialist and a pathologist were appointed in the Medical Department, and the Cyprus Social Hygiene Council was formed. The Council, with the Governor as president and the Director of Medical Services as chairman, includes the Director of Education, the Attorney-General, the Moslem Delegate of Evcaf, the Commissioner of Police, the Mayors of the leading towns, and representatives of all classes of the community. Its duty is to make recommendations to the Government for action for social welfare and hygiene, legislative, financial and administrative. (In 1937 the Honorary Secretary attended the English Imperial Social Hygiene Congress in London as the Cyprus Delegate.) As a result of the Council's work a law for the protection of female domestic servants was passed in 1928, requiring employers to register each servant girl under the age of 18, and to report to the Commissioner and the Police when a girl leaves their employment. A new Female Domestic Servants Law was under preparation by Government during 1938.

In 1936 a Welfare Committee for the Leper Farm was established with the object of interesting the public in the inmates and arranging concerts and cinema shows at the Leper Farm. The British Empire Leprosy Relief Association sent a delegate to Cyprus during 1938.

In 1935 the Cyprus Anti-Tuberculosis League, which is affiliated to the National Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis, London, was inaugurated. The Governor is Patron, the Colonial Secretary Vice-Patron, and the Director of Medical Services, President. The League is established for the study of tuberculosis in all its forms and relations, and the dissemination of knowledge concerning the causes, treatment and prevention of tuberculosis. The League has established the Philip Tuberculosis Dispensary in Nicosia and an extension ward at the Athalassa Sanatorium, and has inaugurated classes for the training of Health Visitors. It also publishes 5,000 copies of a monthly pamphlet, "Cyprus Public Health," and distributes educational posters and other literature.

St. John's Ambulance Association Courses in First Aid and Home Nursing have been arranged for women, with a view to the establishment of a permanent nursing unit for any national emergency. Thirty First Aid Certificates have been awarded to women, and four Home Nursing Certificates.

The school for blind children, which is supported by contributions from the Government, the Municipalities, and the general public, was moved to new premises in 1936, and there are now 16 boys in residence. The superintendent is an English woman who is a trained teacher of the blind, and the children are all taught a trade and receive instruction in reading and writing in Greek and English braille, in arithmetic, rush-mat making, chair caning, basket work, knitting and violin playing. A workshop for the older boys is now established in Nicosia.

Games are spreading in the elementary and secondary schools, but progress is hampered by lack of grounds. Association football is especially popular in the island, and matches are played between the various towns. Hockey is played occasionally in the towns. Both the Orthodox-Christian and Moslem communities hold annual sports.

There is a public library in Nicosia. Libraries are gradually being built up in the elementary and secondary schools. Grants for the improvement of school libraries have been made by the British Council. Schools of music exist in various towns and pupils are prepared for the examinations for the diplomas of Associate and Licentiate of the Trinity College of Music; an examiner from this college comes yearly to Cyprus to examine the candidates. In 1935 for the first time a special scholarship at Trinity College, London, was awarded to an Armenian Cypriot student, and in 1936 another Armenian Cypriot student gained a scholarship. Both these scholarships were extended in 1938, and the student who was granted the scholarship in 1935 has been awarded a Fellowship of Trinity College of Music. Music and singing are also taught to a limited extent in the schools. The " Philharmonic Society," organized during 1933, now has a membership of 200 and gives public concerts each winter. Drama is limited to occasional performances by schools and societies such as the Nicosia Amateur Dramatic Society, and by touring companies from Greece in the summer.

XI.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

Shipping.

Seven hundred and thirty-one steamships and 562 sailing vessels engaged in foreign trade called at Cyprus ports in 1938, an increase of 57 steamships and a decrease of 46 sailing vessels, as compared with 1937. The total tonnage of vessels of all classes entering Cyprus was 77,301 tons more than that of the previous year.

There were 69 more steamships and 60 less sailing vessels engaged in coastal trade, representing an increase of 124,704 tons.

The regular weekly subsidized mail service between Cyprus and Egypt was continued throughout 1938 by the Khedivial Mail Steamship and Graving Dock Company, Limited.

The " Adriatica " Societa Anonima di Navigazione continued a weekly express service, begun at the end of 1930, from Trieste and Brindisi to Larnaca, Jaffa, Tel-Aviv, Haifa and Beirut. By this route the journey to London is made in five and a half days. The same Company maintained three fortnightly services of passenger steamers, which visited Famagusta, Larnaca and Limassol, on itineraries including Egypt, Palestine, Syria, Turkey, Cyprus, Rhodes, Greece, Crete and the Adriatic ports. Vessels of the Messageries Maritimes called at Larnaca monthly up to May.

Cargo steamers of the Moss Line, Prince Line, Ellerman and Papayanni Lines, and Westcott and Laurence Line called at fortnightly intervals on itineraries including ports in the United Kingdom, Belgium, Gibraltar, Egypt, Malta, Palestine and Syria. Also steamers of the General Steam Navigation Company, the Deutsche Levante Linie G.m.B.H., the Palestine Maritime Lloyd Co., the Svenska Orient Linien, the Norwegian Mediterranean Line and some other steamship companies call at varying intervals at Cyprus ports. Most of these steamers have accommodation for a few passengers.

The Hellenic Coast Lines, Limited, mainained two fortnightly services between Greece, Cyprus, Palestine, Egypt and Syria.

Foreign Mails.

The time taken in transit by mails from the United Kingdom is from five days to a week.

The total number of bags and packets of foreign mails was 7,854 received and 3,474 despatched, a decrease of 18 in the number received and 204 in the number despatched as compared with the preceding year. The bulk of overseas mail was received and despatched by the subsidized Khedivial mail steamers operating weekly sailings between Egypt and Cyprus and by the Express Line of the " Adriatica " Steamship Company operating weekly sailings between Italy, Cyprus and Palestine. The latter service has been maintained throughout the year, the company receiving the actual Transit Charges due for the carriage of mails in accordance with the Postal Union Convention. The Contract with the Khedivial Mail Steamship Company which had been extended to the 30th of April, 1938, was further extended for a period of two years from the 1st of May, 1938, with certain new conditions, providing, *inter alia*, for six special calls by larger vessels during the summer season.

There were 3,907 bags and packets of letter mails received and 1,902 bags and packets despatched by the Khedivial Mail Steamship Company; and 3,577 bags were received and 1,333 bags were despatched by the " Adriatica " Steamship Company.

Mails to and from Europe, Palestine, Syria, Turkey and Greece were carried throughout the year by vessels of the " Adriatica " Steamship Company and the Hellenic Coast Line and for five months only by vessels of the Messageries Maritimes, which discontinued calling at Cyprus ports after May, 1938. The number of bags and packets of letter mails received and despatched by the above vessels numbered 370 and 239, respectively, a decrease of 54 and 34, respectively, as compared with figures for 1937.

Parcels destined for countries abroad show an increase of 249 on the figures for 1937. The estimated value of merchandise exported by parcel post was £46,455, an increase of £3,071 as compared with 1937. The principal items in the list are artificial teeth valued at £22,126 and embroidery and lace valued at £15,888. Parcels received from abroad show an increase of 2,519 on the figures for 1937. The value of parcels imported was upwards of £77,526, an increase of £10,170 compared with the figures for 1937. The number and value of cash-on-delivery parcels, inward and outward, show a slight increase during the year under review. The Customs Import Duties collected by the Department on inward foreign parcels and letter packets amounted to £12,901 as compared with £11,188 in 1937.

Air mail correspondence originating in Cyprus was sent by ordinary mail to Egypt and Palestine for onward transmission by the England—India—Australia and England—South Africa Air Mail services. During the year under review 29,135 articles, including 3,652 registered items were despatched to Egypt and 9,761 articles including 774 registered items were despatched to Palestine. The total weight of all correspondence despatched was 423 kilogrammes and the amount paid in 1938 was £600. Compared with the figures for the previous year there was an increase of 12,651 items in number and 137 kilogrammes in weight in the articles despatched.

In June, 1938, a temporary weekly air service between Egypt, Iraq, Palestine and Cyprus was, as in previous years, established by Messrs. Misr Airwork, S.A.E. The service started with first flight to Cyprus on the 16th June, 1938, and was discontinued with the last flight from Cyprus on the 30th September, 1938. During the period the service was in operation 4,021 articles, weighing 62 kilogrammes, were received from Egypt; 1,251 articles, weighing 14 kilogrammes, were received from Palestine; and 302 articles, weighing 3 kilogrammes, from Iraq. 4,818 articles, weighing 51 kilogrammes (including 3,742 items for

onward transmission by air); 1,567 articles, weighing 15 kilogrammes (including 201 items for onward transmission by air); and 191 articles, weighing 2 kilogrammes, were sent to Egypt, Palestine and Iraq, respectively. The total weight of all correspondence despatched by this service from Cyprus was 68 kilogrammes at a cost of £18.

Internal Posts.

Fifteen post offices, including the three summer offices of Troodos, Platres and Pedhoulas, were in operation during the year. There were in addition 592 postal agencies, at 26 of which postal order business was transacted in addition to the sale of stamps and posting and delivery of ordinary and registered correspondence and local parcels.

Motor mail services are run daily between the various towns of the island (the service between Nicosia and Larnaca and Nicosia and Limassol is twice daily) throughout the year and to the three summer offices for about four months; and there are branch post services to the villages either by motor or by animal. The estimated number of miles travelled in the conveyance of mails during 1938 is 765,000, as compared with 710,000 in the previous year. Of these, 580,000 miles were covered by motor transport and 185,000 miles by other means of transport.

The series of postage and revenue stamps consisted, up to the 11th of May, 1938, of 14 denominations, ranging from ½ piastre to £5, of which the first 11 denominations were of a pictorial design (five of which bore the head of His late Majesty King George V in a medallion incorporated in the design), and the last three, viz.: 90 piastres, £1 and £5, were of the late King's Head issue. On and after the 12th of May, 1938, a revised issue was placed on sale consisting of 13 denominations only, ranging from ½ piastre to £1 (the £5 stamp having been abolished) of which the first 11 denominations, with the exception of the 4½ and 9 piastres, are of the same pictorial design, all denominations, however, having the head of His Majesty King George VI, in a medallion, incorporated in the design, excepting the 90 piastres and £1 stamps which bear the King's portrait.

Stamps and stamped stationery sold during the year amounted to £90,723, a decrease of £656 over 1937. Of this amount it is estimated that £33,000 were derived from the sale of stamps for postal purposes. Stamps to the value of £7,560 were sold to stamp dealers and philatelists.

The total number of articles dealt with by the Post Office was 4,798,695, an increase of 470,502 on the figures for 1937.

The number of British Postal Orders sold during the year was 42,796 to the value of £27,181, an increase of 2,776 in number and £1,990 in value. The number cashed was 64,635

to the value of £49,673, an increase of 1,334 in number and £916 in value.

The number of Money Orders issued was 5,218 to the value of £18,596; and the number paid was 8,215 to the value of £33,529.

Telegraphs, Telephones and Wireless.

Cable and Wireless, Limited, maintain a telegraph cable between Larnaca and Alexandria and Larnaca and Haifa, and land telegraphs between the six principal towns of the island. During the summer season Platres, Troodos, Prodhromos and Pedhoulas are connected with the system. The only Government telegraph is a line along the railway.

The number of licences to instal or maintain wireless telegraphy receiving apparatus issued under the provisions of the Wireless Telegraphy Regulations, 1934, was 2,485, an increase of 878 as compared with the preceding year. In addition, 75 dealers' licences were issued, an increase of 11 over 1937.

A public telephone service is maintained by Cable and Wireless, Limited, serving the six chief towns, Lefka, Zyyi, and Troodos. Extensions to some villages have been arranged. and more are in contemplation.

There is a wireless telegraphy station at Larnaca which was installed in 1933 by Cable and Wireless, Limited.

Railways.

The Cyprus Government Railway consists of a line from Famagusta through Nicosia and Morphou into the foothills of the Southern Range at Kalokhorio in the Solea Valley. The total length of this line is 71 miles, of which only 37, between Nicosia and Famagusta Harbour, are now open to regular passenger rail traffic. The section between Nicosia and Kalokhorio is served by special goods trains as traffic demands. By arrangement, rail trolleys may be hired for the conveyance of passengers.

There are two extensions of the Government railway operated as private lines: one runs from the Phokasa mine in the Solea valley below Evrykhou, the other from the Mavrovouni mine-head along the Xero river bed; both branches converge at the new mining township of Xero.

The working expenditure and the gross earnings for the year were £19,602 and £26,799, showing an increase of £1,139 and a decrease of £1,743, respectively, on the figures for 1937.

The following table shows the passenger traffic for the last three years:—

	No. of Passengers.	*Receipts.* £
1936	106,577	3,943
1937	106,803	3,259
1938	119,486	3,117

Railway road-feeder and collection and delivery services ran 149,800 miles and carried 42,103 tons and 9,387 passengers.

A total of 71,205 tons of goods was carried by road and rail against payment during the year, a decrease of 9,665 tons compared with 1937. Receipts were £19,654 as against £21,714 in 1937.

Roads.

The Colony is served by an excellent arterial road system providing communication between every important town and many of the more important villages. To this primary system a secondary system of feeder roads connects most of the villages of the island. The arterial or main road system comprises 886 miles of roads, of which 644 miles are asphalted, and is maintained by the Public Works Department.

The secondary system of feeder or village roads totals 1,716 miles and is maintained by the district administration in each district. No part of this system is asphalted.

XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

The work of the Public Works Department includes the construction and repair of all main roads and Government buildings throughout the island, the maintenance of harbours and lighthouses, the construction of village water-supplies, the inspection of all steam boilers annually and of all public vehicles quarterly, and the maintenance of public services such as the water-supplies to Government buildings and residences.

The Department also undertakes all Royal Engineer services in the Colony and provides engineering services for the Nicosia water administration, the Troodos Summer Resort Development Board, and the building committees of the six principal towns.

In 1938 the expenditure including maintenance and new works amounted to £199,513.

Drilling of wells for water-supply was continued resulting in about 5,259,880 gallons a day being made available.

Nineteen schemes for the improvement of village water-supplies were completed and 41 schemes investigated. Half the cost of these works is provided by Government and half by the villages concerned.

XIII.—JUSTICE, POLICE AND PRISONS.

Justice.

The present judicial system is based on the Courts of Justice Laws, 1935 and 1938, which provide for:—

(1) A Supreme Court, consisting of a Chief Justice and two or more Puisne Judges, with appellate jurisdiction

both civil and criminal over the decisions of all other Courts, and with original jurisdiction as a Colonial Court of Admiralty under the Imperial Act of 1890 and in matrimonial causes, having powers in such causes similar to those of the High Court in England. A single Judge exercises the original jurisdiction of the Court, and his decision is subject to review by the full Court.

(2) Six Assize Courts one for each District with unlimited criminal jurisdiction and power to order compensation up to £300. These Courts are constituted by a Judge of the Supreme Court sitting with a President of a District Court and a District Judge or with two District Judges. This bench of three is nominated by the Chief Justice whenever a sitting is to be held.

(3) Six District Courts one for each District consisting of a President and such District Judges and Magistrates as the Governor may from time to time direct. There are at present three Presidents each in charge of two District Courts, nine District Judges and seven Magistrates. The District Courts exercise original civil and criminal jurisdiction, with limitations dependent upon the bench constituting the Court.

(i) In civil matters (other than those within the original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court) a President and one or two District Judges sitting together have unlimited jurisdiction; a President or a District Judge sitting alone has jurisdiction up to £200, and a Magistrate up to £25. The jurisdiction of a member of the Court sitting alone to try an action on the merits is determined by the amount or value actually in dispute between the parties as disclosed at the settlement of issues or upon the pleadings. A President has also power to hear appeals from decisions of Magistrates in actions where the amount actually in dispute does not exceed £25.

(ii) In criminal matters the jurisdiction of a District Court is exercised by its members sitting singly, and is of a summary character. A President has power to try any offence punishable with imprisonment up to three years or with fine up to £100 or with both, and may order compensation up to £100; a District Judge has power to try any offence punishable with imprisonment up to one year or with fine up to £100 or with both, and may order compensation up to £50; and a Magistrate has power to try any offence punishable with imprisonment up to six months or with fine up to £25 or both, and may order compensation up to £25.

The Courts of Cyprus apply, where provision cannot be found either in certain Ottoman Legislation as specified in the 1935 Courts of Justice Law or in local legislation, the common law, the rules of equity, and the statutes of general application in force in England on the 5th November, 1914, the date of the Colony's annexation.

The Family Law of the various religious communities is expressly saved. Three Mussulman religious tribunals, established by the Courts Order in Council of 1927, continue to exercise jurisdiction over persons of the Mussulman faith in matters of marriage, divorce, maintenance in relation thereto, inheritance and succession, wills and their registration, and the registration of vaqfiehs. Each tribunal consists of a Sheri Judge having jurisdiction over two Districts. Appeals from their decision are to the Supreme Court.

Criminal Returns.

In 1938 the total number of persons tried at Assizes was 97 against 131 in 1937. Seven persons were tried for murder (of whom six were convicted), and seven for manslaughter (all of whom were convicted). The number of convictions for murder and manslaughter was the same as in 1937. There were four trials on charges of rape, the same number as in 1937. The convictions of persons tried for offences against property dropped from 41 in 1937 to 25 in 1938. The number of summary convictions fell from 24,604 in 1937 to 20,756 in 1938. The principal decrease was in convictions for traffic offences and offences against Forest Laws which fell from 5,372 and 2,271 in 1937 to 3,365 and 1,478 in 1938 respectively. The variations in other classes of summary cases were not noteworthy and a general proportionate decrease is observed.

Civil Proceedings.

Actions begun in the District Courts during 1938 numbered 8,073, against 8,702 in 1937.

Police.

The Cyprus Police Force is constituted under the provisions of Law 2 of 1878. It is an armed force and consists of a Commissioner of Police, Deputy Commissioner of Police, 19 Officers and 707 other ranks, mounted and foot. The Commissioner of Police is at Police Headquarters, Nicosia. The Deputy Commissioner of Police is in charge of Nicosia and Kyrenia Divisions as well as the Criminal Investigation Department. A Superintendent of Police is in charge of the Depot, Training School and Fire Brigade, Nicosia. The Police in each District are normally in the charge of a Superintendent or Assistant Superintendent of Police.

During the year under report further courses of lectures in First Aid to the Injured were given by the Government Medical Officers. There are now 16 Officers and 92 men in possession of First Aid certificates and 9 Officers and 34 men in possession of First Aid Badges.

The Police Band consists of 30 men under a British Bandmaster.

The actual strength of the Force on the 31st of December, 1938, was as follows:—

Commissioner of Police	1
Deputy Commissioner of Police	1
Superintendents of Police	6
Assistant Superintendent of Police ...	1
Bandmaster	1
Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors	12
Sergeant-Majors	14
Sergeants	59
Constables	634

Discipline during the year was satisfactory.

In addition to the Police, there exists a body of rural constables appointed by the Commissioners, the cost being borne by the villages with a grant-in-aid from the Government. Rural constables are responsible for the protection of the rural areas under their charge, and co-operate with the Police in the prevention and detection of crime and other matters.

Prisons.

The prisons in the Colony consist of the Central or Main Prison, at Nicosia, which accommodates male and female prisoners, serving both long and short sentences, and five small District Prisons which are used for the custody of persons serving short sentences of imprisonment. The accommodation in the Central Prison is such that the separate system can normally be maintained throughout the year, prisoners working in association in the workshops and in outside gangs. In the District Prisons the prisoners work in associated gangs by day and sleep in a dormitory. Separate prisons are also maintained in the Districts for females undergoing short sentences.

The Central Prison is in the charge of a Resident Superintendent, and the five District Prisons are in the charge of Police Officers designated Governors of Prisons who perform these duties in addition to their Police duties. All prisons are under the direction of an Inspector of Prisons. The latter is normally the Commissioner of Police.

The lease of a farm near the Central Prison hitherto used for the employment of prisoners has been discontinued as there is sufficient land in the prison area itself for this purpose. There is also a dairy at the prison which is run by prison labour.

Long sentence prisoners are mainly employed upon work of an industrial character including tailoring, baking, carpet-making, carpentering, boot-repairing, building, etc. Educational facilities are given to illiterate prisoners. Priests of all denominations are allowed to visit prisoners. Short sentence prisoners are employed upon cleaning Government offices and hospitals, stone-breaking, agricultural work and preserving ancient monuments.

Recreation in the form of football and various other games is allowed to prisoners during exercise hours on Saturday afternoons, Sundays and public holidays.

Remission of sentence is granted to prisoners of good conduct.

There is a Reformatory for juvenile offenders at Athalassa Farm. Twenty-three juveniles were admitted to the Reformatory during the year and 25 were discharged. The daily average number of juveniles in the Reformatory was 16·65 as compared with 13·90 in 1937.

Adolescent offenders also are sent to this Institution provided that their sentence of imprisonment is over two months and they are physically fit. They are employed upon general farm labour, animal husbandry and other useful work. The daily average number of adolescents at Athalassa Reformatory was 51·41 as compared with 45·52 in 1937: 131 adolescents were released during the year of whom eight were subsequently re-convicted. As far as possible the Reformatory boys are kept segregated from the adolescents.

Discipline was good throughout the year. The daily average number of persons detained in all prisons and the Reformatory was 565·48 as compared with 681·88 in 1937. The sanitary condition of the prisons and the health of prisoners was satisfactory. The daily average on the sick list was 12·51 against 10·92 in 1937.

The Colony's Prison Staff on the 31st December, 1938, consisted of a Resident Superintendent, Central Prison, a Chief Warder, an Assistant Chief Warder, a Sergeant-Major, 12 Sergeants and 71 Warders.

XIV.—LEGISLATION.

Thirty-four Laws were enacted during the year, the most important of which are the following:—

The Departure from the Colony of Natives of the Colony (Regulation) Law, 1938, which requires every native of the Colony departing from the Colony for the purpose of proceeding to any country abroad to be in possession of a passport valid for such country.

The Cyprus Pensions Order in Council, 1929 (Amendment) Law, 1938, which extends the provisions of the present Pensions Laws to members of the Cyprus Police Force below the rank of Sub-Inspector who were not eligible for pension before.

The Lighting Control Law, 1938, which empowers the Governor in Council to provide by regulation for the total or partial cessation of lighting in the Colony in certain cases.

The Summer Afternoon Recess Law, 1938, which empowers the Governor in Council to direct that places of business shall be closed for certain intervals on certain days during the months of June to September in any year.

The Irrigation Divisions (Villages) Law, 1938, which makes provision for the establishment of village irrigation committees and prescribes their powers and duties.

The Mines Regulations (Amendment) Law, 1938, which empowers the Governor in Council to grant exclusive oil exploration licences.

The Immigration (Amendment) Law, 1938, which empowers the Governor to make regulations for the registration of aliens in the Colony.

The Sale of Food and Drugs Law, 1938, which ensures that food and drugs intended for sale shall not be injurious to health and makes provision for the labelling and sampling of such food and drugs in certain circumstances.

The Immovable Property (Restriction and Postponement of Sales) (Amendment) Law, 1938, which gave to Principal Land Registry Officers additional powers for the postponement of forced sales, in order to protect debtors against abnormal pressure by creditors in view of impending legislation for the relief of agricultural debtors (see the last paragraph but one under the heading " Land and Survey " in Chapter XVII).

Subsidiary Legislation issued during the year 1938.

The following were the more important measures:—

The Summer Afternoon Recess Order, 1938.
The Lodging Houses Regulations, 1938.
The Dairies and Cowsheds Regulations, 1938.
The Deportation (British Subjects) Regulations, 1938.
The Elementary Education (School Libraries) Regulations, 1938.

XV.—BANKING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Banks.

The chief Banks in Cyprus are the Ottoman Bank, with branches at Nicosia, Larnaca, Limassol, Famagusta and Paphos, and during the summer season Troödos; the Bank of Athens,

with branches at Limassol and Nicosia; the Bank of Cyprus, Limited, with its office at Nicosia; the Ionian Bank, Limited, with a branch at Nicosia and agencies at Larnaca, Limassol, Famagusta and Paphos; and Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas), Limited, with branches at Nicosia and Famagusta and an agency at Amiandos (April to October).

There are also six other banks of the nature of savings banks, established under the Companies (Limited Liability) Laws, 1922 to 1934, two at Larnaca, two at Paphos, one at Limassol, and one at Famagusta.

The amount of deposits in banks in the Colony totalled £2,038,730.

The Agricultural Bank, established in June, 1925, under the joint auspices of the Government and the Ottoman Bank, has a total capital of £250,000. It works in close connection with the co-operative societies.

Currency.

Currency notes.—£5, £1 and 10s.

Silver coins.—45, 18, 9, 4½ and 3 piastre pieces.

Copper and cupro-nickel coins.—Piastre, half piastre and quarter piastre.

Gold coins.—£1. The Cyprus £1 is equal to the pound sterling. Gold is rarely if ever seen in circulation. (The Cyprus £1 is divided into 180 piastres, 9 piastres = 1 shilling.)

Weights and Measures.

Capacity.

2 pints = 1 quart.
2⅔ quarts = 1 Cyprus litre.
4 quarts = 1 gallon.
8 gallons = 1 kilé.
9 quarts = 1 kouza
16 kouzas = 1 load
} liquid measure.

Weight.

400 drams = 1 oke.
1 oke = 2⅔ lb.
1⅘ okes = 1 Cyprus litre.
5 okes = 1 stone.
44 okes = 1 kantar.
180 okes = 1 Aleppo kantar.
800 okes = 1 ton.

Length.

12 inches = 1 foot.
2 feet = 1 pic.
3 feet = 1 yard.
33 pics = 1 chain.
2,640 pics = 1 mile.

Land Measure.

1 donum = 60 pics square = 40 yards square (40/121sts. of an acre).
3.025 donums = 1 acre.
1,936 donums = 1 square mile.

XVI.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

The totals of revenue and expenditure for the last five years are:—

Year.	*Revenue.*	*Grant-in-Aid.*	*Total.*	*Expenditure.*	*Share of Cyprus of Turkish Debt Charge.*	*Total.*
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1934 ...	767,865	92,800	860,665	714,158	92,800	806,958
1935 ...	873,264	92,800	966,064	828,772	92,800	921,572
1936 ...	826,075	92,800	918,875	761,965	92,800	854,765
1937 ...	967,960	92,800	1,060,760	845,038	92,800	937,838
1938 ...	1,023,230	92,800	1,116,030	908,024	92,800	1,000,824

Revenue was £55,270 more than in 1937. Expenditure was £62,986 more than in 1937. The surplus on the year's working was £115,206 and after allowing for depreciation of investments the general revenue balance was increased to £548,112 on the 31st of December, 1938.

The chief increases in Revenue were under Customs Duties (£41,017), Licences and Excise (£9,623), Rents and Royalties (£4,178).

The chief increases in Expenditure were under Administration (£7,617), Agriculture (£6,545), Public Works Extraordinary (£51,768), Antiquities (£5,686).

The Public Debt on the 31st of December, 1938, amounted to £822,300 represented by £615,000 of Cyprus Government 4 per cent. Inscribed Stock, 1956-66, issued in London in 1932, and by £207,300 of Cyprus Government 3 per cent. Inter-Colonial Stock, 1972, issued in London in 1938.

The main heads of taxation in 1938 were as follows:—

	Yield for 1938.
	£
(1) Import Duties	447,129
(2) Direct Taxes:—	
(a) Immovable Property Tax...	110,306
(b) Land Registry Fees (Defter Hakani) ...	
(3) Animal Tax...	7,602
(4) Excise:—	
(a) Tobacco	124,029
(b) Salt	20,515
(5) Licences	32,362
(6) Stamp Duties	54,462

Customs Tariff.

The following figures show the relative import duties charged:—

	Values of imports	*Duty*
	£	£
Specific	764,230	290,101
12 per cent. *ad valorem*	44,696	4,202
15 „ „	16,043	2,316
18 „ „	16,877	2,334
20 „ „	259,282	36,857
24 „ „	258,910	43,914
25 „ „	85,732	18,805
30 „ „	219,409	34,028
35 „ „	41,873	13,611
40 „ „	2,778	940
Free of import duty	536,605	—
Total	£2,246,435	£447,108

Excise and Stamp Duties.

Excise duty is payable as under:—

Manufactured tobacco, in addition to the import duty—11s. per oke.

The total amount paid on tobacco during the year was £124,029.

Matches manufactured and sold in Cyprus:—

Equal to the rate of Customs import duty payable for the time being on matches of British Empire origin imported into the Colony.

At present there is no local manufacture of matches.

Playing cards manufactured and used in Cyprus:—

Two-thirds of the rate of import duty payable on playing cards of British Empire origin imported into Cyprus.

The amount paid on playing cards in excise in 1938 was £36.

Licences and fees under this head may be summarized as follows:—

(1) Tobacco, to sell by retail:—

Manufactured tobacco and tumbeki, £1 per annum.

Hawkers, £1 10s.

(2) Intoxicating liquors, to sell by retail:—

In the case of hotels, clubs, etc., an annual percentage on the rental or yearly value of the premises after the rate of 50 per cent., but with certain minimum and maximum rates laid down.

In the case of tents, booths, etc., 2s. per diem.

In the case of any approved building, 10s. per diem.

(3) Others, e.g. sponge and boat licences, fees in respect of animals examined by the veterinary authorities prior

to shipment, etc., of insufficient revenue importance to justify separate mention.

The sum of £6,383 was paid during the year for licences for wine-selling, and £2,879 for tobacco-selling.

Stamp Duties.—In addition to stamp duties on cheques, agreements, receipts, etc., fees in respect of the undermentioned services are collected in stamps:—

Advocates' examination and enrolment.
Carriage Plates.
Certificate of competence in motor driving.
Club, application to inspect register.
Club, certificate of registration.
Companies' registration.
Court fees.
Delivery Orders to Customs.
Dogs' badges.
Examinations.
Firearms, certificate of registration.
Identity certificates.
Inspection of public motor cars.
Issue of passports and certificates of British nationality.
Marriage fees.
Partnerships registration.
Patents registration.
Permits under the Newspaper, Books and Printing Presses Laws, 1934 to 1936.
Postal charges.
Registration of chemists and druggists.
Registration of Cyprus ships.
Registration of dentists.
Registration of medical diplomas.
Searching fees for births and deaths.
Ships' reports.
Ships' export manifests.
Specification for goods exported.
Trade marks.

The sum of £54,462 was credited to revenue during the year in respect of stamp duties not adjusted to other specific items of revenue.

Hut Tax or Poll Tax.

There is no hut or poll tax in Cyprus.

XVII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

General.

Her Royal Highness the Princess Royal and Lord Harewood visited Cyprus from the 15th to the 26th February, 1938, during which period they toured extensively in the Island visiting many of the remains and monuments of antiquarian interest.

Land and Survey.

The tenure of land in Cyprus is governed by the Ottoman Land Law and local legislation. Agricultural land in general (arazi mirié) is held by a title deed (qochan), which is issued by the Land Registry Office, the real ownership remaining with the State. It can be alienated by sale, in which case a new title deed is issued and the transaction registered by the Land Registry Office. It is transmissible by inheritance within certain specified degrees of relationship, but cannot be transmitted by will except in the case of a person who was born or whose father was born in the United Kingdom or any of the self-Governing Dominions, whether domiciled in Cyprus or not. If it becomes vacant by failure of heirs, it escheats to the State (as Mahlul). Land left uncultivated for certain periods can in certain circumstances be confiscated and offered to the previous owner on payment of its equivalent value.

Buildings, trees, gardens, vineyards, and wild grafted trees are known as mulk (arazi memluke), and included in this category are building sites within or near a town or village. Immovable property held under this tenure belongs in full to the owner, is alienated, inherited, and transmitted by will like movable property, and the provisions of the land code do not apply to it.

Unowned or waste land is known as hali (arazi mevat) and is the property of the Crown. This may, with the permission of the Government, and on payment of certain fees representing its equivalent value, be taken up and cultivated, the ownership as in the case of arazi mirié remaining with the State.

The law on land is most complicated and land is divided into numerous classes. There are different laws governing the tenure and the transmission of each class, the laws of inheritance being different for Christians and Moslems. Close attention has been given by Government during the past few years to the amendment and simplification of the land laws, and the main Bills of a new land code were ready for publication at the end of the year.

The immovable property in the Colony is valued at £16,862,738 approximately, or £45 0s. 2d. per head of the population. The charges on land and other immovable property in 1938 were (i) tax on immovable property amounting in towns to seven per thousand of the assessed capital value and in villages to four and a half per thousand; (ii) fees on mortgage or transfer by sale or on transmission.

Prices of land vary according to its adaptation to certain crops, its means of irrigation, and its position in relation to towns and villages. They vary, therefore, from a few shillings to £30 or £40 a donum (one-third of an acre), while land in the vicinity of towns, suitable for building sites, may fetch over £200 a

donum. The average size of a cultivated plot of land is two acres, and of a holding 7½ acres. An intending purchaser would probably have some difficulty in obtaining at a reasonable rate any considerable area of suitable land for development.

The demand by Jews for land in Cyprus for development into orange groves continues to decrease. The total purchases during the year were 140 acres as against 392 acres in 1937. Of these 140 acres, 68 acres were additions to holdings already held by Jews, and 72 acres were acquired by eight new purchasers in the Larnaca, Limassol and Famagusta Districts. The registered value of these properties was £894 and the sale price £2,182 or 244 per cent. of the former as against 212 per cent. in 1937.

Prices at voluntary sales were satisfactory, the average price of land (including trees, gardens and vineyards) being 132 per cent. of the registered value as against 119 per cent. in 1937, while the average price of house property was 149 per cent. of the registered value as against 128 per cent. in 1937.

The policy of fixing a reserve price in forced sales was continued. The recoveries from forced sales amounted to 83 per cent. of the registered value—the same proportion as in 1937.

There were 3,761 attachments affecting 34,325 properties as against 4,352 attachments and 45,014 properties in 1937. Mortgages registered during 1938 numbered 4,967 securing debt to the amount of £536,122, as against 4,811 securing debt to the amount of £521,958 in 1937. Mortgages to the number of 6,012 affecting 32,100 properties were cancelled. There were no Agricultural Bank Securities registered in 1938; those in force on the 31st December, 1938, numbered 1,203, involving 6,080 mortgages securing loans for £191,518.

On the 31st December, 1938, the total mortgage debts of the Colony amounted to £2,207,896 as against £2,203,175 on the corresponding date in 1937. These debts represent 13·09 per cent. of the total value of immovable property. The bulk of the debt contracted in 1938 is accounted for by the renewal of old mortgages including interest accrued, and by the borrowing of funds for the erection of new buildings.

A Bill to provide for the relief of indebtedness of agricultural debtors was published in November, 1938.

The activities of the Survey Branch of the Land Registration and Survey Department were mainly devoted to revisions for the Compulsory Registration Branch and for the Applications Branch. The relation of the new survey of Famagusta to the existing registrations was completed. Contouring for the production of a half-inch map of the island was completed in the Karpas Peninsula. The identification on the ground and fixation of heights of control points on air photographs was continued. A considerable amount of work was done in the laying out of roads and building sites in Nicosia, Famagusta, and Larnaca.

Co-operative Societies.

At the end of the year there were 282 Co-operative Credit Societies with 17,422 members. There were also 77 Co-operative Societies with 6,496 members, including 15 Co-operative Stores, 15 Wine Making Societies, 33 Savings Banks, 7 Marketing Societies and 7 various Societies.

The thrift movement continued, and there are now 157 rural co-operative societies accepting recurring deposits by weekly payments of units or multiples of 3p. There are approximately 12,000 depositors in these societies and the sum deposited by them is £550 weekly. There are also co-operative savings banks for civil servants, school-teachers and mine workers.

A combined purchase of fertilizers to the value of over £10,000 was made by societies through the Co-operative Central Bank. Seed potatoes to the value of approximately £1,500 were also supplied to member societies through the Co-operative Central Bank. Seven wine societies made a combined sale of the commandaria wine made by them. Other societies effected co-operative sale of various agricultural products.

Member societies of the Co-operative Central Bank increased by 34: 85 credit societies, 19 savings banks, one wine making society, one agricultural society, one marketing society and one store being now members. On the 31st December, 1938, deposits in the Bank from member societies amounted to £15,672; current loans amounted to £24,455 and the Bank was financed by Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas) to the amount of £13,837. The Bank also held British Government securities at a cost of £6,052.

Chamber of Commerce.

The Cyprus Chamber of Commerce was legally registered under the Companies (Limited Liability) Law of 1922 on the 29th April, 1927. It was founded with a view to fostering the trade of the Colony by promoting a spirit of co-operative enterprise amongst local merchants, and by facilitating commercial relationships with merchants abroad. The Chamber works in close connection with the London Chamber of Commerce, the Federation of British Industries, and the Federation of Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire. In 1938 the Cyprus Chamber of Commerce concluded a Trade Agreement with the Government of Roumania.

Loan Commissioners.

Sums amounting to £3,982 were lent by the Loan Commissioners from the Public Loans Fund to village communities for irrigation and for the improvement of water supplies.

APPENDIX.

PUBLICATIONS OF GENERAL INTEREST OBTAINABLE FROM THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE, NICOSIA, AND ELSEWHERE.

Title.	*Price.* s. d.
*Social and Economic Progress of the People of Cyprus—1933 to 1937 (per copy)	1 4 to 2 6
*Bibliography of Cyprus, by G. Jeffery—1929	2 6
Blue Book (Annual) to 1938	4 0
*Census Report, 1931 (without abstracts)	2 0
*Census Report, 1931 (with abstracts)	7 0
*Chronology of Cyprus, by Sir R. Storrs—1930	2 0
Criminal Activities of the Hassanpoulia, by M. C. Kareklas ...	2 0
†Cyprus Agricultural Journal (quarterly) per copy	0 4
Cyprus Customs—Schedule of Duties and Fees—1939	1 0
Department of Antiquities Report (illustrated)—1934	4 0
Department of Antiquities Report (illustrated)—1935	5 0
Department of Antiquities Report (illustrated)—1936	10 0
Famagusta: A short guide to, by R. Gunnis—revised—1936 ...	0 6
*Financial and Economic Resources of Cyprus, Report on, by Sir Ralph Oakden—1934	6 0
Financial Report for the year 1937	3 0
*Historic Cyprus, by R. Gunnis—1936	8 6
Medical and Sanitary Report, 1937	5 0
Mines and Labour Report, 1937	1 0
Mosques of Nicosia, by G. Jeffery—1935	1 0
Present condition of the Historical Monuments of Cyprus, by G. Jeffery—1931, reprinted 1935	0 6
Ruins of Salamis, by G. Jeffery—1926, reprinted 1936	0 6
Statistics of Imports, Exports and Shipping, year ended 31st December, 1938	1 6

* Obtainable also from the Crown Agents for the Colonies, 4, Millbank, Westminster, London, S.W.1.

† Obtainable from the Agricultural Department, Nicosia, Cyprus, only.

MAPS.

(Obtainable from the Director of Land Registration and Surveys, Nicosia.)

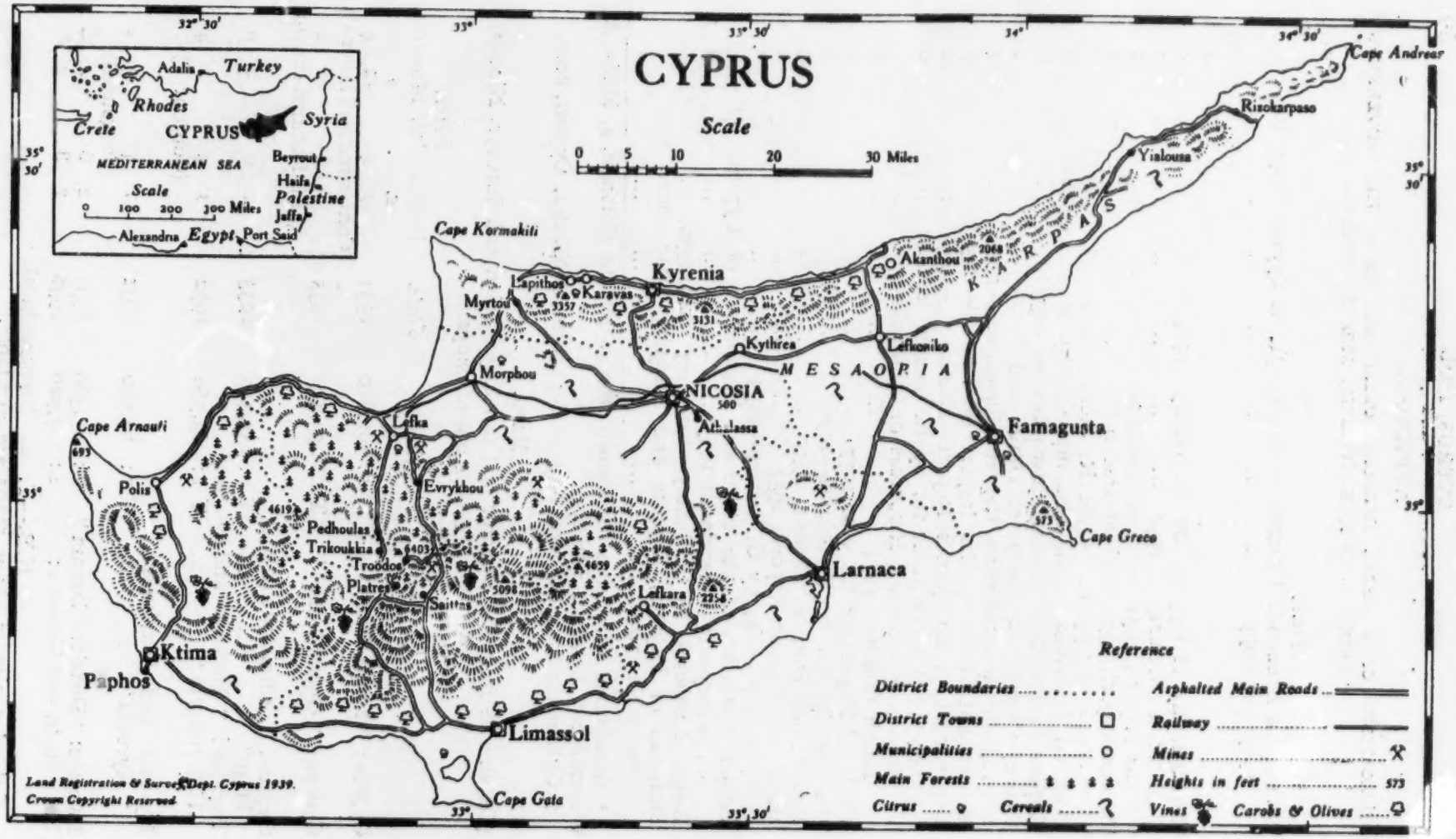
Lithographed maps.

	Scale.	*Date.*	*Price.* *Unmounted.* s. p.	*Mounted.* s. p.
Cyprus: "Motor Map" ...	T 1: 506,880	1931	1 4 (Contoured and layered)	2 4
Cyprus: "General Map"	T 1: 253,440	1933	1 4 (Hill features shown)	2 4
Cyprus: "Administration Map"	T 1: 253,440	1933	1 0	2 0
Troodos: "Troodos and Hill Resorts"	T 1: 63,360	1932	1 4 (Contoured)	2 4
Kyrenia and Environs: "Kyrenia"	T 1: 63,360	1931	1 4 (Contoured)	2 4
Larnaca: "District Diagram"	1: 63,360	1937	2 6	4 0
Famagusta and Varosha:	1: 7,920	1938	1 8	2 6

N.B.—T. = Topographical.

Folded copies of above maps are available.

Large scale Topographical and Cadastral Sunprints, covering the whole island, also towns and villages, are obtainable.



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COLONIAL ANNUAL REPORTS

H.M. Stationery Office publishes the Annual Reports on the Social and Economic Progress of the Peoples of the Colonies and Protectorates, most of which contain a map of the Dependency concerned. More than 40 Reports appear each year and they are supplied at the Subscription price of 50s. per annum. (This rate does not include Mandated Territories.) Individual Reports may also be purchased and standing orders placed for their annual supply

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BERMUDA
BRITISH GUIANA
BRITISH HONDURAS
BRITISH SOLOMON ISLANDS PROTECTORATE
BRUNEI, STATE OF
CAYMAN ISLANDS (JAMAICA)
CEYLON
CYPRUS
FALKLAND ISLANDS
FEDERATED MALAY STATES
FIJI
THE GAMBIA
GIBRALTAR
GILBERT & ELLICE ISLANDS
GOLD COAST
GRENADA
HONG KONG
JAMAICA
JOHORE
KEDAH
KELANTAN
KENYA COLONY & PROTECTORATE
LEEWARD ISLANDS
MAURITIUS
NEW HEBRIDES
NIGERIA
NORTHERN RHODESIA
NYASALAND
PERLIS
ST. HELENA
ST. LUCIA
ST. VINCENT
SEYCHELLES
SIERRA LEONE
SOMALILAND
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS
TONGAN ISLANDS PROTECTORATE
TRENGGANU
TRINIDAD & TOBAGO
TURKS & CAICOS ISLANDS
UGANDA
ZANZIBAR PROTECTORATE

BASUTOLAND
BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE
SWAZILAND

MANDATED TERRITORIES

Annual Reports are published on the undermentioned territories administered by H.M. Government under mandate from the League of Nations

PALESTINE AND TRANS-JORDAN
TANGANYIKA TERRITORY
CAMEROONS under British Mandate
TOGOLAND under British Mandate

Further particulars as to the latest reports and prices are obtainable from the Sale Offices of

HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES

Publications issued by the Governments of British Colonies, Protectorates, and Mandated Territories can be obtained from the CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES, 4, Millbank, Westminster, S.W.1. They include Departmental Reports, Laws, Handbooks, etc.

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Established 1863

Capital:—Authorised, £10,000,000

Paid up, £5,000,000 Reserve, £1,250,000

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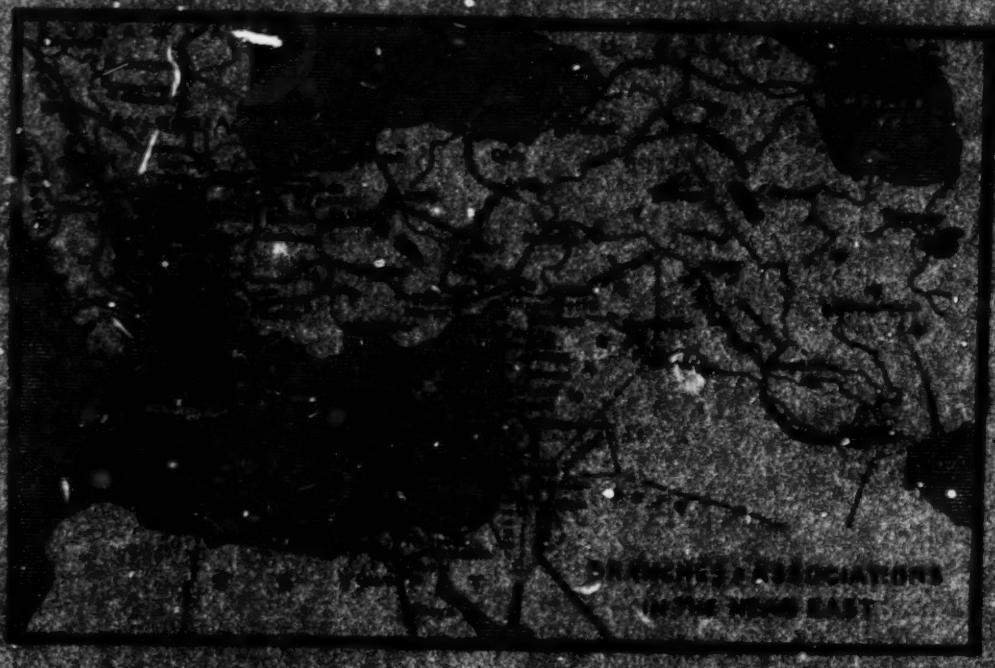
(LONDON WALL BRS.

MANCHESTER, 55-60, CROSS STREET,
(MARKET ST. BRS.

PARIS, 7, RUE MEYERBEER, 16e.
MARSEILLES RUE

ISTANBUL, GALATA (HEAD OFFICE) YENI DJAMI, KEMEOGLU.



Branches in Cyprus:
NICOSIA, LARNACA, LIMASSOL, FAMAGUSTA,
PAPHOS, TRODOS (in summer months).

Offices also throughout
TURKEY, PALESTINE, TRANS-JORDANIA, EGYPT,
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Affiliated Banks in
SYRIA, ROUMANIA, YUGOSLAVIA, GREECE.